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(Ostasiatiska Samlingarna)
STOCKHOLM



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GRAMMATA SERICA

SCRIPT AND PHONETICS OF CHINESE AND SINO-JAPANESE

BY

BERNHARD KARLGREN

INTRODUCTION

A scientific study of the structure and evolution of the Chinese and Sino-Japanese script is impossible without a constant application of linguistic methods. Too many students, Chinese and Western, have studied the archaic characters as a kind of amusing rebus without keeping in mind sufficiently that they are, after all, and always were, a *script*, a medium to represent a living, spoken language; a language with its own phonetic system, a peculiar system, which is the key to the composition of the characters. It was monosyllabism that encouraged the creation of word-characters as against an analytical sound-script. It was the great phonetic similarity, sometimes homophony, of large groups of monosyllabic words that gave rise to the principle of phonetic loans (*kia tsie*), the character for one word being applied, as a loan, to a totally different word that was identical or similar in sound, a principle which in its turn, by the elucidating addition of determinatives («radicals»), led to the creation of the great, even dominating category of characters known as *hie sheng*, phonetic compounds, consisting of one «Radical» and one «Phonetic». The investigation of the Yin and Chou script is a hopeless task so long as you do not take into account the archaic pronunciation of the characters. This is the only reliable key to the loan (*kia tsie*) application of the simple ideograms (*siang hing*) or composite ideograms (*huei i*), and the archaic phonetic system is indispensable to everyone who would understand the series of phonetic compounds (*hie sheng*) which grew out of the loans (*kia tsie*). Hence an historical study of the Chinese and Japanese script must consist of two principal parts: on the one hand, the ideograms must be studied as completely as possible from their earliest appearance down to the *siao chuan*, «small seal» characters, on which the modern script is based; on the other hand, we must study the application of these primary ideograms by loan to words with identical or similar archaic pronunciation, and the series of characters with one and the same Phonetic thus created must be established and linguistically explained.

It is only in recent times that it has become possible to tackle this double problem. Thanks to the oracle bones on the one hand and the great number of inscribed bronzes on the other, a fair percentage of the pre-Ts'in graphs have be-

come attainable. And thanks to a systematic study of various sources it has been possible to reconstruct the principal features of the phonetic system of Archaic Chinese.

In regard to the pre-Ts'in graphs on oracle bones and bronzes, I have not attempted to include in the present work all the forms and variants known. There are various comprehensive works supplying this need, e. g. the *Ku chou p'ien* (Kochūhen) by T. Takata, or the *Kin shī ta tsī tien* by Wang Jen-shou. On the contrary, I have selected only what I needed for my present purpose, in a somewhat similar way to selective works like the *Kin wen pien* by Jung Keng or the *Ku wen sheng hi* by Sun Hai-po. But my selection follows principles somewhat different from theirs. On the one hand, I have excluded all early forms that have no direct descendants in the regular script of Han and later times. For *hun* 'marriage' there was the bronze form 𠄎, but this form became obsolete and was replaced by a form based on totally different principles 婚. Thus, since the former has no bearing on the present script, I do not incorporate it. In other words, I adduce only such pre-Ts'in forms as are the ancestors of our present characters, the latter being technical modifications only (or sometimes misunderstood corruptions) of the former. On the other hand, while, like Jung and Sun, I do not incorporate all early variants but only a selection, I have tried, in contradistinction to them, to follow, at least to a certain extent, a chronological principle. When I have a good and reliable form from circa 1000 B. C., I leave out variants from e. g. 400 B. C. or 250 B. C., if they do not tell us anything of special interest or anything more than the early graph; in other words, I try to adduce as early forms as possible. For this purpose I have arranged the inscriptions, as far as I have been able to do so, in chronological groups, and for my *points d'appui* in this respect I refer to my work *Yin and Chou in Chinese Bronzes* (BMFEA 1936); moreover, as a result of that work, many inscriptions can now be placed in time by aid of the style of the vessels that bear them. An inscription can often be dated within fairly narrow limits. My *signum* »Chou I« in the dictionary below means that the inscription in question falls within the period circa 1122 — circa 950 B. C. »Chou II« means c. 950 — c. 770 B. C.; »Chou III« means c. 770 — c. 450 B. C.; »Chou IV« means c. 450 — c. 250 B. C. In other cases we have to be satisfied with wider limits: »Chou I/II« means that the inscription in question falls within the period c. 1122 — c. 770 B. C., but that it is unknown whether early or late within that space of time. »Chou II/III« means that the inscription falls within the period c. 950 — c. 450 B. C., but it is unknown whether early or late within those dates. »Chou III/IV« means that the inscription falls within the period c. 770 — c. 250 B. C., but it is unknown whether early or late. »Chou« (not followed by Roman figures) means that we can only know that it falls within the Chou era, »Pre-Han« not even that, but only that it is anterior to the normalization of the script in 213 B. C.

I have taken great pains over the references for the bone and bronze forms, and as far as the latter are concerned this is really a new departure. In none of the Chinese and Japanese repertories are references given to books and sections where the inscriptions occur, but simply the conventional name of the vessel (Mao kung Ting, Ts'in kung Kuei etc.), and this has great disadvantages. In the first place, different authors often use different names for one and the same vessel; in the second place, even if the name is unambiguous, to find it in one of the albums requires a tedious and sometimes protracted search, in reference lists such as Wang Kuo-wei's and Lo Fu-i's *San tai Ts'in Han kin wen chu lu piao*. Instead of this, I give full particulars (see the list below) which will make it possible to locate an inscription directly in one or other of the better known epigraphic albums.

The other principal side of the script study, the linguistic (phonetic) study of the archaic graphs, demands some more extensive introductory notes. It has to be carried through in, so to speak, two stages. By a lucky chance, rich sources of highly varying kinds (rime dictionaries, foreign transcriptions, Chinese loan words in Korean and Japanese and the testimony of strongly diverging daughter dialects) combined to throw light on one definite stage of the evolution of the Chinese language: the language spoken in Ch'ang-an, the capital, in Sui and early T'ang time (6th and early 7th c. A. D.). This language, the s.-c. Ancient Chinese, most fully represented by the dictionary *Ts'ie yün* (published in 601 A. D.) has been reconstructed by me in *Études sur la Phonologie Chinoise* (1915—26) and *The Reconstruction of Ancient Chinese* (T'oung Pao XXI, 1922). For the methods and results of this reconstruction see these works and those of other scholars cited therein. I shall not repeat the arguments and deductions fully set forth there, but shall make use of the results as *faits acquis*.

After this reconstruction of Ancient Chinese had been carried through it was possible to take a great step forward, the second stage: by another lucky chance, there was another period of the Chinese language in which sources of two entirely different kinds, the rimes of the *Shī king* and the *kia tsie* and *hie sheng* of the script (both studied in the light of the Sui time «projections» of the Archaic readings) and bearing upon essentially the same language epoch made it possible to reconstruct the main features of the pronunciation of the Chou capital in early Chou time, the s.-c. Archaic Chinese. Here again I shall only refer to three papers, in which I have set forth my reconstructive principles and deductions: *Shī king Researches* (BMFEA IV, 1932) *Word Families in Chinese* (BMFEA V, 1933) and *On the Script of the Chou Dynasty* (BMFEA VIII, 1936). The first two deal with the reconstruction of the Archaic readings of the rime words in the *Shī king*. The third one shows the reasons why these results (thanks to the *kia tsie* and *hie sheng*) can be applied also to the characters not occurring as rime words in the *Shī king*.

Briefly summed up, these latter reasons are as follows. It is a fact that the rimes of the *Shī king* (roughly 800—600 B. C.) allow of such a syste-

matic and consistent grouping in fixed rime classes (as will appear later on in the present book), that we can see that, though there was a number of varying dialects in early and Middle Chou time, and though some of the Odes were collected from various feudal courts, yet they had been worked over and normalized in the language of Royal Chou, the capital of the Chou kingdom; hence all the Shī king, on the whole (there are of course some exceptions), presents a homogeneous phonetic material. On the other hand, the p h o n e t i c l o a n c h a r a c t e r s (*kia tsie*, or if elucidating Radicals had been added, *hie sheng*), if we arrange them in phonological groups, bringing together words with the same Phonetic (sound-indicating part), reveal quite the same phonological categories (with a few exceptions to be discussed further on) as those of the Shī king; they do not reveal the phonological categories of any other, or later, stage of the language. From this we can conclude that though the phonetic loans (*kia tsie* and *hie sheng*) were in some cases somewhat older than the Shī king, in others probably somewhat younger, yet on the whole they are built up on the same language, that spoken in Royal Chou in early Chou time. And therefore, in regard to words that exist in pre-Han texts without occurring in the Shī king, it is nevertheless possible under certain conditions to reconstruct their Archaic readings. This happens: 1) when they have a Phonetic the place of which in the Shī king rime system is known; and 2) when at the same time their Sui time »projection» (the reading in the Ancient Chinese of Ts'ie yün) is such as regularly belongs to the words of the said Shī king category, and we can therefore see that the word is »regular», belonging to Royal Chou Chinese, and not, by any irregularity in the Ts'ie yün reading (falling outside the range of what this Shī king rime category should give in Ancient Chinese), reveals itself as an archaic dialect word diverging from the language of Royal Chou. For full details I must refer to the said paper The Script of the Chou dynasty.

These are the general principles that justify a reconstruction by aid of the Phonetic (sound part in a *hie sheng*) and the Sui time projection (Ts'ie Yün reading) even of characters not existing in the Shī king. But they are general principles only, and are not necessarily conclusive in every individual case. In reconstructing the archaic reading for a character unknown in the Shī king and culled from Chuang-tsī or Mo-tsī or K'ü Yüan, according to the place of its Phonetic in the phonological groups of the Shī king, we always run two risks: first, that the word, in spite of all, did not exist in the Royal Chou dialect and that the character was constructed (i. e. that the Phonetic was chosen) provincially; and secondly that in Chou time a totally different graph was used for this word, and that this graph was invented (i. e. that this Phonetic was chosen) only in Han time. Indeed, even in regard to uncommon words in the Shī king itself we are not entirely out of danger. For since in the present work we cannot take into account the entire apparatus of variants concerning the Shī king and other Chou literature, but must necessarily — as e. g. the compilers of the Thesaurus Linguae

Latinae have done — base ourselves on certain standard versions (the Mao version for the Shī king, disregarding the Han, Lu and Ts'i versions), we can never be quite sure that a rare word in the Mao version was the current form in middle Chou time: a Han or Lu version variant may have been the true one.

In view of all these risks I have had to take certain precautions in order not to be too bold or positive. My reconstructions of Archaic forms are, to my mind, safe and conclusive only for such very common characters as occur in a whole series of pre-Han texts, like *jen* 'man', *mu* 'eye', *lai* 'come', *chī* 'know' etc. Their Chou readings are given in the dictionary, without any reservation, merely preceded by an asterisk indicating that they are Archaic reconstructions. But as soon as a character is even slightly uncommon or peculiar, not obviously a *t'ung hing hua*, a ubiquitous word in Archaic Chinese, I shall place the reconstructed archaic form in parenthesis. This means that the reconstruction is only potentially true: it is conclusive provided the word actually occurred in the Royal Chou dialect and had its graph invented (i. e. its Phonetic chosen) in a region where the language of Royal Chou was spoken, or in a region with a dialect in which this word was read just as in Royal Chou (we should remember that an archaic dialect may have diverged considerably from Royal Chou on certain points and yet have been identical with in on a good many other points).

This once stated, I am confident that I shall prove to have been extremely over-cautious with my numerous parentheses. The very fact that the phonetic series turn out to be so admirably regular once we have reconstructed the archaic forms according to the Phonetics of the characters and their Sui time projections supports my opinion that the great majority of the characters in our pre-Han texts were in principle already invented (in the choice of Phonetics) in Middle Chou time and in the Royal Chou language. That so many of them have to be placed in parenthesis, because they are not known from numerous texts, is largely due to the fact that the Chou time literature we have in our possession is, after all, very limited in quantity.

It clearly follows from what I have said that the reconstruction of Archaic Chinese is greatly dependent for its correctness on a reliable knowledge of its Ancient Chinese »projection«, one of its principal daughter languages, that of Ts'ie yün. Hence a successful study of Archaic Chinese and its script is possible only on the condition of a strict and methodical knowledge of Ancient Chinese. To enable us to choose Ancient Chinese word-material which will help us to attain to a satisfactory knowledge of Archaic Chinese it is absolutely essential that we work with homogeneous materials, ancient phonetic glosses based on one and the same 6th century dialect. If we draw upon the fan-ts'ie spellings incorporated in the ordinary current dictionaries, we run a great risk of placing readings side by side which are not really comparable, since they are drawn from early sources representing different dialects of the ancient language. If, for instance, we go to the K'ang-hi dictionary, we shall find a great

number of characters under which there are given two or three or a whole series of different early readings expressed in varying fan-ts'ie spellings. These double readings are due to two different phenomena.

On the one hand, they may be *bona fide* double readings, expressing really parallel readings of one character in one and the same dialect. This is sometimes due to the character's covering two variants of the same word stem, e. g. 長 Mand. *chang* 'grow up' and Mand. *ch'ang* 'long'; but it is for the most part due to the fact that a character, already in the earliest periods, had been employed as a loan character for a word other than the original one, which was not identical but only similar in pronunciation (s. c. *kia-tsie* »loans«), e. g. 女 Mand. *nü* and *ju*, in the latter reading meaning 'you' and being loan for 汝 *ju*. Such double readings are in no way detrimental to the homogeneity of our materials.

On the other hand, we find many characters under which there are two or several different fan-ts'ie readings in one and the same sense. Here, again, these are sometimes *bona fide* parallel readings in one dialect — the Ts'ie yün has many instances in which one word in its normal sense vacillates between two readings in the language of Ch'ang-an itself. But in a great many cases these double readings in one sense are very insidious and deceptive. They represent early glosses by different authors, expressed in various text commentaries, and they may be based on entirely different ancient dialects. These glosses have been collected and syncretistically incorporated in Sung-time dictionaries, especially in the Tsi yün, and from there carried over into later dictionaries, notably the K'ang-hi ts'ien tien, and in modern time the Chung kuo ta ts'ien tien and Couvreur's Dictionnaire. This is really quite fatal. Let us take a concrete example. The character 婉 occurs in the Sh'king (ode Tsing nü), and the oldest commentaries disagree as to its true meaning. Shuo wen translates it 順 'docile', Mao Heng defines it as 美 'beautiful'. The Ts'ie yün reads it exclusively 於阮 i. e. 'iwm (= Mand. y ü a n) but repeats both the early translations shun, 'docile', mei 'beautiful'. Lu Tê-ming (King tien sh'wen) to this same Sh'king ode glosses it thus: 迂阮反順也徐於管反 which means: »Read 'iwm [= modern Mand. y ü a n] 'docile'; Sü Miao read it 'uân [= modern Mand. w a n]«.

Thus Lu has preferred Shuo wen's interpretation 'docile', and he reads it himself 'iwm, in accord with the Ts'ie yün, but he expressly mentions that Sü Miao read it differently: 'uân (yet without any different sense).

If we now proceed to the K'ang-hi ts'ien tien, we find:

- 1) Kuang yün 於阮切順也 (= Kuang yün 'iwm [Mand. y ü a n], 'docile');
- 2) Tsi yün 烏管切美也 (= Tsi yün 'uân [Mand. w a n], 'beautiful').

Here a most extraordinary thing has happened. The lexicographers have found on the one hand two different translations in the early commentaries, on the other hand two different readings, that of Ts'ie yün = Lu Tê-ming ('iwm) and that of Sü Miao ('uân). They have unblushingly tampered with this and cut up the word

into two: one reading *ʿiwn* (Mand. *y ü a n*) to which they attributed the sense 'docile', and one reading *ʿuān* (Mand. *w a n*) to which they attributed the sense beautiful!¹⁾ But this is entirely unwarranted. We cannot know whether Sū Miao's *ʿuān* (Mand. *w a n*) was not the reading in his dialect which corresponded historically to the reading *ʿiwn* (Mand. *y ü a n*) of the Ts'ie yün. To place the two readings side by side as alternative pronunciations of this word is not allowable, for the two forms are not comparable, deriving from such different sources that they cannot be treated as existing within one homogeneous group of materials.

And yet this methodically unsound syncretistic heaping of heterogeneous and non-parallel fan-ts'ie readings is carried through to an appalling extent, not only in the Tsi yün but also in modern dictionaries; none is worse and less scholarly in this respect than the great *Chung kuo ta tsī tien*.

Still worse is it, of course, when Couvreur incorporates, as real ancient readings, the «rime readings» invented by Sung authors in order to make the Shī king rime properly, e. g. 𪛗 *moh* — a reading that is a pure construction and has no foundation whatever except the imagination of a Sung reformer.

For all these very serious reasons we shall have to be extremely cautious in regard to the sources we draw upon. It would seem natural to limit ourselves strictly to one source, the Ts'ie yün, and disregard every fan ts'ie that does not occur in that work. That will not do, however, for many of the most important loan readings (*kia tsie*) are never given in the Ts'ie yün but are to some extent indispensable in our present work. Moreover, from the point of view of the desirability of checking the readings of the Ts'ie yün it is advisable to draw — with every caution — up on yet another early source. Our materials will therefore be as follows:

1) Our principal source will be the Ts'ie yün, composed by a committee of scholars under the leadership of Lu Fa-yen and published in 601 A. D. I need not expatiate on this work, since it has been treated in an extensive literature and forms the basis of all my earlier researches into the phonetics of Ancient Chinese. It is sufficient to point out here that, though it was lost for centuries and known only through its enlarged and modified Sung-time version, the Kuang yün, it is now accessible in its major part thanks to important finds of ancient manuscripts, either of the Ts'ie yün itself or its slightly enlarged T'ang version, the T'ang yün. Above all, there are the epoch-making finds of Stein and Pelliot at Tun huang, but there are also other early manuscripts found in China to complete our picture of the document. Two Chinese scholars, Lo Ch'ang-pei and Wei Kien-kung, have recently published a combined edition of a considerable number of Ts'ie yün manuscripts, to which is added an edition of the Kuang yün with textual criticism. Their excellent and most scholarly work, *Shī yün huei pien*, contains, inter alia, the best Pelliot manuscripts of the Bibliothèque Nationale and also a very extensive and im-

¹⁾ Couvreur and Giles have both followed this example and given two readings and two meanings.

portant Stein manuscript of the British Museum (= »Ts'ie yün III» of the said Chinese publication, there erroneously stated to belong to the Paris library). My phonetic interpretation of the phonological categories in the Ts'ie yün language, its initials, medial vowels, finals is given in my works quoted above.

2) The other early source for the Ch'ang-an language to which I alluded above is the King tien shī wen by Lu Tê-ming (dead cirka 630 A. D.). This is a series of consecutive glosses on twelve of the Thirteen classics (Meng-tsī is not treated) and on Lao-tsī and Chuang-tsī. Thanks to the T'ang manuscripts of this work, found by Pelliot and partly edited by him (Pelliot, *Le Chang chou en caractères anciens et le King tien che wen*, 1916), we can verify how far the current editions (the best critical edition being that of Lu Wen-ch'ao in the Pao king t'ang ts'ung shu) correctly render the original. We find that the work has been somewhat abbreviated, but the phonetic glosses are very faithfully preserved, and thus we have an important and very extensive collection of sound glosses from practically the same time as the Ts'ie yün. In what relation does it stand, linguistically, to that work?

A thorough examination of its fan-ts'ie has brought me to the following results. The King tien shī wen is an extremely mixed and heterogeneous work which can only be used with utmost caution, but to a certain extent it can render valuable service. In the first place, it is clear from thousands of fan-ts'ie contained in it — all the most frequent and normal words there glossed and spelt by Lu without reference to earlier authors — that Lu Tê-ming, though not himself a native of Ch'ang-an, nevertheless has based his work on the very same Ch'ang-an dialect of Sui and early T'ang time as the Ts'ie yün. Exactly the same distinctions in regard to initials and finals etc. as in the Ts'ie yün are observable in his language. There are a few points which form exceptions. Before the finals where Ts'ie yün had *t̃*-, *t̃'*-, *d̃'*- Lu regularly has *t*-, *t'*-, *d'*-; he often confuses *dz*- and *z*-; he sometimes confuses *ien*, *ien* and *ien*; occasionally he is not quite certain in regard to the distinction *-iě*: *i*. If one keeps this in mind and following strict rules discounts these divergences, his gloss material forms an excellent check on the Ts'ie yün. For he has worked quite independently of the Ts'ie yün. He chooses other spelling characters than the Ts'ie yün — though the result, recalculated in modern phonetic symbols, will give exactly the same pronunciation of the words.

So far so good. If Lu had limited himself to his own readings, he would have been invaluable. But he has detracted from the value of his work by quoting extensively the fan-ts'ie spellings of a great number of earlier writers, above all Sü Miao. And it is clearly apparent that they spoke a language which was not that of the Ts'ie yün. Their fan-ts'ie are often impossible according to Ts'ie yün norms: initials are combined with finals with which they cannot combine in the Ts'ie yün language (e. g. 涑; Lu says: Sü and Liu read it 色 遼).

It would therefore seem natural and easy to disregard all glosses in his work in which he quotes earlier writers. But that is more easily said than done. This is

due to his way of making use of his predecessors. Sometimes he quotes another author in order to show a difference from his own fan-ts'ie reading — we have seen an example of this above; sometimes in order to accept and agree with him. And in the latter case he does not always mention his source. Take the word 插. Kūan 9: 21 (Chou li, Hia kuan) Lu says: 劉徐初輒反威初洽反 which means: »Liu and Sü read *tɕ'äp*, Ts'i reads *tɕ'äp*«. And then kūan 10:10 (I li) he says simply, without quoting any predecessor, 初洽反 »read *tɕ'äp*«. Here, then, he agrees with Ts'i, whose reading *tɕ'äp* is also that of Ts'ie yün. However, it is not only when he accepts a predecessor's reading that he may leave out the name-reference. It occasionally happens that he reproduces, without mentioning his source, a reading which we know is not his own. There is e. g. the char. 撥. Kūan 9: 28 he says: 必末反沈蒲末反 »read *puät*, Shen reads *b'uät*«. Here Shen's *b'uät* is put as against his own *puät*, which is also the reading of Ts'ie yün. But kūan 7: 14 (Mao Shī) he says simply 蒲末反 »read *b'uät*« — thus giving here a reading which, when sponsored by Shen, did not meet with his approval. When we witness cases like this we can understand how it is that, in the middle of scores of fan-ts'ie which tally nicely with Ts'ie yün and evidently represent the Ch'ang-an language, we may suddenly come across a fan-ts'ie which runs quite counter to the Ts'ie yün system: it is because Lu has simply copied an earlier gloss in a source that is incompatible with the Ts'ie yün language, yet without recording his authority. For 拷 he says (Ili, Ta shê) *k'uo* and *k'zu*. The former agrees with Ts'ie yün, the latter seems very irrational — we should never expect a final *-zu* with this Phonetic. And in another place (Chou Yi, Hi ts'i, hia) he tells us that he has taken over the reading *k'zu* from Sü Miao, whose dialect, as we have already seen, can be proved to have been different from that of the Ts'ie yün.

To sum up: whether Lu mentions his predecessors or not does not prove anything; a fan-ts'ie of Lu's with the earlier source given may suit his own language admirably, or it may not; a fan-ts'ie of Lu's without the name of an earlier writer may be his own, in the Ch'ang-an dialect, but it may also be an earlier gloss, deviating from the Ch'ang-an dialect.

It would seem, then, that Lu Tê-ming is useless for our purpose, being a much too composite and troubled source. Yet we can make use of him to a certain extent, and to great advantage.

It must be remembered that the Ts'ie yün gives thousands of words, many of which were not living and current words in its time but dead words, occurring only in the archaic texts and never spoken in the Ch'ang-an language of Sui and T'ang time. That the Ts'ie yün can give their readings in the terms of the Ts'ie yün language may seem strange. Yet the matter is very simple. If in early times there was a living word 逮 'to meet' which in Archaic Chinese (early Chou) was pronounced **g'îôg*, it was then homophonous with the common word 求 Arch. **g'îôg* 'to pray' and several others. Gradually the phonetic evolution altered the pro-

nunciation of 求 Arch. *g'îôg to Ancient Chinese (Suei) g'îzu, and of course the homophonous 逮 had to follow suit. Even when the latter gradually disappeared from the living colloquial, every reader of the Shī king (where it occurs in the 1st ode) all the time, at all stages of the gradual phonetic change, knew that 逮 was read like 求, and so when the scholars of Suei and T'ang time read their Shī king, they pronounced 逮 g'îzu just like 求. In this way the Ts'ie yün reading 逮 g'îzu is, so to speak, a Suei time projection of the Chou time *g'îôg, resulting from the parallelism between 逮, 求 and other primary homophones. Therefore, in regard to words existing only in archaic literature and obsolete in the living language of Suei and T'ang time, the reliability of the Ts'ie yün readings depends on the faithfulness with which successive generations of scholars kept up the reading of the archaic texts, so that the uncommon words could duly share in the gradual phonetic change which their living and current homophones underwent.¹⁾ In this respect the fate of the different words varied considerably. Some archaic words, no longer colloquially used, were extremely well known to all *literati* because they occurred in constantly read classics. Their Suei and T'ang time projections (their fan-ts'ie spellings in the Ts'ie yün) are perfectly safe, just as reliable as the readings of the words then still current in the colloquial. But in regard to very rare words, occurring only once or a few times in the classics, or perhaps never in the Shī san king but only in Chuang-tsī or Sün-tsī or Mo-tsī, the tradition of successive generations of scholars was not so strong and uninterrupted. There are greater chances, then, that the Ts'ie yün readings for them are not such reliable projections as in cases like 逮. The true reading of a character may have been forgotten for some generations, and later scholars may have been tempted to invent suitable readings for them by aid of the Phonetics of the characters.

Here Lu Tê-ming serves a very valuable purpose. We have seen that he has worked quite independently of the commission of scholars who wrote the Ts'ie yün, though he builds on the same dialect as they did. When Lu reads words differently from the Ts'ie yün, it may, as we have seen, mean that he quotes predecessors with a different dialect. But in the numerous cases where Lu reads uncommon, obsolete characters in exactly the same manner as the Ts'ie yün, his glosses are extremely valuable, for then they corroborate the Ts'ie yün readings as true and faithfully handed down Suei and T'ang projections of the Archaic words.

And there is yet another advantage in his work. The Ts'ie yün is a dictionary which is extremely brief in its definitions of the meanings of the characters. In

¹⁾ The nature of the script, which is not a phonetic alphabetic script like ours, giving the separate pronunciation elements: *b-e-d*, *d-u-s-t*, prevented a preservation of the Archaic pronunciation of uncommon words. When 求 had changed from *g'îôg to g'îzu, no one knew any longer that it had once been read *g'îôg, and no alphabetic script: *g'-i-ô-g* was there to tell the scholars that 逮 had once been *g'îôg. It had slowly gone through the same evolution *g'îôg > g'îzu as 求 in the mouths of successive generations of Shī king readers.

a great many cases the very commonest *kia tsie* (loan) uses of a character are not given in it. Lu Tê-ming, on the contrary, gives a very extensive record of such loan applications throughout the classics; indeed, a very great number of the cases where his readings deviate from those of the Ts'ie yün are due to this perfectly legitimate cause, and not to a quotation of earlier sources in different dialects: he records loan applications, skipped in the Ts'ie yün, to other words which are not homophonous but merely similar in sound. Here Lu Tê-ming may sometimes fill a serious gap.

In consequence of what has been expounded here, my principle will be the following. For the readings of Ancient Chinese I base myself on the Ts'ie yün (or its T'ang version the T'ang yün). After each such form, which I have drawn from one or other of the manuscripts published in the Shī yün huei pien, I add a signum T; only in the rare cases in which a character does not exist in these manuscripts I draw upon the enlarged Sung version of the same dictionary, the Kuang yün, and then I mark the form by the letter K. When Lu Tê-ming in his King tien shī wen has a phonetic gloss which agrees with the Ts'ie yün (not necessarily having the identical fan-ts'ie spelling characters, but resulting in the same Anc. Chinese form) I add a signum L; yet for very common words, still living in modern colloquial, I have not deemed it necessary to add the Lu Tê-ming »control«, since the modern form suffices to check the correctness of the Ts'ie yün reading. When, on the contrary, Lu Tê-ming has a reading that deviates from that of the Ts'ie yün, if it is in the same sense of the character as that of the Ts'ie yün, it means that he builds on an earlier glossist with a different dialect, and then I disregard his divergent reading, leaving it out altogether. But if it is in another sense, a loan application of the character which the Ts'ie yün has not found space to incorporate, I shall of course take it up, always marking it by the letter L,¹⁾ if it is a sufficiently common and important loan sense.

This brings us to a very important practical question: which characters are to be included in our present study, and which meanings of the characters are to be incorporated?

In my Analytic Dictionary of Chinese (1926) I selected some 6000 of the most common characters. Here the selection must follow other principles, since the purpose is to verify which sound variations are possible within the series of one Phonetic of the script, such as it was created in Archaic times, and built on the Archaic language. This means that a good many characters invented in the Chris-

¹⁾ I should have liked to add full reference figures to the passage in the King tien shī wen in which the gloss occurs, but considerations of space forbid such an arrangement. The reader who desires to find the exact place must go to the concordances to the classics and general dictionaries and find the passage in which the character occurs and has been treated by Lu (often in a dozen places!). I hope some day to publish a special study on the King tien shī wen, and I shall then incorporate the index to it which I have made for my own benefit.

tian era and now quite current have to be left out, because they are built on a later and quite different language, and would seriously lead us astray in our investigation of the Archaic principles. On the other hand, it is desirable to incorporate a really comprehensive body of material for the earliest periods. It would seem natural to take the Shuo wen kie tsī as our point of departure and incorporate all its characters and to add the remaining characters that are not to be found in the Shuo wen but which exist in texts of the pre-Christian era and in the dictionaries Er ya, Fang yen, Kuang ya and the Han time commentaries to the classics. Such a scheme, however, is not recommendable. Both in the Shuo wen and in the Er ya, for instance, there are a great many characters which we do not know from a single text. This, of course, does not mean that they are mere »dictionary words» which never existed in real texts, for many documents from Chou, Ts'in and Han times now lost are recorded in the I wen chī of the Han shu, and those characters may have occurred in one or other of these early writings. But, apart from the fact that they interest us less, since we do not find them in literature,¹⁾ they form a dangerous material; it is a risky thing to guess at their meanings. A short dictionary definition is often quite misleading. Let us illustrate this by a single example. The character 務 w u is defined in the Shuo wen by 趣 t s' ü. T s' ü means 'to run', and if we did not possess 務 in texts, and simply had to follow Shuo wen, we should, of course, translate w u as meaning 'to run' — which would be absolutely wrong. The definition in Shuo wen is due to the following extensions of meaning. T s' ü means 'to run' and hence 'to run after, to strive for, to be bent on'. W u means 'to apply one's force' and hence 'to attend earnestly to, to be bent on'. This example glaringly demonstrates the risk of dictionary definitions. Consequently I shall invariably follow the rule of incorporating only such words as occur in Chou and Ts'in texts, in a few exceptional cases also such as are found in early Han texts.²⁾

There is the further difficult question as to which meanings of a character should be registered here. Since the present book is a study on script and phonetics, I could of course give the list of characters with their Archaic and Ancient pronunciation without any translation at all. This, however, would not be satisfactory, for it would not explain the ideograms, nor the choice of Radicals in the *hie sheng*. A brief definition is therefore indispensable.

¹⁾ Couvreur's Dictionnaire Classique and Giles's Chinese-English Dictionary both include a great many characters never occurring in texts, merely picked up from the K'ang-hi tsī tien. On the other hand, a considerable number of characters which do really occur in early texts are not incorporated in these dictionaries.

²⁾ I reckon, of course, the Li ki and the Ta Tai li as Chou texts, since their documents, brought together into collections only in Han time, are Chou time works. — Characters occurring exclusively as names of persons or places I have left out, with the exception of a few very common and important ones.

The ideal would be to give to each character its *primary sense*, the sense for which the character was created.¹⁾ This ideal, however, is in many cases quite unattainable. It has been generally admitted for hundreds of years among Chinese scholars that Hū Shen in his *Shuo wen* gives the primary sense of every character and his definitions have been regarded by every palaeographer as Bible words. But how could Hū possibly know the primary sense of the characters? He could in regard to a great many of them, such as 目 eye, 口 mouth, 馬 horse, etc. But for just as many he had no means whatsoever of determining the original sense of the character. The character 菁 *tsing* he defines as 'leek flower'. That is quite reasonable — a well attested early meaning; and since the Radical is 艹 *ts'ao* herb, it seems quite safe. Yet this character is attested also in the sense of 'turnip' and in the sense of 'a kind of sedge', and then again — already in the *Shi king*! — in the sense of 'luxuriant growth'; all of these tally equally well with this Radical, and any of them might be the primary sense of the character, the one for which the graph was first invented. How can we take an authority who published his dictionary in 100 A. D. as a guarantee that 'leek flower' was the first meaning of the character? That is, of course, out of the question. In some cases, again, Hū Shen gives meanings which are invented by him by aid of the characters themselves but never supported in real literature, e. g. for the characters 𠂔 𠂕. Actually, therefore, Hū Shen is not a reliable guide for determining the primary sense of the characters.

Is it possible, on the other hand, for a modern philologist to do it better? In some cases, it is true, we may correct obvious mistakes of Hū's, but in the majority of ambiguous cases we are no better placed than he was. It might seem to be a sound principle to ascertain the earliest place in Chinese literature in which a character occurs and give its sense there the preference. But this would be entirely erroneous. Since a considerable amount of Chou literature has been lost, we have no reason to believe that a meaning occurring in Confucius' *Lun yü* is necessarily older than one we find in the *Lü shī ch'un ts'iu* — there may have been dozens of odes or other early documents now lost and older than Confucius which had the character in its *Lü shī ch'un ts'iu* sense.

¹⁾ It should be observed that we must distinguish carefully between the *primary sense of a word* (word-stem of the language, quite irrespective of the script) and *primary sense of a character* (the Chinese ideograph). They are by no means always identical, and this is a very common error committed by both Chinese and Western authors to take it as an axiom that the fundamental sense of the graph also gives us the basic sense of the word. On the contrary, the Chinese script inventors, who found it difficult to depict abstract notions, often chose very special and secondary concrete applications of a word-stem for their graph. An example is 裏 *li*. The word-stem *li* means 'in, inside', and it is only in a very special, secondary, derivative concrete sense that it has come to mean 'inside of a garment'. But the Chinese script inventor has seized upon this depictable special sense in order to find a suitable graph, and this has then by extension come to serve for the whole range of the stem *li* 'inside'. Here the primary sense of the *word* is 'inside', not 'inside of a garment', but the primary sense of the *character* is 'inside of a garment', not 'inside'.

The only efficient method, therefore, would be to record for every character all the various meanings in which it has been used in Chou and Ts'in literature. But since thousands of characters have been used, not only in their primary sense but in long series of extended meanings, and then again as phonetic loan characters for many other words, that method would mean that we should have to make an Oxford Dictionary of the Chinese language in a score of stout volumes. Such a work falls entirely outside the scope of the present book. Since I cannot always limit myself to a »primary sense of the character«, I shall give a brief selection of the most important meanings of each character as attested in pre-Han works. And since many *kia tsie* loans are phonetically very instructive and interesting,¹⁾ I shall add a few of the most important ones. Yet it must always be remembered that the present work is not meant to be a dictionary and that my translations of the characters are very incomplete, being only summary indications of the most important meanings.

I always indicate the source of the meanings given (Shi, Shu, Lunyü etc.), though considerations of space have prohibited full references. They can mostly be supplied by the reader with the aid of other reference works. A great many of them may be culled from the indices in Legge's Shi king, Shu king, Ch'un ts'iu, Lun yü and Meng-tsi editions, from Couvreur's Li ki edition, from Stuart Lockhart's index to the Tso chuan.²⁾ But references not obtainable in these indices can in most cases be found in the excellent Shuo wen t'ung hün ting sheng of Chu Tsün-sheng.

FROM ARCHAIC CHINESE TO ANCIENT CHINESE

The phonetic evolution in Chinese, right from earliest to modern times, has followed the way of simplification, nivellation, reduction: what was once a language which, in spite of its monosyllabism, was extremely rich in its phonetic garb, with a great variety of different syllables, has gradually been brought, by constant wear and tear and simplification, through which earlier well-distinguished phonemes coincided, to an extreme phonetic poverty, so that modern Pekinese has only about 420 different syllables; and in order to reach that figure we have to take into account also the tones (musical accents), and count t'a n,¹ t' a n,² t' a n,³ and

¹⁾ When, in the Shu king, 害 h a i is used as loan for 曷 h o, this is phonetically interesting, for 害 was Arch. *g'ád and 曷 was *g'át.

²⁾ It should be observed that my translations sometimes deviate from those given in the said works. This is because Couvreur invariably follows the orthodox Sung commentaries, and Legge chooses, at his own discretion, between the proposals of various expounders of recent times, whereas I always follow the earliest Han commentators.

t' a n⁴ as four different syllables. To these 420 modern Pekinese syllables would correspond thousands of Archaic ones, if we only knew the tones of Archaic Chinese. This, unfortunately, is not possible, for the *hie sheng* take no account of any difference in tone, and the Shī king rimes do so only to a certain extent, not regularly. Therefore, whereas the tone system of Ancient Chinese is well known, we are not in a position to reconstruct that of Archaic Chinese, and consequently in the present work the tones are left entirely out of the discussion (but for a few exceptional cases) and are not marked in the dictionary. The homophone words in Archaic Chinese were therefore not nearly so numerous as would appear from our word lists below; it should always be borne in mind that there were tone distinctions which unfortunately are out of our reach.

THE INITIALS.

Archaic Chinese possessed a rich set of simple initials:

Gutturals: *k, k', g, g', ng, ɣ*;

Palatals: *ɿ, ɿ', ɲ, ɲ', n, s*;

Dentals: *t, t', d, d', n, l, s, z, ts, ts', dz, dz'*;

Supradentals: *ʃ, tʃ, tʃ', dʒ*;

Labials: *p, p', b', m*;

Laryngal: (as in *ʔng*, laryngal explosive, the »Knacklaut» of Germ. Ecke).

This scheme of simple initials in Archaic Chinese was radically changed by the evolution from Archaic to Ancient Chinese.

The gutturals:

Unaspirated *g*, which existed only before *ɿ*, was yodized through the influence of the latter: 王 **gɿwang* became *jɿwang* (*j* is yod, the *y* of Engl. yes). Aspirated *g'*, which was preserved unaltered before *ɿ*, e.g. 乾 **g'ɿan* > *g'ɿän*, changed into fricative *ɣ* before other vowels, e. g. 河 **g'd* > *ɣä*.

The palatals:

All the explosives changed into affricates, in the way so common in various languages:

ɿ > *tʃ*, e. g. 章 **ɿɿang* > *tʃɿang*;

ɿ' > *tʃ'*, e. g. 昌 **ɿ'ɿang* > *tʃ'ɿang*;

d > *dʒ*, and this again > voiced fricative *ʒ*, e. g. 禪 **dɿan* > *ʒɿän*; the last stage of this change took place fairly late, for in Buddhistic transcriptions 禪 stands for Sanskr. *dhyaṇa*.

d' > *dʒ'*, e. g. 蛇 **d'ɿa* > *dʒ'ɿa*.

n also received a parasitic homorganic fricative, first as a »glide» (transition sound), then as second element of a »nasal affricate», e. g. 汝 **nɿo* > *nɿɿwo*.

The dentals:

Unaspirated *d*, which existed only before *ɿ*, was entirely lost, e. g. 榆 **dɿu* > *ɿu*.

z, which likewise existed only before *ɿ*, was in the same way entirely lost, e. g.

羊¹ *ziang > iang. *t*, *t'*, *d'*, *n* before *i* were palatalized, e. g. 展 *t_{ian} > i_{ian}, 敕 *t'ik > i'ik, 長 *d'iang > d'iang, 女 *n_{io} > n_{io}. The same change took place before certain other Anc. Chinese vowels (of various Arch. origins), namely: open *a*, *ǎ*, *v*, *ε* and *ǎ*, e. g. 站 *tam > iam, 擇 *d'ǎk > d'vk, 摘 *tek > iek, 撞 *d'ǎng > d'ǎng. This transformation took place in late Liu ch'ao time.

dz changed into *z*, e. g. 祥 *dz_{iang} > z_{iang}.

s, *ts*, *ts'*, *dz'* became supradental before the same vowels just mentioned, i. e. Anc. *a*, *ǎ*, *v*, *ε*, *ǎ*, e. g. 山 *sǎn > sǎn, 窄 *tsǎk > t_{sh}ok, 策 *ts'èk > t_{sh}'ek, 窗 *ts'ǎng > t_{sh}'ǎng, 乍 *dz'ǎg > d_z'a.

The rest of the Archaic simple initials remain unchanged in Ancient Chinese. The system of initials in Ancient Chinese which thus grew out of the old stock was consequently as follows:

Gutturals: *k*, *k'*, *g'*, *ng*, *χ*, *γ*;

Palatals: *î*, *î'*, *d'*, *n*, *j*, *ś*, *ś'*, *tś*, *dś'*, *nś*;

Dentals: *t*, *t'*, *d'*, *n*, *l*, *s*, *z*, *ts*, *ts'*, *dz'*;

Supradentals: *ś*, *tś*, *tś'*, *dś'*;

Labials: *p*, *p'*, *b'*, *m*;

Laryngals: ʔ (type ǎng), ʔ (type iu).

It should then be remembered that:

The guttural *γ* derives from **g'*.

The palatals *î*, *î'*, *d'*, *n* derive from **t*, *t'*, *d'*, *n*; *j* from **g*; *ś* from **d*; *tś*, *tś'*, *dś'* from **t'*, *t'*, *d'*; *nś* from **n*.

The dental *z* derives from **dz*.

The supradentals derive in part from original supradentals, in part from **s*, *ts*, *ts'*, *dz'*.

The laryngal ʔ (smooth vocalic ingress, type iu) derives from **d*- (**d*iu).

Besides the simple initials, Archaic Chinese possessed various consonant combinations at the beginning of words. These are often very difficult, sometimes impossible to determine, for the only source to which we have access in this respect is the *hie sheng* characters, and there may be many cases of consonant combinations which do not happen to be revealed by *hie sheng*. Thus our reconstruction of the Archaic initials is more liable to show lacunes than that of the Archaic finals, where Shī king rimes and hie sheng characters combine to give very complete results. Examples of initial consonant combinations will be found (*passim*) in the dictionary below.

THE MEDIAL VOWELS.

The »medial vowels« play an extremely important part in the Chinese word-structure. In Archaic as well as in Ancient Chinese there were consonantic *i* and *w*, e. g. *kian*, *kwáng*, and there was vocalic *i*, e. g. *kien*. These elements have been

but little changed from Archaic to Ancient Chinese. Two phenomena deserve special attention.

In the first place, there is a series of categories in which consonantic *w* has been strengthened into vocalic *u*. This happens, in the first place, in certain groups before the vowel *á*: 戈 **kwá* > *kuá*, 官 **kwán* > *kuán*, 豨 **kwád* > *kuái*, 括 **kwát* > *kuát*; on the other hand before the vowel *ə*: 昆 **kwən* > *kuən*, 君 *kjwən* > **kjuən*, 骨 **kwət* > *kuət*. The contrast between such strong vocalic *u* of Anc. Chinese and its consonantic *w* is still felt in certain daughter dialects. Thus, for instance, in Cantonese Anc. 官 *kuán* has given *kūn*, but Anc. 關 *kwan* has given *kwān*.

In the second place, in certain groups where Archaic Chinese had no *w*, a secondary, not original *w* has been introduced in Ancient Chinese after labial initials, and is due to an exaggerated rounded articulation of the initial. Thus 丕 **p'īg* should give Anc. *p'ji*, according to the scheme **p'īg* > *p'jəi* > *p'ji* (for the evolution of the final see below), but in actual fact the Anc. reading was *p'jwi*; 丙 **p'ǎng* ought to give Anc. *p'ing*, but has actually given *p'iwang* (that the *w* was there is proved by the spellings in Ts'ie yün: 丙 is spelled by 永). This »secondary *w*», however, must have been weaker, more »volatile» than the true, original Arch. *w*, for it has had less influence on the sound evolution than the latter. The sequel *p'iw-*, with original *w*, regularly gave Middle Chinese and modern Chinese *f*: 方 **p'iwang* > Anc. *p'iwang* > Middle Ch. *fwang* > Mand. *fang*. But the »secondary *w*» had no such effect: 丕 Anc. *p'jwi* gave Mand. *p'ei*, and 丙 Anc. *p'iwang* gave Mand. *pin*, with the *p* unchanged.

THE FINALS.

We shall divide the finals of Archaic Chinese into 26 phonological classes, which on the whole correspond to the rime classes of the Shī king (the few exceptions will be indicated *in loco*).

Class I.

Archaic finals: 1. *á*, 2. *wá*; 3. *a*, 4. *wa*; 5. *ia*; 6. *ia*, 7. *wia*.

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
1. 歌 <i>*ká</i>	<i>ká</i>	5. 蛇 <i>*d'ia</i>	<i>dž'ia</i>
2. 過 <i>*kwá</i>	<i>kuá</i>	6. 皮 <i>*b'ia</i>	<i>b'jig</i>
3. 加 <i>*ka</i>	<i>ka</i>	7. 虧 <i>*k'wia</i>	<i>k'jwig</i>
4. 化 <i>*χwa</i>	<i>χwa</i>		

The *á* grave (Fr. *pâte*) as well as *a aigu* (Fr. *patte*) remained unchanged, both when standing alone and when preceded by *w* and *ia*; but after the strong, vocalic *i* there was Umlaut: **b'ia* became *b'jig*. That *ia* with consonantic *i* kept its *a* down to Anc. Chinese is remarkable, for we shall see presently that in closed syllables there was Umlaut: **kian* > *kjān*.

Class II.

Archaic finals: 1. *ǎ*, 2. *wǎ*, 3. *ǐǎ*; 4. *o*, 5. *wo*; 6. *ǐo*, 7. *ǐwo*.

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
1. 家 * <i>kǎ</i>	<i>ka</i>	4. 古 * <i>ko</i>	<i>kuo</i>
2. 瓜 * <i>kwaǎ</i>	<i>kwa</i>	5. 孤 * <i>kwo</i>	<i>kuo</i>
3. 且 * <i>ts'ǐǎ</i>	<i>ts'ǐa</i>	6. 居 * <i>kǐo</i>	<i>kǐwo</i>
		7. 吁 * <i>χǐwo</i>	<i>χǐu</i>

In this class, the changes from Archaic to Ancient Chinese have been considerable.

The *ǎ* rimes (*ǎ* is a very open *o*), which still had their *ǎ* preserved well into the Christian era, then changed their *ǎ* into open *a* (Fr. *p a t t e*). That this was not a gradual opening of the articulation: *ǎ* > *ǎ* > *a*, is proved by class I, the Arch. *ǎ* of which was maintained in Anc. Chinese — if *ǎ* on its way to *a* had passed through a stage *ǎ*, the original *ǎ* would have followed suit and become *a* as well, which was not the case. We have therefore to imagine the evolution as a kind of »breaking«, with a gradual loss of the first element: **kǎ* > *kǎǎ* > *kǎa* > *ka*. This is quite compatible with the spirit of the Chinese language. In modern Mandarin the -*o*: *lo*, *so*, *to* etc., has in many dialects entered upon the first stage of such a breaking, e. g. in Shantung: *loǎ*, *soǎ*, *toǎ*.

The Arch. *o* (ordinary *o*, less open than *ǎ*) was subject to a similar breaking: **ko* > *kuo*, cf. Lat. *novum* > Ital. *nuovo*; with this also the original *wo* coincided: **kwo* > *kuo*. In the *ǐo* final the existence of yet another subordinate vowel, *ǐ*, caused a reduction of the breaking vowel *u* into *w*: **kǐo* > *kǐwo*.

The Archaic final with two subordinate vowels, *ǐwo*, went its own way: here the *w* swallowed the *o*: **χǐwo* > *χǐu*. This last point is interesting; we can realize that the transition **χǐwo* > *χǐu* must have taken place earlier than **kǐo* > *kǐwo*, for otherwise the secondary *ǐwo* (6. Anc. *kǐwo*) would also have passed on into *ǐu*. We must therefore establish two successive stages of the change:

* <i>ko</i>	>	<i>ko</i>	>	<i>kuo</i>
* <i>kwo</i>	>	<i>kwo</i>	>	<i>kuo</i>
* <i>kǐo</i>	>	<i>kǐo</i>	>	<i>kǐwo</i>
* <i>χǐwo</i>	>	<i>χǐu</i>	>	<i>χǐu</i>

The second stage took place only in Liu ch'ao time.

Class III.

Archaic finals: 1. *u*; 2. *ǐu*.

Archaic	Ancient
1. 口 * <i>k'u</i>	<i>k'ǝu</i>
2. 駒 * <i>kǐu</i>	<i>kǐu</i> .

The fate of this class is very simple: whereas *ǐu* remained unchanged, there was introduced, between the initial and -*u*, a parasitic short vowel: **k'u* > *k'ǝu*, cf. Germ. *hūs* > *h^aus* (H a u s).

Class IV.

Archaic finals: 1. *án*, 2. *wán*; 3. *an*, 4. *wan*; 5. *ian*, 6. *iwán*; 7. *ian*, 8. *iwan*; 9. *ǎn*, 10. *wǎn*; 11. *ǐǎn*, 12. *ǐwǎn*.

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
1. 干 * <i>kán</i>	<i>kán</i>	7. 見 * <i>kian</i>	<i>kien</i>
2. 官 * <i>kwán</i>	<i>kuán</i>	8. 涓 * <i>kiwán</i>	<i>kiwen</i>
3. 顏 * <i>ngan</i>	<i>ngan</i>	9. 閒 * <i>kǎn</i>	<i>kǎn</i>
4. 關 * <i>kwan</i>	<i>kwan</i>	10. 患 * <i>g'wǎn</i>	<i>ɣwǎn</i>
5. 展 * <i>tian</i>	<i>ǐǎn</i>	11. 言 * <i>ngǐǎn</i>	<i>ngǐɤn</i>
6. 轉 * <i>tīwan</i>	<i>ǐwǎn</i>	12. 原 * <i>ngǐwǎn</i>	<i>ngǐɤn</i>

We have to observe here the fundamental difference between a series (1—8) with long principal vowel and a series (9—12) with short principal vowel. Yet both series rime freely in the Shī king. The long-vowelled series has finals both with *á grave* (1,2) and with *a aigu* (3—8), but they likewise interchange freely in the Shī king rimes.

The changes from Archaic to Ancient Chinese are not very strong. There is Umlaut after *ǐ* and *ǐ* in the long *a*, but of graduated strength: the short *ǐ* has only turned the *a* into an »open *e*» (*ǎ*, Germ. *B ä r*): **tian* > *ǐǎn*; the long, strong *ǐ* has turned it into a »narrow *e*» (*e*, Fr. *é t é*): **kian* > *kien*.

The short *ǎ*, after *ǐ* (here, as in class II, words with *ǐ* evolve differently from those without), has been »muddled» into the slack sound of Engl. *but* (*bʊt*): **ngǐǎn* > *ngǐɤn*, **ngǐwǎn* > *ngǐɤn*.

Class V.

Archaic finals: 1. *át*, 2. *wát*; 3. *at*, 4. *wat*; 5. *iat*; 6. *iwat*; 7. *iat*; 8. *ǎt*, 9. *wǎt*; 10. *ǐǎt*, 11. *ǐwǎt*; 12. *ád*, 13. *wád*; 14. *ad*, 15. *wad*; 16. *iad*, 17. *iwad*; 18. *iad*; 19. *ǎd*, 20. *wǎd*; 21. *ǐǎd*, 22. *ǐwǎd*.

Properly, these should form two classes, one ending in *-t* and one in *-d*; but since they rime freely with each other in the Shī king, I have combined them into one class. It is easily seen that each of the two series forms an almost perfect parallel to the *-n* series of class IV above. We examine the *-t* series first:

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
1. 葛 * <i>kát</i>	<i>kát</i>	8. 轄 * <i>g'ǎt</i>	<i>ɣǎt</i>
2. 括 * <i>kwát</i>	<i>kuát</i>	9. 刮 * <i>kwǎt</i>	<i>kwǎt</i>
3. 殺 * <i>sat</i>	<i>sat</i>	10. 揭 * <i>kǐǎt</i>	<i>kǐɤt</i>
4. 八 * <i>pwat</i>	<i>pwat</i>	11. 蔽 * <i>kǐwǎt</i>	<i>kǐɤt</i>
5. 桀 * <i>kǐat</i>	<i>kǐǎt</i>		
6. 悅 * <i>dǐwat</i>	<i>ǐwǎt</i>		
7. 截 * <i>dz'iat</i>	<i>dz'iet</i>		

Here, as in the *án* class (IV), there are long principal vowels (1—7) and short ones (8—11), and among the former there is both *á grave* (1, 2) and *a aigu* (3—7).

The changes into Anc. Chinese are exactly the same as in the *án* class: Umlaut, weak after consonantic *ǐ*: **g'iat* > *g'ïät*, strong after vocalic *i*: **dz'iat* > *dz'iet*. And just as the *ǎ* after *i* was turned into the slack *v* (**kǎän* > *kǐvn*), so it happened here: **kǎät* > *kǐvt*.

Then we have the corresponding -*d* series:

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
12. 帶 * <i>tád</i>	<i>tái</i>	19. 療 * <i>tsǎd</i>	<i>tšǎi</i>
13. 外 * <i>ngwád</i>	<i>ngwái</i>	20. 拜 * <i>pwád</i>	<i>pwǎi</i>
14. 蜚 * <i>t'ad</i>	<i>t'ai</i>	21. 刈 * <i>ngǎd</i>	<i>ngǐvi</i>
15. 噲 * <i>k'wad</i>	<i>k'wai</i>	22. 吠 * <i>b'iwǎd</i>	<i>b'iwvi</i>
16. 厲 * <i>liad</i>	<i>lǐai</i>		
17. 悅 * <i>šiwad</i>	<i>šiwǎi</i>		
18. 啼 * <i>tiad</i>	<i>tei</i>		

First, we observe that the final -*d* has regularly been vocalized into -*i*: **tád* > *tái* etc. Once this has been taken into account, the parallelism with the *án* class (IV) and the *át* series of the present class is perfect: there are long vowels (12—18), both *á* and *a*, and short vowels (19—22), there is Umlaut (**liad* > *lǐai*, **tiad* > *tei*) and there is the passage of *ǎ* into *v* after *ǐ* (**ngǎd* > *ngǐvi*).

Class VI.

Archaic finals: 1. *ár*, 2. *wár*; 3. *ǐar*, 4. *ǐwar*; 5. *ǎr*, 6. *ǐwǎr*.

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
1. 邕 * <i>d'ár</i>	<i>d'á</i>	5. 邕 * <i>ǐǎr</i>	<i>ǐǎiǐ</i>
2. 播 * <i>pwár</i>	<i>puá</i>	6. 譌 * <i>ǐwǎr</i>	<i>ǐwǐiǐ</i>
3. 鰓 * <i>ǐar</i>	<i>tǐiǐ</i>		
4. 瑞 * <i>dǐwar</i>	<i>ǐwǐiǐ</i>		

This class is represented by few words, and they seldom occur as rimes. Their final -*r* is proved by occasional contacts, in rimes and *hie sheng*, with -*n*, like **wár*: **wán*, **ǐwǎr*: **ǐǎn*.

After *á*, *a*, *ǎ* the *r* dropped without leaving any trace at all (in contrast to the -*r* of the *ar* class, see below): **d'ár* > *d'á*, **pwár* > *puá*. But if we drop the -*r* of 3. *ǐar* and 5. *ǐǎr*, we should expect them to coincide with the *ǐa* of class I above (*á* class, 蛇 **ǎ'ia* > *dǎ'ia*), and then they should give Arcc. 3. *tǐǐa*, 5. *ǐǐǐa*. But they do not. Hence we can see that in combination with the dropping of the *r* in **ǐar*, **ǐǎr*, there was a displacement of quantity: *i* became principal vowel, *a* became subordinate; and then there followed the ordinary Umlaut: **ǐar* > *ǐia* > *tǐiǐ*, **ǐǎr* > *ǐǐa* > *ǐǐǐiǐ*. The reason for this displace-

ment of quantity in connection with the loss of *r* is an influence of analogy from the strong category with Archaic *ia* (Anc. *ig*) in the *ā* class (I above), e. g. 皮 **b'ia* > *b'ig*.

And this analogy has a very important effect on another point: it entails a highly interesting metathesis. In the syllables with *w*: 4. **dīwar*, 6. **χiwǎr*, we should expect an Anc. Ch. sequel of sounds 4. *dīwe*, 6. *χiwe*, but we find that *i* and *w* changed place; this was due to the same influence of analogy from class I. There we had the type 虧 **k'wia* > *k'wig*, in which *w* precedes *i* from the origin. In analogy with this *k'wig*, our 瑞 **dīwa(r)* here became *dīwia* > *zwiē*, and 穢 **χiwǎ(r)* became *χwia* > *χwig*.

Class VII.

Archaic finals: 1. *ien*, 2. *īwen*; 3. *ǐēn*, 4. *īwēn*.

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
1. 天 <i>*t'ien</i>	<i>t'ien</i>	3. 人 <i>*nǐēn</i>	<i>nǐēn</i>
2. 淵 <i>*īwen</i>	<i>īwen</i>	4. 均 <i>*kīwēn</i>	<i>kīwēn</i>

Here, as in the *ān* class, there is an important distinction between a category with long and a category with short principal vowel. In the former, the finals remained unchanged in Anc. Chinese, in the latter the *w* was strengthened into *u*: **kīwēn* > *kīuēn*, for the rest, all was maintained unaltered.

Class VIII.

Archaic finals: 1. *iet*, 2. *īwet*; 3. *ǐēt*, 4. *īwēt*; 5. *ied*; 6. *ǐēd*.

Here, as in the *āt* class (V), words ending in *-t* and in *-d* are combined into one class.

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
1. 結 <i>*kiet</i>	<i>kiet</i>	5. 噫 <i>*tied</i>	<i>tiei</i>
2. 穴 <i>*g'īwet</i>	<i>γīwet</i>	6. 至 <i>*tǐēd</i>	<i>tǐi</i>
3. 吉 <i>*kǐēt</i>	<i>kǐēt</i>		
4. 恤 <i>*sǐwēt</i>	<i>sǐwēt</i>		

In this class, as in several preceding ones, there is the fundamental difference between long-vowelled and short-vowelled types.

In the *-t* group, there was no change at all from Archaic to Ancient Chinese, except for *w* > *u* in type 4. In the *-d* group, we again meet with the same phenomenon studied in the *āt* class (V) above: the final *-d* was vocalized into *-i*. Thus **tied* > *tiei*. But in 6 **tǐēd*, when *d* became *i*, the short *ē* between the two *i* (*tǐēi*) could not maintain itself, it was swallowed, and the result was a single Anc. *-i*: **tǐēd* > *tǐēi* > *tǐi*.

Class IX.

Archaic finals: 1. *ən*, 2. *wən*; 3. *ien*, 4. *iwən*; 5. *ien*, 6. *iwən*; 7. *en*, 8. *wen*; 9. *ien*, 10. *iwən*.

This class is characterized by its invariably short principal vowel, either *ə* (as in Germ. *K n a b e*), or *ε* (as in Engl. *b a d*). That they are combined into one class is because they rime freely in the Shī king. Though the difference in timbre is considerable, yet they were evidently deemed to be sufficiently similar acoustically to be allowed to rime.

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
1. 跟 <i>*kən</i>	<i>kən</i>	4 a. 君 <i>*kiwən</i>	<i>kiwən</i>
2. 昆 <i>*kwən</i>	<i>kuən</i>	4 b. 春 <i>*t'iwən</i>	<i>tš'iwən</i>
3 a. 勤 <i>*g'ien</i>	<i>g'ien</i>	5. 先 <i>*sien</i>	<i>sien</i>
3 b. 振 <i>*i'ien</i>	<i>tš'ien</i>	6. 犬 <i>*k'iwən</i>	<i>k'iwən</i>

It is first to be observed that in this group with short *ə* as Arch. principal vowel the medial *w* always gained strength and turned into vocalic *u*: **kwən* > *kuən* etc.

For the rest, the evolution was determined by an influence of the initials. It is illustrated by the following scheme of syllables in Ancient Chinese:

kien, *kiwən*; ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ *piwən*
○ ○ *i'ien*, *i'iwən*; *li'ien*, *li'iwən*; *tš'ien*, *tš'iwən*; *pi'ien*, ○

The Archaic *ə* was preserved after gutturals (with the laryngeal) and after labials with *w* (*u*). But after palatals and dentals and after labials without *w* it changed into *ě*, thus coinciding with the finals of the *en* class (VII) above. Hence, in our examples above we obtain: **g'ien* > *g'ien*, but **i'ien* > *tš'ien*; **kiwən* > *kiwən*, but **t'iwən* > *tš'iwən*. This is a highly important transformation which concerns a great many words.

After the vocalic *i*, the *ə* was likewise palatalized: **sien* > *sien*, **k'iwən* > *k'iwən*.

Archaic	Ancient
7. 艱 <i>*ken</i>	<i>kăn</i>
8. 鯨 <i>*kwən</i>	<i>kwăn</i>
9 a. 詵 <i>*tšien</i>	<i>tšien</i>
9 b. 巾 <i>*kien</i>	<i>kien</i>
10. 隕 <i>*giwən</i>	<i>giwăn</i> .

The *ε* of this group, a short and slack sound (something like Engl. *b a d*) has undergone various changes. In the words without *i* it turned into *ă* — a phonetically very kindred phonem. After *i*, the palatal quality was preserved, sometimes even strengthened, and here, just as in the *ə* words just studied, the evolution was influenced by the initials, but according to a different scheme. It is only after the gutturals, with the laryngeal, that *ε* passed into *ě*: **kien* > *kien*, **ien* > *ien*, **giwən* > *giwăn*.

Class X.

Archaic finals: (1. *ət*, not represented), 2. *wət*; 3. *ɨət*, 4. *ɨwət*; 5. *iət*, 6. *iwət*; 7. *et*, 8. *wet*; 9. *iet*, 10. *iwet*; 11. *əd*, 12. *wəd*; 13. *ɨəd*, 14. *ɨwəd*; 15. *iəd*, 16. *iwəd*; 17. *ed*, 18. *wed*; 19. *ied*, 20. *iwed*.

As in the *ət* class (V), there is one series ending in *-t* and one in *-d*, combined into one class because they rime in the Shī king. It is easily seen that each of these series forms an exact parallel to the series ending in *-n* in the *ən* class (IX). Like that series, both contain *ə* words as well as *ɛ* words.

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
1. (not represented).		4 a. 屈 * <i>k'iwət</i>	<i>k'iuət</i>
2. 卒 * <i>tswət</i>	<i>tsuət</i>	4 b. 出 * <i>t'iwət</i>	<i>tɕ'iuət</i>
3 a. 訖 * <i>kɨət</i>	<i>kɨət</i>	5. 緘 * <i>p'iet</i>	<i>p'iet</i>
3 b. 質 * <i>iɨət</i>	<i>tɕiət</i>	6. 閱 * <i>k'iwət</i>	<i>k'iwet</i>

The evolutionary phenomena are here exactly the same as those studied in the *ən* class: *w* became *u*, except after vocalic *i* (6); and in the *ɨət*, *ɨwət* finals the initials determined the fate of the principal vowel; gutturals (with laryngal) and labials with *w* preserved the *ə*: **kɨət* > *kɨət*, **k'iwət* > *k'iuət*, 弗 **pɨwət* > *pɨuət*, but palatals and dentals as well as labials without *w* turned *ə* into *ɛ*: **t'ɨət* > *tɕiət*, **t'iwət* > *tɕ'iuət*. After vocalic *i*, *ə* became *e*, just as in the *ən* class: **p'iet* > *p'iet*, **k'iwət* > *k'iwet*.

Archaic	Ancient
7. 夏 * <i>kət</i>	<i>kăt</i>
8. 滑 * <i>g'wet</i>	<i>ɣwăt</i>
9 a. 瑟 * <i>ɕiet</i>	<i>ɕiet</i>
9 b. 質 * <i>kɨet</i>	<i>kɨet</i>
10. 橘 * <i>kɨwet</i>	<i>kɨuət</i>

As in the *ən* class (IX), *ɛ* not preceded by *ɨ* became *ă*: **kət* > *kăt*; after *ɨ* it is palatalized after gutturals, but not after supradentals: **kɨet* > *kɨet*, but **ɕiet* > *ɕiet*.

The parallelism with the *ən* class is exact.

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
11. 既 * <i>kəd</i>	<i>kăi</i>	14 a. 貴 * <i>kɨwəd</i>	<i>kɨwɛi</i>
12. 退 * <i>t'wəd</i>	<i>t'uăi</i>	14 b. 類 * <i>liwəd</i>	<i>liwɛi</i>
13 a. 氣 * <i>k'ɨəd</i>	<i>k'ɨɛi</i>	15. 戾 * <i>liəd</i>	<i>liei</i>
13 b. 利 * <i>liəd</i>	<i>liɛi</i>	16. 惠 * <i>g'iwəd</i>	<i>ɣiwei</i>

At first sight, the Ancient Chinese derivatives appear to be very confused and unsystematic, but a closer scrutiny shows that there is a perfect parallelism with the *ət* series above and the *ən* class (IX). The same evolution laws were at work as in them and in the *ət* class (V). In order to bring out this more clearly, I give below the successive stages in the evolution:

	Archaic	Stage 2	Stage 3	Ancient
11.	*kəd	kəi	kəi	kəi
12.	*t'wəd	t'wəi	t'wəi	t'uəi
13 a.	*k'ɨəd	k'ɨəi	k'ɨəi	k'jəi
13 b.	*lɨəd	lɨəi	lɨəi	lji
14 a.	*kɨwəd	kɨwəi	kɨwəi	kjwəi
14 b.	*lɨwəd	lɨwəi	lɨwəi	ljwəi
15.	*liəd	liəi	liei	liei
16.	*g'ɨwəd	g'ɨwəi	g'iwei	yiwei

The first change was a wholesale vocalization of final *-d* into *i*, just as in the *āt* class. In the next stage we observe exactly the same changes as in the *ən* class and the *ət* series above. In the types with *ɨ*, the *ə* was maintained after gutturals (with laryngal) and after labials with *w*: 13 a remained *k'ɨəi*, 14 a *kɨwəi*, 𠂔 (**p'ɨwəd* >) *p'ɨwəi*; but after palatals, dentals and after labials without *w*, the *ə* passed into *ě*, thus bringing the words to coincide with those of the *et* class (VIII): 13 b *lɨəi* > *lěi*, 14 b *lɨwəi* > *lěwəi*. On the other hand, the vocalic *i* gave rise to the same Umlaut *ə* > *e*, quite irrespective of the initial: 15 *liəi* > *liei*, 16. *g'ɨwəi* > *g'iwei*, just as in the *ən* class and the *ət* series. In the last stage, there was, to begin with, one more transformation to which we have already had an exact parallel in the *et* class (VIII): the short palatal *ě* between two palatal *i* could not maintain itself, it was absorbed: 13 b *lěi* > *lji*, 14. *lěwəi* > *ljwəi* (just as 𠂔 **tɨəd* > *těi* > *tɕi*). But at the same time as this short *ě* disappeared, a new one was in process of being created, out of the *ə*, standing between two *i*, of the guttural class (13 a. *k'ɨəi*, 14 a. *kɨwəi*); we saw just now that, thanks to the influence of the initials, this class tarried in the evolution *ə* > *ě*, but quite late, probably in Liu ch'ao times, it had to follow suit, and thus we find in this group Anc. Chin. 13 a *k'jəi*, 14 a *kjwəi*, at a period when the 13 b *lěi* of the dental class had already had time to pass on to *lji*.

That (**kɨəd* >) *kɨəi* had really obtained a palatal vowel: *kjəi*, in Anc. Chinese, is shown by the Sino-Japanese Go-on, which has 13 a *ke*. Later on, as we shall see in the next chapter, after the era of Anc. Chinese, this *kjəi* in its turn quite consistently passed on to *kji*. Thus the evolution was quite the same in the **k'ɨəd* words (gutturals etc.) and the **lɨəd* words (palatals, dentals etc.)¹⁾, only it was more rapid in the latter:

Archaic	Stage 2	Stage 3	Ancient	Middle Chinese
*k'ɨəd	k'ɨəi	k'ɨəi	k'jəi	k'ji
*lɨəd	lɨəi	lěi	lji	lji

¹⁾ This means a difference in this group from the evolution in the *ən* and *ət* categories studied above. **kɨən*, **kɨət* carried their *ə* into Anc. Chinese, whereas **k'ɨəd* became (*k'ɨəi* >) *k'jəi*. The difference is due to the palatalizing effect of the final *-i*, produced out of *-d*.

Finally, in the transition from »stage 3» to Ancient Chinese, we meet for the first time an extremely important phenomenon which we shall come across in many of the subsequent classes. The short vowel *a*, when not preceded by *i* or *i*, was transformed into *ä* before the finals *i*, *-m* and *-p* (not before *-n*, *-t*, or *-ng*, *-k*). This *ä*, deriving from Arch. *a*, was always short, in contradistinction to the Anc. *ä* deriving from Arch. *ä* (*ät* class, V) which was always long. Consequently, we find 11. (**käd* >) *käi* > *käi*, 12. (**t'wäd* >) *t'wäi* > *t'uäi*.

Thus we see that the Ancient Chinese derivate forms of our *äd* table above are far from confused or unsystematic, they are the logical outcome of certain definite laws, of which the majority were known to us already from earlier classes. The same laws are at work likewise in class XI below.

We now pass on to the series with *ε* as principal vowel, belonging to this same Shī king class.

	Archaic	Ancient		Archaic	Ancient
17.	屈 * <i>kəd</i>	<i>käi</i>	19.	棄 * <i>k'ied</i>	<i>k'ji</i>
18.	簣 * <i>k'wəd</i>	<i>k'wäi</i>	20.	置 * <i>k'iwəd</i>	<i>kjwi</i>

The parallelism with the corresponding types ending in *-t* (7—10) above is perfect, but the vocalization of *-d* into *-i* — in the way already familiar to us — has influenced certain types still further.

When not preceded by *i*, the *ε* became *ä* (just as 7 **ket* > *kät*). But when preceded by *i*, there was a stronger palatalization: 19. **k'ied* first became *k'iei* (just as 巾 **k'ien* > *k'ien*), and then, in the way witnessed in several preceding groups, the short *ä* between two *i* was absorbed: *k'iei* > *kji*. Similarly 20. **k'iwəd* > *k'iwäi* > *kjwi*.

Class XI.

Archaic finals: 1. *ər*, 2. *wər*; 3. *iər*, 4. *iwər*; 5. *iər*; 6. *er*, 7. *wer*; 8. *iər*, 9. *iwer*.

Here, as in the *ən* class (IX) and the *et* class (X), we have one series with *a* as principal vowel and one with *ε*, combined into one class because they rime in the Shī king.

	Archaic	Ancient		Archaic	Ancient
1.	哀 * <i>ər</i>	<i>äi</i>	4 a.	歸 * <i>k'iwər</i>	<i>kjwgi</i>
2.	回 * <i>g'wər</i>	<i>yuäi</i>	4 b.	追 * <i>i'iwər</i>	<i>tšwi</i>
3 a.	幾 * <i>k'iar</i>	<i>kjēi</i>	5.	氏 * <i>tiər</i>	<i>tiei</i>
3 b.	脂 * <i>i'iar</i>	<i>tši</i>			

In this class we observe the most absolute parallelism, type after type, with the *äd* series of the preceding class. Once we have proved that the final *r* was vocalized into *i*, exactly as that other dental, *d*, of the *äd* series above, we can apply precisely the same evolutionary laws: In words in which *a* was not preceded by *i* it turned into *ä*: **ər* > *äi*, **g'wər* > *yuäi*. In the *iər* group there was the

same difference in treatment between words with guttural (laryngeal, labial with *w*) initials and those with palatal and dental initials:

- 3 a **kjər* > *kjəi* > *kjəi* > *kjgi*;
 3 b **ljər* > *ljəi* > *ljəi* > *lsi*.

After vocalic *i* there was likewise Umlaut: *tiər* > *tiei*. Point by point the evolution was the same as in the *əd* series.

The only detail that calls for some remarks is the vocalization of *-r* into *-i*. It may seem phonetically far-fetched to pose such a transformation, for genetically *r* is rather inimical to *i*. The former is an apical sound, articulated by the tip of the tongue against the *alveoli*; the *i* is a dorsal sound (a «palatal», «*mouillé*») sound, articulated by the front surface of the tongue against the *alveoli* and *præpalatum*. Yet it must be remembered that a «palatalized *r*» is not an unknown phenomenon. In the Russian *tsar*, *teper* we have a typically *mouillé r*. And there is another phenomenon which is even more suggestive. The phonem *r* is a «tremulant», it is true, consisting as a rule of several vibrations, rapid beats of the tip of the tongue, but it sometimes occurs that these are reduced to two, or even one single beat. The difference, in the latter case, between this *r* and a *d* is small, consisting in the greater mobility and rapidity of the *r* «beat» than of the *d* occlusion. Thus in Japanese, for instance, the *r* regularly has a very strong tendency to such a reduction, and very often has only one rapid beat, closely reminiscent of a *d*. Indeed, *ryō* (*riō*) often sounds practically as if it were *dīō*. Now, if we suppose that the *r* of *ər* etc. had been strongly reduced through its position as final consonant, being limited to one single rapid beat, it would have very nearly coincided with the final *d* of *əd* etc. and it is only natural that the **əd*, **iəd*, **iəd* series and the **ər*, **iər*, **iər* series obtained exactly the same evolution from Archaic to ancient Chinese by an identical vocalization of the final consonant: Anc. *ḡi*, *jgi* (and *ji*), *iei*.

One more point should be observed. We have seen earlier that the final *d* was vocalized into *i*, not only after *ə*, as in the *ət* class (X), but also after original long *ā*: **ād* > *āi* (*āt* class, V). Here we find that **ər* etc. became *əi*, but we saw (*ār* class, VI) that on the contrary **ār* (with original *ā*) became Anc. *-ā*, with loss of *r*. It did not become Anc. *-āi*. There is a divergence on this point which reveals a chronological difference. After the long *ā*: **ār*, the *r* was reduced and dropped at a time before the corresponding **ād* turned into *āi*. But when it followed upon short *ə*: **ər*, the *r* maintained itself longer, so that **ər* became *əi* simultaneously with **əd* > *əi*; hence both the latter became Anc. *ḡi*:

Archaic	Stage 2	Stage 3	Ancient
* <i>ād</i>	<i>ād</i>	<i>āi</i>	<i>āi</i>
* <i>ār</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>ā</i>
* <i>əd</i>	<i>əd</i>	<i>əi</i>	<i>ḡi</i>
* <i>ər</i>	<i>ər</i>	<i>əi</i>	<i>ḡi</i>

We now pass on to the *er* series.

Archaic	Ancient
6. 皆 * <i>k_{er}</i>	<i>kāi</i>
7. 懷 * <i>g'wer</i>	<i>γwāi</i>
8. 几 * <i>k_{ier}</i>	<i>kji</i>
9. 葵 * <i>g'īwer</i>	<i>g'jwi</i>

The *r*, as before, was vocalized into *i*, and after that the evolution was exactly identical with that of the corresponding *ed* series (class X), the *-d* of which was equally vocalized into *i*. There we found:

**k_{ed}* became Anc. *kāi*;
 **k'wed* » » *k'wāi*;
 **k'ied* » » *k'ji*;
 **kīwed* » » *kjwi*.

The identity of treatment is absolute, and the laws expounded under the *ed* series in class X above fully apply here.

Class XII.

Archaic finals: 1. *ām*, 2. *am*, 3. *īam*, 4. *iam*; 5. *ām*, 6. *īām*, 7. *īwām*.

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
1. 甘 * <i>kām</i>	<i>kām</i>	5. 陷 * <i>g'ām</i>	<i>γām</i>
2. 茭 * <i>sam</i>	<i>šam</i>	6. 欠 * <i>k'īām</i>	<i>k'īom</i>
3. 柑 * <i>g'iam</i>	<i>g'īām</i>	7. 範 * <i>b'īwām</i>	<i>b'īwom</i>
4. 玷 * <i>tiam</i>	<i>tiem</i>		

There is a perfect parallelism between this class and the *án* class (IV). Like there, we have one series with long principal vowel, both *ā* and *a*, and one series with short principal vowel. When not preceded by *ī* or *i*, the *ā* as well as *a* and *ā* were preserved in Anc. Chinese. After consonantic *ī*, the *a* underwent a weak Umlaut: **g'iam* > *g'īām*, after vocalic *i*, a strong: **tiam* > *tiem*. *ā* after *ī* has turned into slack *o*: *k'īām* > *k'īom*. These are, point by point, the phenomena already witnessed in class IV.

Class XIII.

Archaic finals: 1. *áp*, 2. *ap*, 3. *īap*; 4. *iap*; 5. *áp*, 6. *īáp*, 7. *īwáp*; 8. *áb*, 9. *īáb*.

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
1. 臘 * <i>láp</i>	<i>láp</i>	5. 插 * <i>ts'áp</i>	<i>t'šáp</i>
2. 甲 * <i>kap</i>	<i>kap</i>	6. 怯 * <i>k'īáp</i>	<i>k'īop</i>
3. 獵 * <i>liap</i>	<i>līáp</i>	7. 法 * <i>pīwáp</i>	<i>pīwop</i>
4. 頰 * <i>kiap</i>	<i>kiep</i>	8. 蓋 * <i>káb</i>	<i>kái</i>
		9. 去 * <i>k'īáb</i>	<i>k'īwo</i>

The words ending in *-p* form a perfect parallel to the *ám* series of the preceding class, and call for no further remarks; the laws of evolution are exactly the same.

The last two types, 8 and 9, are more complicated. There are, on the whole, only faint traces of words ending in *-b* in Archaic Chinese. In the Shī king none, for, as we shall see, in its language they have already been modified in one way or another. But the script reveals some *-b* words. There is char. 8 蓋 which has the Anc. double readings *γáp* and *kái*. This must reasonably mean Arch. **g'áp* and *káb*, and **káb* has first passed over into the *-d* class (we shall see in the next class several reliable examples of this *b > d*), and then shared the fate of original Arch. *ád*: **káb > *kád > kái*. Again, 去 Anc. *k'íwo*, is Phonetic in several Anc. *k'íwp*, i. e. Arch. **k'íǎp*, e. g. char. 6 above, and may therefore be expected to have been an original *k'íǎb*. A confirming parallel is 𠂔, which when read *k'íwp* (**k'íǎp*) meant 'to open the sides, to rifle', and when read *k'íwo* (**k'íǎb*) meant 'sides of the body, flanks'. Evidently **k'íǎb* became at a very early date *k'íō* (it rimes in the *-o* class of the Shī king), and then shared the fate of original *-o* (class II), the breaking: 去 **k'íǎb > *k'íō > k'íwo*.

Class XIV.

Archaic finals: 1. *əm*, 2. *ĩəm*, 3. *iəm*; 4. *em*, 5. *ĩem*; 6. *um*, 7. *ĩum*.

	Archaic	Ancient		Archaic	Ancient
1.	南 <i>*nəm</i>	<i>nəm</i>	4.	咸 <i>*g'em</i>	<i>γǎm</i>
2.	今 <i>*kĩəm</i>	<i>kĩəm</i>	5.	潛 <i>*dz'ĩem</i>	<i>dz'ĩǎm</i>
3.	墊 <i>*tiəm</i>	<i>tiem</i>	6.	芑 <i>*b'um</i>	<i>b'ung</i>
			7.	風 <i>*pĩum</i>	<i>pĩung</i>

We have here three series, one with short *ə* as principal vowel, one with short *ε*, and one with *u* (possibly *ũ?*), combined into one riming class in the Shī king. Most of the evolutionary laws in this class we have already met with before.

Arch. *ε*, not preceded by *i*, gave *ǎ* before *i*, *m* and *p* (see class X above), and hence **nəm* became Anc. *nəm*. After *i*, on the other hand, the *ə* was preserved: **kĩəm > kĩəm*. After the vocalic *i* there was Umlaut (just like **siəm > sien* in cl. IX): **tiəm > tiem*.

Arch. *ε*, not preceded by *ĩ*, became *ǎ* (just as **en > ǎn*, cl. IX): **g'em > γǎm*. But after *ĩ* there was Umlaut: **dz'ĩem > dz'ĩǎm*.

The few words ending in Arch. *-um*, *ĩum* changed into Anc. *-ung*, *ĩung* by dissimilation: *u* and *m* are both labial phonemes, and were not allowed to remain standing together; the second was velarized into *ng*.

Class XV.

Archaic finals: 1. *əp*, 2. *iəp*, 3. *iəp*; 4. *ɛp*, 5. *iɛp*; 6. *wəb*, 7. *iəb*.

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
1. 納 <i>*nəp</i>	<i>nəp</i>	4. 給 <i>*g'ɛp</i>	<i>ɣəp</i>
2. 給 <i>*kiəp</i>	<i>kiəp</i>	5. 惜 <i>iɛp</i>	<i>tsiəp</i>
3. 褶 <i>*d'iəp</i>	<i>d'iəp</i>	6. 內 <i>nwəb</i>	<i>nuəi</i>
		7. 摯 <i>iəb</i>	<i>tsi</i> .

Here, as in the *əp* class (XIII), there is one *-p* series and one *-b* series. In the former, as in the preceding *əm* class (XIV), there were words with *ə* as principal vowel and others with *ɛ*. The evolutionary laws governing the *-p* series (1—5) are quite the same as in the preceding *əm* class; the parallelism is exact. The *ə*, without preceding *i*, became *ə̄*: **nəp* > *nəp*; with preceding *i* it was preserved: **kiəp* > *kiəp*; after vocalic *i* there was Umlaut: **d'iəp* > *d'iəp*. The *ɛ*, without preceding *i*, became *ǣ*: **g'ɛp* > *ɣǣp*; after *i* there was Umlaut: **iɛp* > *tsiəp*.

The words with *-b* seem very irregular but are less so than they would appear to be at first sight. As stated under the *əp* class (XIII), in Archaic Chinese there were only a few words ending in *-b*, and in the Shī king language there seem to be none at all; they had already been transformed in the Shī king dialect. But the script reveals a few certain cases. There is 納 **nəp* (> *nəp*) 'to bring in' as against 內 **nwəb* (> *nuəi*) 'interior' — cognate words.¹⁾ There is 執 **iəp* (> *tsiəp*) 'to grasp' as against 摯 **iəb* (> *tsi*) 'to grasp'. The original final *-b* in these cases is certain. And their evolution tallies with the *-b* case we found in the *əp* class (XIII). There we saw that the *b* became *d*, later vocalized into *i* in the regular way:

蓋 **káb* > **kád* > *kái*.

Here we find exactly the same:

內 **nwəb* > **nwəd* > *nuəi*,
 摯 **iəb* > *iəd* > *tsiəi* > *tsi*.

The intermediate stage **nwəd* had already been reached in the Shī king language, for there 內 rhymes in the *ət* class (X). The transformation **nwəd* > *nuəi* (vocalization of *d* into *i*, *ə* becoming *ə̄* before *i*) is perfectly regular according to the laws already established in the *ət* class (X) above.

¹⁾ This is supported by other pairs of cognate words: 合 **g'əp* (> *ɣəp*) 'to join': 會 **g'wəb* (> *g'wəd* > *ɣuəi*) 'to join'; 答 **təp* (> *təp*) 'to answer': 對 **twəb* (> *twəd* > *tuəi*) 'to answer'.

Class XVI.

Archaic finals: 1. *áng*, 2. *wáng*; 3. *iang*, 4. *iwang*; 5. *ǎng*, 6. *wǎng*; 7. *ǎng*, 8. *iwǎng*.

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
1. 剛 * <i>káng</i>	<i>káng</i>	5. 庚 * <i>kǎng</i>	<i>kɔng</i>
2. 光 * <i>kwáng</i>	<i>kwáng</i>	6. 橫 * <i>g'wǎng</i>	<i>ɣwɔng</i>
3. 疆 * <i>kǐang</i>	<i>kǐang</i>	7. 京 * <i>kǐǎng</i>	<i>kǐɔng</i>
4. 筐 * <i>k'iwang</i>	<i>k'iwang</i>	8. 兄 * <i>χǐwǎng</i>	<i>χǐwɔng</i>

As in many preceding classes, there is one series with long principal vowel (*á* or *a*) and one with short (*ǎ*). Whereas the former was maintained in Anc. Chinese, the latter turned into the slack vowel of Engl. *but*: *kɔng* etc.

Class XVII.

Archaic finals: 1. *ák*, 2. *wák*; 3. *iak*, 4. *iwak*; 5. *ǎk*, 6. *wǎk*; 7. *ǎk*; 8. *ág*, 9. *wág*; 10. *íag*, 11. *iwag*; 12. *ǎg*, 13. *wǎg*; 14. *ǎg*.

As in several preceding classes, there is one group of finals ending in *-k* and one in *-g*. In each of them there is the already familiar distinction between one series with long principal vowel (*á*, *a*), one with short *ǎ*. The parallelism with the *áng* class is perfect, though the series are not quite so complete.

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
1. 鶴 * <i>g'ák</i>	<i>ɣák</i>	5. 百 * <i>pǎk</i>	<i>pɔk</i>
2. 郭 * <i>kwák</i>	<i>kwák</i>	6. 號 * <i>kwǎk</i>	<i>kwɔk</i>
3. 若 * <i>nǐak</i>	<i>nǐák</i>	7 a. 逆 * <i>ngǐǎk</i>	<i>ngǐɔk</i>
4. 嬰 * <i>kǐwak</i>	<i>kǐwak</i>	7 b. 昔 * <i>sǐǎk</i>	<i>sǐák</i>

In regard to the long-vowelled series (1—4) and the short-vowelled without medial *ǐ*, the parallelism with the *áng* class (XVI) is absolute. As to the final **ǐǎk* (a **ǐwǎk* does not seem to have existed), there is a divergence in the development determined by the initials (cf. classes X, XI above). After guttural, Arch. **ǐǎk* gave Anc. *ɪvk* (as in the *áng* class): **ngǐǎk* > *ngǐɔk*. But after dentals and palatals there was Umlaut: **sǐǎk* > *sǐák*.

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
8. 度 * <i>d'ág</i>	<i>d'uo</i>	12. 怕 * <i>p'ǎg</i>	<i>p'a</i>
9. 護 * <i>g'wág</i>	<i>ɣuo</i>	13. 榷 * <i>g'wǎg</i>	<i>ɣwa</i>
10. 寫 * <i>sǐag</i>	<i>sǐa</i>	14. 射 * <i>sǐǎg</i>	<i>sǐa</i>
11. 庶 * <i>sǐiwag</i>	<i>sǐwo</i>		

In all this class, i. e. after Arch. *á*, *a*, *ǎ*, the final *g* has been lost without any such vocalization of it as took place in other classes with other principal vowels

(see further below). The short-vowelled series (12—14) is very simple: the Arch. *ǎ* was maintained in Anc. Chinese, though of course lengthened, as a final vowel.

In the series with long principal vowel (8—11), matters are somewhat more complicated. The open *a*, not preceded by *w*, i. e. type 10 寫 **sia* kept its *a*: Anc. *sia*. But the *ǎ* grave (8 *d'ág*, 9 *g'wág*) as well as the *a* after *w* (11 *šiwag*) were 'darkened' into *o*; and after this, types 8 and 9 shared the fate of original Arch. *-o* and *-wo*, as described in class II:

8. 度 **d'ág* > *d'o* > *d'uo*
 9. 護 **g'wág* > *g'wo* > *γuo*
 11. 庶 **šiwag* > *šwo* > *šwo*,

cf. in class II:

- 古 **ko* > *kuo*
 孤 **kwo* > *kuo*.

These facts, however, which appear quite simple, do not reveal the considerable historical difficulties of this class. For this is a category in which dialectal differences had already obtained in the Archaic stage. The *hie sheng* characters clearly indicate the final *g* and the *ǎ*, *a*, *ǎ* vocalism of the whole of this group. But already in the Shī king dialect the *-g* had been reduced and replaced by a glottal stop,¹⁾ and at the same time the vowel changed into *o*. Shī king dialect:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 8. <i>*d'ág</i> > <i>*d'o</i> | 12. <i>*p'ag</i> > <i>p'o</i> |
| 9. <i>*g'wág</i> > <i>*g'wo</i> | 13. <i>*g'wǎg</i> > <i>g'wo</i> |
| 10. <i>*sia</i> > <i>sio</i> | 14. <i>*šǎg</i> > <i>šio</i> |
| 11. <i>*šiwag</i> > <i>šwo</i> | |

This is the reason why the words of this *-g* series of our *ǎk* class here do not as a rule rime with the *ǎk* series in the Shī king but with the *-o* words of our *-o* class (II, type 古 **ko*) above.

Yet powerful sister dialects to that of the Shī king evidently preserved the *ág*, *wág* etc. of the *hie sheng* stage, for we can attest the full vigour of the final *-g* in these types as late as middle Han time. And furthermore the Anc. Chinese of Ts'ie yün, which in nearly all other categories is a direct descendant of the Royal Chou (Shī king) language, on this point reveals that its direct ancestor was a sister dialect to that of the Shī, which never turned *ǎ*, *a*, *ǎ* into *o* in the categories 10, 12—14: 寫 **sia* > Anc. *sia*, 怕 **p'ǎg* > *p'a* etc., nor dropped the *-g* at an early stage.²⁾

¹⁾ That transformation took place only in this *a* class, not after other vowels, *ǎg*, *og* etc., which had their *-g* in full force in the Shī language. The glottal stop as a substitute for final guttural is very common in modern Chinese dialects.

²⁾ 11. 庶 **šiwag* has not become *šwo* at an early epoch, for then it would have become Anc. *šiu*, just as 吁 **χwo* became Anc. *χiu*, see class II above.

Class XVIII.

Archaic finals: 1. *ěng*, 2. *wěng*; 3. *ĩěng*, 4. *iwěng*; 5. *ieng*, 6. *iweng*.

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
1. 耕 * <i>kěng</i>	<i>keng</i>	5. 經 * <i>kieng</i>	<i>kieng</i>
2. 嶸 * <i>g'wěng</i>	<i>ɣweng</i>	6. 螢 * <i>g'iweng</i>	<i>ɣiweng</i>
3. 輕 * <i>k'ĩěng</i>	<i>k'ĩäng</i>		
4. 傾 * <i>k'iwěng</i>	<i>k'iwäng</i>		

Here, as in many preceding classes, there is one series with a long principal vowel *e*, and one with short, *ě*. The former, existing only with medial vocalic *i*, remained unchanged from Arch. to Anc. Chinese (5, 6). The short vowel, on the other hand, underwent an opening of the articulation: after *i* it became the *ä* of Germ. *hätte*: *k'ĩěng* > *k'ĩäng*; without any preceding *i* it proceeded still further in the direction of a more open and slack sound: **kěng* > *keng*.

Class XIX.

Archaic finals: 1. *ěk*, 2. *wěk*; 3. *ĩěk*; 4. *iek*, 5. *iwek*; 6. *ęg*, 7. *węg*; 8. *ĩęg*, 9. *iwęg*; 10. *ieg*, 11. *iweg*.

In this class, as in several other, there is one series ending in *-k*, and one in *-g*. They are brought together into one class because they rime in the Shī king.

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
1. 責 * <i>tsěk</i>	<i>tšek</i>	4. 擊 * <i>kiek</i>	<i>kiek</i>
2. 畫 * <i>g'wěk</i>	<i>ɣwek</i>	5. 鷗 * <i>kiwek</i>	<i>kiwek</i>
3. 易 * <i>dĩěk</i>	<i>ĩäk</i>		

The parallelism with the preceding *ěng* class is perfect, though the *-k* series is not quite so complete as the *-ng* series. The evolution from Archaic to Ancient Chinese was exactly the same: no change in the long *e*: **kiek* > *kiek*; opening of the short *ě* into *ä* after *i*, **dĩěk* > *ĩäk*, into *ε* when there was no medial *i*, **tsěk* > *tšek*.

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
6. 解 * <i>kęg</i>	<i>kai</i>	10. 帝 * <i>tieg</i>	<i>tiei</i>
7. 挂 * <i>kwęg</i>	<i>kwai</i>	11. 圭 * <i>kiweg</i>	<i>kiwei</i>
8. 知 * <i>tĩęg</i>	<i>ĩig</i>		
9. 跬 * <i>k'iwęg</i>	<i>k'jwiɣ</i>		

Here matters appear more complicated, but many of the laws at work we have met with before.

In the first place, we shall set apart the category 8. *tĩęg*, 9. *k'iwęg*, because already at a very early date it has been absorbed, by analogy, into another powerful group and therefore did not share in the evolution of the rest. The final *-g* of type *tĩęg*, *k'iwęg* is well attested in the Shī king rimes and in *hie sheng* characters

belonging to this category. But already in late Chou time it was incorporated in the *-ia* group of class I above, riming with *ia*, *-a* in Chuang-tsī, Lao-tsī, Sün-tsī etc., and hence it has shared in the evolution of e. g. class I,6 皮 *b'ia > b'jig. Thus 8 *tieg > late Chou tiǎ > Anc. tīg. Similarly in analogy with 虧 *k'wia > k'jwig, the 9. *k'iwǎg > late Chou k'wiǎ > Anc. k'jwig (with the same metathesis *iw* > *wi* as that we have witnessed in the *ār* class, VI, above).

The other types are more easily accounted for. As in all other *-g* classes, the *g* has been lost, and here, after the palatal principal vowel, it was vocalized into *i*. This is enough to account for the long-vowelled types: *tieg > tiei, *kiweg > kiwei. But in the short-vowelled types, thus turned into 解 kěi and 挂 kwěi, the evolution did not stop there. The important phenomenon known as »differentiation» now started operating here. We know this phenomenon from many languages. In German, for instance, the diphthong *ei* has become *ai* through differentiation: *bei* pronounced *bai*, *Geist* pronounced *gaist*. What has happened here is really that two vowels standing together and phonetically very cognate (*e* and *i* both strongly palatal vowels with but a short step leading from the articulation of one to that of the other) were felt to be too similar; there was a wish to set them off more clearly against one another, to bring out a more decided contrast, and so one of them was drawn back to a less palatal position: *ei* > *ai*. This is exactly what happened here in our *eg* series, and we shall meet with the same phenomenon in several subsequent classes: 解 *kǎg > kěi > kai, 挂 *kwǎg > kwěi > kwai.

It is puzzling that the short *ě* has given Anc. long *a*: *kai*, not, as one might expect, short *ǎ*: *kǎi*. I cannot explain this phenomenon, but have only to state the fact.¹⁾

Class XX.

Archaic finals: 1. *əng*, 2. *wəng*, 3. *ǐəng*; 4. *eng*, 5. *weng*; 6. *ǐüŋ*. We have here the same three principal vowels in one class as in the *əm* class (XIV) above.

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
1. 登 *təng	təng	4. 橙 *d'eng	d'eng
2. 肱 *kwəng	kwəng	5. 宏 *g'weng	ɣweng
3. 兢 *kǐəng	kǐəng	6. 弓 *kǐüŋ	kǐüŋ

The types with *ə* and *ɛ* for principal vowels call for no comment; they remain unchanged in Anc. Chinese. Type 6, *kǐüŋ*, on the contrary, needs an explanation.

In a whole row of classes above we have seen that there are series with long principal vowels (e. g. IV *an*, *ǐan*) and others with short principal vowels (e. g. IV *ǎn*, *ǐǎn*), and the same is true of the *-ung* class (XXV) below. There existed Arch. **ung*, **ǐung*, and there were **üŋ*, **ǐüŋ*. But whereas **an*, **ǐan*, **ǎn*, **ǐǎn*,

¹⁾ It was the Anc. Chin. length of the *a* that caused e. g. 挂 Anc. *kwai* to become Pek. *k u a*, not *k u a i* (see next chapter).

all rime together in the Shī king, we find that only **ung*, **iung* and **ǔng* rime together, but that **iǔng* (type 弓) does not rime with the other three finals of class XXV below, but with our **əng* etc. here in class XX. This shows that after *ɿ* the short *ǔ* of *iǔng* (but not the long *u* of *iung*) had obtained a more open, slack timbre, somewhat like the English *u* in *value*, which caused it to come acoustically nearer to *ə* (Germ. *Knabe*) than to the firm, narrow *u* of **ung*, **iung*, **ǔng*.

This phenomenon obtained not only in the Shī king but also in other poetry of Chou time, and consequently we have placed the Arch. final **iǔng* here in our XXth class, following the grouping of the Shī king rimes, thus transferring it here from the XXVth class, where it really belongs historically and genetically. In Ancient Chinese the original distinction between long and short *u* before *ng* was lost, and so **kiǔng* became Anc. *kiung*.

Class XXI.

Archaic finals: 1. *ək*, 2. *wək*; 3. *ɿək*, 4. *iwək*; 5. *ek*, 6. *wək*; 7. *iǔk*; 8. *əg*, 9. *wəg*; 10. *iəg*, 11. *iwəg*; 12. *eg*, 13. *weg*; 14. *iǔg*.

Here, as in many preceding classes, there is one series ending in *-k* and one in *-g*, combined into one class because they rime with each other in the Shī king. We have the same three principal vowels, *ə*, *ɿ*, *ǔ*, as in the *əng* class just studied.

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
1. 得 <i>*tək</i>	<i>tək</i>	5. 革 <i>*kək</i>	<i>kək</i>
2. 國 <i>*kwək</i>	<i>kwək</i>	6. 麥 <i>*mwək</i>	<i>mwək</i>
3. 亟 <i>*kɿək</i>	<i>kɿək</i>	7. 圉 <i>*gɿǔk</i>	<i>ɣiǔk</i>
4. 域 <i>*gɿwək</i>	<i>ɣiwək</i>		

This series forms a perfect parallel to the *əng* class just studied (XX). The **ək* finals (1—4) and **ek* finals (5—6) remained unchanged in Anc. Chinese. From the *uk* class (XXVI) below, which historically should contain **uk*, **iuk*, **ǔk*, **iǔk*, the last one, **iǔk*, has been transferred to the present class because, just as in the **iǔng* of the preceding class, the short *ǔ* after *ɿ* had a more open and slack sound than the rest, and therefore in Archaic poetry rimes with the *ək* series. Arch. *gɿǔk* has given Anc. *ɣiuk*, the difference between long and short *u* being lost.

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
8 a. 該 <i>*kəg</i>	<i>kəi</i>	10. 基 <i>*kɿəg</i>	<i>kɿi</i>
8 b. 母 <i>*məg</i>	<i>məu</i>	11. 龜 <i>*kɿwəg</i>	<i>kɿwi</i>
9 a. 灰 <i>*ɣwəg</i>	<i>ɣuəi</i>	12. 戒 <i>*kɛg</i>	<i>kǎi</i>
9 b. 梅 <i>*mwəg</i>	<i>muəi</i>	13. 怪 <i>*kwɛg</i>	<i>kwǎi</i>
		14. 久 <i>*kɿǔg</i>	<i>kɿəu</i>

In our analysis of this apparently very confused series let us start with the last type, 14. **kɿǔg*. It forms a parallel to the *iǔng* of the *əng* class (XX) and the *iǔk*

of the *ək* series just treated: *iũg* should properly and genetically belong to class XXVI below, together with **ug*, **iug*, **ũg*; but because of the slack and open variety (Engl. *u* of *value*) of the short *ũ* after *i*, it rimes in the Shī king with our *æg* finals here, and has therefore been transferred to the present class. In this *iũg*, after the velar vowel *ũ*, the final *g* was vocalized into *-u*, and *kĩũu* became *kĩũu*.

Type 14. *kĩũg* having thus been disposed of, we revert to the *æg* finals 6—9, **æg*, **wæg*, **iæg*, **iwæg*. Their derivatives in Anc. Chinese appear at first sight to be very confused and unsystematic; but most of the evolutionary laws at work have already been met with before. We leave 8 b and 9 b (words with labial initials) aside for the moment and concentrate upon types 8 a **kæg*, 9 a **χwæg*, 10. **kĩæg*, 11. **kĩwæg*. As in all other classes, final *g* disappeared, and here, after *ə*, in the same way as after *e*, *ě*, *ε* in the *ek* class above (XIX), it was vocalized into *-i*. The result was first:

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 8 a. <i>kəi</i> | 10. <i>kĩəi</i> |
| 9 a. <i>χwəi</i> | 11. <i>kĩwəi</i> |

Standing between *i-* and *-i*, the short *ə* was entirely lost: 10. *kĩəi* became *kji*, 11. *kĩwəi* became *kjwi*.¹⁾ But in types 8 a and 9 a, where there was no *i* preceding the *əi*, the result was different; *ə* was not lost but became short *â*: *kəi* > *kâi*, *χwəi* > *χuâi*, just as in the *əm* class (XIV) **əm* became Anc. *âm*, and in the *əp* class (XV) **əp* became Anc. *âp*. We have thus obtained the evolutionary steps 8 a. **kæg* > *kəi* > *kâi*, 9. **χwæg* > *χwəi* > *χuâi*.

And then we come to the types 8 b 母 **mæg* and 9 b 梅 **mwæg*, i. e. the **æg*, **wæg* finals after labial initials. It is important to observe that the labial initial in type 8 b **mæg* caused a quite different development from that in words with other initials. Whereas **kæg* > *kəi* > *kâi*, our 8 b **mæg* here had the vowel labialized through the influence of the *m*: it became **mũg* at an early stage; thus it coincided with the *-ũg* type of class XXVI below and shared in its evolution. Just as type 𪛗 **kũg* there became Anc. *kzu*, so our 8 b **mæg* here, via **mũg*, became Anc. *mzu*.

We might expect that 9 b **mwæg* would have undergone a similar change, but it has not. Evidently the rising diphthong *wə* kept the type **mwæg* within the bounds of the general scheme of that diphthong, and so, in spite of the labial initial, *mwæg* became *mwəi* > *muâi* in just the same way as **χwæg* > *χwəi* > *χuâi*.

And then finally we have in our class here the finals *eg*, *weg*. Just as we have seen above that *ən*: *en*, *ət*: *et*, *əd*: *ed*, *əng*: *eng*, *ək*: *ek* rime in the Shī king system, so *eg* rhymes with *æg* etc. After *ε* the *-g* was vocalized into *i*: 𪛗 *keg* > *kei*, 怪 *kweg* > *kwəi*, and then the differentiation influence set in: *kəi* > *kâi*, *kwəi* > *kwâi*.

¹⁾ Observe that the evolution here was different from that in the *ət* class above (X), where we had 氣 **k'əd* > *k'əi* > Anc. *k'jəi*. This shows that the stages of the two evolutive series cannot have been contemporaneous; if 基 had been *k'əi* at the same intermediate epoch as 氣 was *k'əi*, they could not have given different results in Ancient Chinese.

Let us sum up these variegated developments in a table, showing the successive stages:

8 a.	<i>*kæg</i>	>	<i>kæi</i>	>	<i>kǣi</i>
8 b.	<i>*mæg</i> (> <i>mǣg</i>)	>	<i>mu</i>	>	<i>mǣu</i>
9 a.	<i>*χwæg</i>	>	<i>xwæi</i>	>	<i>χuǣi</i>
9 b.	<i>*mwæg</i>	>	<i>mwæi</i>	>	<i>muǣi</i>
10.	<i>*kǣg</i>	>	<i>kǣi</i>	>	<i>kǣi</i>
11.	<i>*kǣwæg</i>	>	<i>kǣwæi</i>	>	<i>kǣwi</i>
12.	<i>*kæg</i>	>	<i>kæi</i>	>	<i>kǣi</i>
13.	<i>*kwæg</i>	>	<i>kwei</i>	>	<i>kǣi</i>
14.	<i>*kǣǹg</i>	>	<i>kǣǹu</i>	>	<i>kǣu</i> .

Class XXII.

Archaic finals: 1. *ông*, 2. *ĩông*; 3. *ộng*.

	Archaic	Ancient
1.	冬 <i>*tông</i>	<i>tuong</i>
2.	宮 <i>*kĩông</i>	<i>kịung</i>
3.	降 <i>*kộng</i>	<i>kǣng</i>

Here, as in most of the preceding classes, there is a difference between types with long principal vowel (1, 2) and those with short (3); the brevity of the vowel is, for typographical reasons, indicated here by a dot under the letter, not by a curve above it.

The *ô* of **ông* was broken into Anc. *uong*, just as in class II 古 *ko* became Anc. *kuo*. After *i*, on the other hand, the articulation of *ô* was narrowed: **kĩông* > *kịung* — we have often seen above that the evolution was different in words with and without medial *ĩ*.

The short *ộ* was opened and slackened: **kộng* > *kǣng*, just as in the *ěng* class (XVIII) *ě* was opened and slackened into *ε* (**kěng* > *keng*).

Class XXIII.

Archaic finals: 1. *ók*, 2. *ĩók*, 3. *iók*; 4. *ộk*,
5. *óg*, 6. *ĩóg*, 7. *ióg*; 8. *ộg*.

As usual, we have one series ending in *-k*, and one in *-g*, and in both there are types with long principal vowel, and such with short.

	Archaic	Ancient		Archaic	Ancient
1.	酷 <i>*k'ók</i>	<i>k'uok</i>	4.	學 <i>*g'ók</i>	<i>γǣk</i>
2.	菊 <i>*kĩók</i>	<i>kịuk</i>			
3.	威 <i>*ts'iók</i>	<i>ts'iek</i>			

The categories 1, 2 and 4 form an exact parallel to the *ông* class just studied (XXII). Just as **iông* became Anc. *tuong* by breaking, so **k'ók* here became Anc. *k'uok*; just as, after *i*, *ó* was narrowed into *u*: **k'ióng* > *k'üung*, so here **k'iók* > *k'üuk*; and just as the short *ô* was opened and slackened into *â*, so here **g'ók* > *g'âk*.

The *-k* class had one type more than the *-ng* class: a final with vocalic *i*: 3 **ts'iók*. When we see how it appears as Anc. Chin. *ts'iek*, we should hesitate to pose an Arch. *ô* in this category, were it not that the Shī king rimes as well as the *hie sheng* characters clearly indicate its *ô* vocalism. It is after all not very difficult to see how **ts'iók* became Anc. *ts'iek*. The strong, vocalic *i* (in contrast to the short, consonantic *î*) entailed an Umlaut: **ts'iók* > *ts'ïök*, and by a delabialization common in many languages (cf. Germ. dial. *schön* > *schen*) *ts'ïök* became *ts'iek*.

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
5. 告 <i>*kóg</i>	<i>káu</i>	8. 巧 <i>*k'óg</i>	<i>k'au</i>
6. 求 <i>*g'ióg</i>	<i>g'ïu</i>		
7. 蕭 <i>*sióg</i>	<i>sieu</i>		

In several preceding series, the *-g* categories have offered startling Anc. Chinese derivatives of the Archaic types, apparently very confused and unsystematic, but a closer scrutiny has revealed that they are the results of well-defined and reasonable evolutionary laws, attested in various other connections. It is just the same here. The Ancient types *káu*, *g'ïu*, *sieu*, *k'au* seem at first to be entirely impossible derivatives of the strict Archaic series *kóg*, *g'ióg*, *sióg*, *k'óg*. And yet they turn out to be quite natural and consistent products, once we analyse the evolutionary laws that have led up to them.

In the first place, here as always the final *g* disappeared; in this class, after the velar *ó* vowel, it was vocalized into *u*: *kóg* > *kóu* etc. And then the evolution was different in types with and without medial *î*.

In those without: long 5. *kóu* and short 8. *k'ou*, we witness again the important phenomenon studied already in the *ěk* class (XIX).

We saw there that by differentiation an *ěi* became Anc. *ai*, just as Germ. *Geist* > *gaist*. *e* and *i* were too cognate, too similar sounds, both palatal vowels; in order to emphasize a contrast they were differentiated: *ěi* > *ai*. Exactly the same phenomenon crops up here. *ó* and *u*, both strongly velar and labialized vowels, were felt to be too closely cognate and similar to form a clear and suitable phonem combination, they were differentiated by the first vowel's being opened and advanced into some kind of «a» vowel. The long-vowelled *kóu* became *káu* (with *â grave*), the short-vowelled *k'ou* became *k'au* (with *a aigu*). That the latter type obtained a more open vowel than the former is quite in accord with the tendencies well known from our earlier classes, where we have witnessed how short vowels tend to become more open: **ěng* > *eng* (XVIII), *ông* > *ang* (XXII). Our *k'ou* > *k'au* here is a new example of the same tendency.

The types with medial *î* and *i*: 6. **g'ióg*, 7. **sióg* had a somewhat different his-

tory — that words with medial *i*, *i* proceed in a different way from those without it is a phenomenon which we have witnessed in several preceding classes.

Type 求 **g'îôg*, once it had its final *g* vocalized into *u*: *g'îou*, was now phonetically sufficiently similar to the type 久 **kîŭg* of the *ək* class (XXI) to fall in with its evolution and lead to an identical Anc. Chinese result. Whereas 久 **kîŭg* became first *kîŭu* and then Anc. *kîzu*, 求 **g'îôg* became first *g'îou* and then *g'îzu*. So Anc. Chinese *îzu* had two different Archaic origins, **îŭg* and **îôg*.

Finally, type 蕭 **siôg*, with strong vocalic *i*, forms an exact parallel to the corresponding type of the *k* series. Just as 威 **ts'îôk* became, first *ts'îôk* by Umlaut, and then *ts'iek* by delabialization, so **siôg* here first became *siôu* by Umlaut, and then *sieu* by delabialisation.

We have thus arrived at the following evolutive steps in this highly complicated series:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 5. <i>*kôg</i> > <i>kôu</i> > <i>kâu</i> | 8. <i>k'ôg</i> > <i>k'ôu</i> > <i>k'au</i> |
| 6. <i>*g'îôg</i> > <i>g'îou</i> > <i>g'îzu</i> . | |
| 7. <i>*siôg</i> > <i>siôu</i> > <i>sieu</i> | |

Class XXIV.

We have seen above that the words ending in *-ng* had only one «o» class, class XXII, with a narrow *ô* (as. Fr. *beau*): **ông*, **îông*, **ông*. In the categories ending in *-k* and *-g*, on the other hand, the Archaic language was richer: there were two classes. One had narrow *ô*, the class XXIII just studied, which contained the finals **ôk*, **îôk*, **iôk*, **ôk*; **ôg*, **îôg*, **iôg*, **ôg*. The second class had an open *o*, like Germ. *Sonne*, *Gott*. This class, though on the whole distinguished from the *ô* class both in the Shī king rimes and in the *hie sheng* characters, was in its structure very much akin to the *ô* class, and phonetically very close to the latter, and therefore not a few exceptional contacts between the two classes in rimes and *hie sheng* can be observed. Moreover, as is but reasonable, their evolution from Archaic to Ancient Chinese runs remarkably parallel, and in most types they have coincided altogether in identical Anc. Chinese values.

Archaic finals: 1. *ok*, 2. *îok*, 3. *iok*; 4. *ôk*, 5. *âk*; 6. *og*, 7. *îog* 8. *iog*; 9. *ôg*.

Thus we find the usual distinction between one *-k* series and one *-g* series, and the usual distinction between long-vowelled and short-vowelled types.

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
1. 沃 <i>*ok</i>	<i>uok</i>	4. 較 <i>*kôk</i>	<i>kâk</i>
2. 虐 <i>*ngîok</i>	<i>ngiak</i>	5. 樂 <i>*lâk</i>	<i>lâk</i>
3. 的 <i>*tiok</i>	<i>tiêk</i>		

It is easily seen that no less than three categories, 1, 3 and 4, have suffered exactly the same fate as the corresponding types in the *ôk* class (XXIII):

1. **ok* became *uok* by breaking; 3. **tiok* became first *tiôk* by Umlaut and then

tiək by delabialization; 4. **kōk* became *kāk* by a further opening and slackening of the short *o*. The parallelism is here perfect.

The remaining two types, on the other hand, call for some remarks. Whereas the narrow, »dark» *ō* in type 菊 **kjōk* of the preceding class was closed still further and resulted in *u*: **kjōk* > *kjuk*, our open, »bright» *o* of the present class went the other way and was delabialized after consonantic *i*: 2. **ngjok* became Anc. *ngjak*, thus coinciding in Ancient Chinese with the -*jak* of the *āk* class (XVII) above. Type 5. **lāk* has no direct correspondence in the *ōk* class. It was a short, very open »*o*» sound (something like Engl. *got*) and it was gradually still more opened and passed into Anc. *lāk*, thus coinciding with the -*āk* of the *āk* class (XVII).

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
6. 高 * <i>kog</i>	<i>kāu</i>	9. 郊 <i>kōg</i>	<i>kau</i> .
7. 嬌 <i>kjog</i>	<i>kjäu</i>		
8. 皎 <i>kiog</i>	<i>kieu</i>		

The final *g*, after the velar vowel, was vocalized into *u*, just as in the *ōk* class, and for the rest we have only to apply the laws with which we are already familiar from the *ōk* class and from the -*k* series of the present *ok* class just studied.

The types 6, 8 and 9 underwent exactly the same fate as the corresponding types (*ōg*, *iōg*, *ōg*) in the *ōk* class and resulted in precisely the same Anc. Chinese finals. 6 **kog* became *kou* and by differentiation *kāu*, 9 **kōg* became *kōu* and by differentiation *kau*; 8. *kiog*, with vocalic *i*, became *kiōu* by Umlaut and then *kieu* by delabialization. It is exactly what we have already found in the *ōk* class.

Again, type 7. *kjog* follows our already established laws. We have seen that whereas the narrow-vowelled 菊 **kjōk* of the *ōk* class became *kjuk*, the open-vowelled 唐 **ngjok* of the present class became *ngjak* through delabialization. Now we find quite the same phenomenon in the -*g* series: whereas the narrow-vowelled 求 **g'jōg* of the *ōk* class became *g'jōu* and then *g'jzu*, the open-vowelled 嬌 **kjog* here became first *kjau* through delabialization (*o* > *a*), and then *kjäu* through Umlaut. Observe that exactly as in class IV the Umlaut gave open *ä* after consonantic *i* (**kjan* > *kjän*) but narrow *e* after vocalic *i* (**kian* > *kien*), so we find here **kjog* > *kjau* > *kjäu* (consonantic *i*), as against **kiog* > *kiōu* > *kieu* (vocalic *i*).

Class XXV.

Archaic finals: 1. *ung*, 2. *jung*; 3. *üng*.

As usual, there is the difference between long-vowelled, and short-vowelled types (3). We should expect a 4th type *jüng* corresponding to 3. *üng*. Indeed such an Archaic type **kjüng* did exist (type 弓), but for reasons fully explained above it has been transferred to the *eng* class (XX).

Archaic	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
1. 工 * <i>kung</i>	<i>kung</i>	3. 江 <i>küng</i>	<i>käng</i>
2. 恭 * <i>kjüng</i>	<i>kjüwong</i>		

Type 1. **kung* remained unchanged. Type 3. **kǔng* follows the general tendency of the Ancient language to open and slacken the short vowels. We have seen that e. g. **ěng* > *eng*, that *ōng* > *ang*, that *ōng* > *ang* etc. Our type 3 here, **kǔng*, fell into the same current, so to speak, and together with **ōng* and **ōng* it resulted in Anc. *ang*.

Type 2 **kǐung* > *kǐwong* is more intricate. The breaking of *u* into *wo* through the insertion of a »glide»: *kǐung* > *kǐu^ong* > *kǐwong* is nothing phonetically surprising; nor is it any serious difficulty that the breaking has affected only words with medial *ǐ* (type **kǐung*) and not those without (type 1 **kung*), for we have had many examples in the preceding classes of words with and without medial *ǐ* following different courses of evolution. The real difficulty is the time problem, for we have proved that the **iōng* of the *ōng* class (XXII) became Anc. *iung* (宮 **kǐōng* > *kǐung*); and here we now pose an evolution 恭 **kǐung* > *kǐwong*. Evidently, in the line of the language leading from the Archaic Chinese of the Shī king to the Ancient Chinese of Ts'ie yün the latter development took place at an earlier, and the former at a more recent, epoch:

**kǐōng* > *kǐōng* > *kǐōng* > Anc. *kǐung*;

**kǐung* > *kǐu^ong* > *kǐwong* > Anc. *kǐwong*.

In other words, there must have been a stage in which 宮 *kǐōng* and 恭 *kǐwong* coexisted; whereas the narrow *ô* of *iōng* went on to *iung*., the open *o* of *iwong*, born from a parasitic glide (*kǐung* > *kǐu^ong* > *kǐwong*) maintained itself in Ancient Chinese.

Class XXVI.

Archaic finals: 1. *uk*, 2. *iuk*; 3. *ũk*; 4. *ug*, 5. *iug*; 6. *ũg*.

As usual, we have one *-k* series and one *-g* series, and in both there are long-vowelled and short-vowelled types. The reason why we have no types **iũk* and **iũg* corresponding to 3 *ũk* and 6 *ũg* has already been explained above: they undoubtedly existed in Archaic Chinese (囿 **gǐũk*, 久 **kǐũg*) but have been transferred to the *ək* class (XXI) because they rime in that class in the Shī king, owing to the special open timbre of *ũ* after *ǐ*.

Arch.	Ancient	Archaic	Ancient
1. 谷 <i>*kuk</i>	<i>kuk</i>	3. 角 <i>kũk</i>	<i>kāk</i> .
2. 曲 <i>*k'iuk</i>	<i>k'iwok</i>		

The evolution forms an exact parallel to that of the *ung* class (XXV). What has been said there may be applied directly here: the maintaining of type 1 unchanged, *kuk*; the opening of the short **kũk* into *kāk*; the breaking, by a glide, of **k'iuk* into (*k'iu^ok* >) *k'iwok*.

	Archaic	Ancient		Archaic	Ancient
4.	替 * <i>mug</i>	<i>mɤu</i>	6.	𪛗 <i>kūg</i>	<i>kɤu</i> .
5.	仆 * <i>p'iu</i> g	<i>p'iu</i>			

As always, the final *g* dropped; here, after *u*, without leaving any trace. The result was:

4.	<i>mu</i>	6.	<i>ku</i>
5.	<i>p'iu</i>		

But through this loss of *-g* these types coincided with the *-u* and *-iu* types of our *u* class (III) above, and quite consistently evolved according to their pattern, the types without medial *i* obtaining a parasitic *ə* (cf. III □ **k'u* > *k'ɤu*):

4.	* <i>mug</i>	>	<i>mu</i>	>	<i>mɤu</i>
5.	* <i>p'iu</i> g	>	<i>p'iu</i>	>	<i>p'iu</i>
6.	* <i>kūg</i>	>	<i>ku</i>	>	<i>kɤu</i> .

In the preceding survey of the phonological classes we have started from Archaic Chinese and summarily sketched their evolution into Ancient Chinese. We shall now sum up the results in an inverse order, starting from the rimes in Ancient Chinese and showing, in a table, the various Archaic finals from which each of them derives. The Ancient rimes are those of the Kuang yün.¹⁾ To the left on each line is an Arabic figure, which refers to the table of Kuang yün rimes (in Chinese characters) given below. When there are three Kuang yün rimes corresponding to one Arabic figure, it means that there were three tones, e. g. *ā*⁻, *ā*^ˊ, *ā*^ˋ (*ā* in even, rising and falling tone). In parenthesis I record the various Archaic finals from which this Ancient rime derives. By Roman figures I indicate in which of the 26 phonological classes (I—XXVI) of Archaic Chinese treated above the Archaic final in question has been discussed. For the arrangement of the Kuang yün rimes cf. the tables in my *Etudes sur la Phonologie Chinoise*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Anc. <i>ā</i> (Arch. <i>ā</i> I, <i>ār</i> VI). | 5. <i>ji</i> (<i>iag</i> XXI). |
| 2. <i>uā</i> (<i>uā</i> I, <i>wār</i> VI). | 6. <i>jei</i> (<i>iəd</i> X, <i>iər</i> XI). |
| 3. <i>a</i> (<i>a</i> I, <i>ā</i> II, <i>äg</i> XVII). | <i>jwɛi</i> (<i>iwəd</i> X, <i>iwər</i> XI). |
| <i>wa</i> (<i>wa</i> I, <i>wā</i> II, <i>wäg</i> XVII). | 7. <i>jig</i> (<i>ia</i> I, <i>iār</i> , <i>iār</i> VI, <i>iäg</i> XIX). |
| <i>ia</i> (<i>ia</i> I, <i>iā</i> II, <i>iag</i> , <i>iäg</i> XVII). | <i>jwiɛ</i> (<i>wia</i> I, <i>iwar</i> , <i>iwär</i> VI, <i>iwäg</i> XIX). |
| 4. <i>ji</i> (<i>iəd</i> VIII, <i>iəd</i> , <i>iəd</i> X, <i>iər</i> , <i>iər</i> XI, <i>iəb</i> XV). | 8. <i>ɬi</i> (<i>əd</i> X, <i>ər</i> XI, <i>əg</i> XXI). |
| <i>jwi</i> (<i>iwəd</i> , <i>iwəd</i> X, <i>iwər</i> , <i>iwer</i> XI, <i>iwäg</i> XXI). | 9. <i>uɬi</i> (<i>wəd</i> X, <i>wər</i> XI, <i>wäg</i> XXI, <i>wəb</i> XV). |

¹⁾ The rimes of the Ts'ie yün and the Kuang yün are not quite identical, but the difference is more formal than real. Ts'ie yün reckons *kān* and *kuān* as one rime, Kuang yün as two rimes, and so on. I have preferred to give here the formal rimes of the Kuang yün, since these have formed the basis of the entire scientific discussion regarding the reconstruction of Ancient Chinese.

10. *ái* (*ád V, áb XIII*).
uái (*wád V*).
11. *ái* (*ád V, ed X, er XI, eg XXI*).
wái (*wád V, wed X, wer XI, weg XXI*).
12. *ai* (*ěg XIX*).
wai (*wěg XIX*).
13. *ai* (*ad V*).
wai (*wad V*).
14. *iai* (*iad V*).
iwái (*iwad V*).
15. *iwi* (*iád V*).
iwui (*iwád V*).
16. *iei* (*iad V, ied VIII, ied X, ier XI, ieg XIX*).
iwei (*iwэд X, iweg XIX*).
17. *ám* (*om XIV*).
18. *ám* (*ám XII*).
19. *ám* (*ám XII, em XIV*).
20. *am* (*am XII*).
21. *iám* (*iam XII, iem XIV*).
22. *iom* (*iám XII*).
23. *iwom* (*iwám XII*).
24. *iem* (*iam XII, iem XIV*).
25. *áp* (*ep XV*).
26. *áp* (*áp XIII*).
27. *áp* (*áp XIII, ep XV*).
28. *ap* (*ap XIII*).
29. *iáp* (*iap XIII, iep XV*).
30. *iwp* (*iáp XIII*).
31. *iwpp* (*iwáp XIII*).
32. *iep* (*iap XIII, iep XV*).
33. *iəm* (*iəm XIV*).
34. *iəp* (*iəp XV*).
35. *án* (*án IV*).
36. *uán* (*wán IV*).
37. *án* (*án IV, en IX*).
wán (*wán IV, wen IX*).
38. *an* (*an IV*).
wan (*wan IV*).
39. *iän* (*ian IV*).
iwän (*iwan IV*).
40. *im* (*iän IV*).
iwm (*iwän IV*).
41. *ien* (*ian IV, ien VII, ien IX*).
iwen (*iwan IV, iwen VII, iwen IX*).
42. *át* (*át V*).
43. *uát* (*wát V*).
44. *ät* (*ät V, et X*).
wät (*wät V, wet X*).
45. *at* (*at V*).
wat (*wat V*).
46. *iät* (*iat V*).
iwät (*iwat V*).
47. *iöt* (*iät V*).
iwöt (*iwät V*).
48. *iet* (*iat V, iet VIII, iet X*).
iwet (*iwet VIII, iwät X*).
49. *ən* (*ən IX*).
50. *uən* (*wən IX*).
51. *iən* (*iən IX*).
52. *iun* (*iun IX*).
53. *iēn* (*iēn VII, iən, ien IX*).
iwēn (*iwen IX*).
54. *iüēn* (*iüēn VII, iüən IX*).
55. *iēn* (*iēn IX*).
56. *uət* (*wət X*).
57. *iət* (*iət X*).
58. *iwət* (*iwət X*).
59. *iēt* (*iēt VIII, iət, iet X*).
60. *iüēt* (*iüēt VIII, iwət, iwet X*).
61. *iēt* (*iēt X*).
62. *áng* (*áng XVI*).
wáng (*wáng XVI*).
63. *iáng* (*iang XVI*).
iwang (*iwang XVI*).
64. *ák* (*ák XVII, ák XXIV*).
wák (*wák XVII*).
65. *iak* (*iak XVII, iok XXIV*).
iwak (*iwak XVII*).
66. *əng* (*əng XX*).
wəng (*wəng XX*).
67. *iəng* (*iəng XX*).

25 合
 26 盍
 27 洽
 28 狎
 29 葉
 30 業
 31 乏
 32 帖
 33 侵 寢 沁
 34 緝
 35 寒 旱 翰
 36 桓 緩 換
 37 山 產 澗
 38 刪 潛 諫
 39 仙 獮 線
 40 元 阮 願
 41 先 銑 霰
 42 曷
 43 末
 44 鎋
 45 黠
 46 薛
 47 月
 48 屑

49 痕很恨
 50 魂混慁
 51 欣隱焮
 52 文吻問
 53 眞軫震
 54 諄準稕
 55 臻
 56 沒
 57 迄
 58 物
 59 質
 60 術
 61 櫛
 62 唐蕩宕
 63 陽養漾
 64 鐸
 65 藥
 66 登等嶝
 67 蒸拯證
 68 德
 69 職
 70 庚梗映
 71 耕耿諍
 72 清靜勁

73 青迴徑
 74 陌
 75 麥
 76 昔
 77 錫
 78 江講絳
 79 覺
 80 東董送
 81 冬宋
 82 鍾腫用
 83 屋
 84 沃
 85 燭
 86 模姥暮
 87 魚語御
 88 虞虞遇
 89 豪皓号
 90 肴巧効
 91 宵小笑
 92 蕭篠嘯
 93 侯厚候
 94 尤有宥
 " 幽黝幼

- | | |
|--|---|
| 68. ək (ək XXI).
wək (wək XXI). | 78. ɔ̃ng (ɔ̃ng XXII, ɔ̃ng XXV). |
| 69. ɨək (ɨək XXI).
ɨwək (ɨwək XXI). | 79. ɔ̃k (ɔ̃k XXIII, ɔ̃k XXIV, ɔ̃k XXVI). |
| 70. ɔ̃ng (ɔ̃ng XVI).
wɔ̃ng (wɔ̃ng XVI).
ɨɔ̃ng (ɨɔ̃ng XVI).
ɨwɔ̃ng (ɨwɔ̃ng XVI). | 80. ung (ung XXV, um XIV).
ɨung (ɨung XX, ɨong XXII, ɨum XIV). |
| 71. ɛng (ɛng XX, ɛng XVIII). | 81. uong (ong XXII). |
| weng (weng XX, weng XVIII). | 82. ɨwong (ɨung XXV). |
| 72. ɨāng (ɨēng XVIII). | 83. uk (uk XXVI). |
| ɨwāng (ɨwēng XVIII). | ɨuk (ɨūk XXI, ɨók XXIII). |
| 73. ieng (ieng XVIII). | 84. uok (ók XXIII, ok XXIV). |
| iweng (iweng XVIII). | 85. ɨwok (ɨuk XXVI). |
| 74. ɔ̃k (ɔ̃k XVII). | 86. uo (o, wo II, ɔ̃g, wɔ̃g XVII). |
| wɔ̃k (wɔ̃k XVII). | 87. ɨwo (ɨo II, ɨwag XVII, ɨăb XIII). |
| ɨɔ̃k (ɨăk XVII). | 88. ɨu (ɨu III, ɨwo II, ɨug XXVI). |
| 75. ɛk (ɛk XXI, ɛk XIX). | 89. ɔ̃u (ɔ̃g XXIII, ɔ̃g XXIV). |
| wək (wək XXI, wək XIX). | 90. ɔ̃u (ɔ̃ XXIII, ɔ̃g XXIV). |
| 76. ɨăk (ɨăk XVII, ɨăk XIX). | 91. ɨău (ɨog XXIV). |
| 77. iek (iek XIX, iók XXIII, iok XXIV). | 92. ieu (iôg XXIII, iog XXIV). |
| iwek (iwek XIX). | 93. ɨu (u III, ɔ̃g XXI, ɔ̃g, ug XXVI). |
| | 94. ɨɨu (ɨŭg XXI, ɨôg XXIII). |

There must have been some slight phonetic difference in Anc. Chinese between rime 4 *ji* and rime 5 *ji*, and also between rime 12 *ai* and rime 13 *ai*, though I cannot determine wherein it consisted. Similarly there must have been some shade of difference between the first three Kuang yün rimes and the second three of 94, though I cannot tell what it was; the former three constitute a large category, the latter contain only a very few words.

These tables really form a key to the reconstruction of Archaic Chinese. Any given character may easily be found in the Kuang yün and its rime there ascertained. By its aid it is possible to determine its Ancient Chinese final according to our table above. Once we know this, we know a limited number of Archaic finals which may come into question. If, now, the character occurs as rime in the Shī king, we can determine to which Archaic class it belongs and hence also which particular Archaic final it possessed. If it does not occur as rime in the Shī king itself, its Phonetic, or another word with the same Phonetic, may do so, and this assists us equally well. Let us take two examples.

The character 提 Mand. *t' i* stands in the Kuang yün rime 16 a (齊) and was therefore Anc. *d'iei*. Now Anc. Chin. *-iei* may derive either from Arch. **iad* (class

V), or from **-ied* (cl. VIII), or from **-iad* (cl. X), or from **-iar* (cl. XI), or from *ieg* (cl. XIX). But 提 happens to occur as rime in the Shī king, and notably in its class XIX, and hence we know that it was really Arch. **d'ieg*, not **d'iad* or **d'ied* or **d'iad* or **d'iar*.

The character 非 Mand. *fei* stands in the Kuang yün rime 6 a above (微), and hence was Anc. *pjwgi*. As shown under 6 in our table, Anc. *jwgi* may derive from Arch. **iwəd* (class X) or from Arch. **iwər* (class XI). 非 itself does not occur as a rime word in the Shī king, but its *hie sheng* derivate 悲 does, and then in class XI (ər class). Hence we know that both had final *r*, and that 非 was really Arch. **piwər*, not *piwəd*.

FROM ANCIENT CHINESE TO MANDARIN.

In the present chapter I mean by Mandarin the Peking language, with some slight modifications due to consideration of other Mandarin dialects. In this discussion I shall denote Pekinese by the same phonetic letter system that I have used for Archaic and Ancient Chinese; but I add in parenthesis the spelling according to the popular Wade system (with some slight alterations) which, for practical reasons, I shall use throughout the dictionary. The Wade spellings are always printed in spaced ordinary letters, not in italics. Thus, for instance P. *tʂən* (c h e n). In cases where there is no difference between my phonetic writing and Wade's system, e. g. *kan* (k a n), I simply give the former, and the absence of the parenthesis then indicates that the Wade form is identical.

THE INITIALS.

The most fundamental change, which concerned various classes of initials, was the loss of voice in certain Anc. Chinese initials: voiced explosives, affricates and fricatives («sonants») became voiceless («surds»). The law was that the voiced aspirated explosives and affricates, e. g. *g'*, *d'* became:

either surd aspirates, if they had Anc. even tone (p'ing sheng), e. g. Anc. *d'ân*⁻ > P. *t'an*, Anc. *dz'ân*⁻ > P. *ts'an*;

or surd tenues, if they had Anc. «oblique tones», namely rising tone (shang sheng), or falling tone (k'ü sheng) or «entering tone», i. e. word-ending in *-p*, *-t*, *-k* (ju sheng), e. g. Anc. *d'ân'* > P. *tan*, Anc. *d'ân*[\] > P. *tan*, Anc. *d'ât* > P. *ta*.

This extremely important transformation, which for brevity's sake we shall call «the surdization law», took place in all Mandarin dialects, and also in all Southern

dialects (though with varying schemes for aspirates and tenues), except the Wu dialects, e. g. Shanghai, where Anc. *d'án* still has its sonant: *dä*.

We shall now pass successively in review the Ancient initial classes (cf. the preceding chapter) and their modern derivatives.

Ancient Chinese g u t t u r a l s: *k*, *k'*, *g'*, *ng*, *χ*, *γ*.

In the first place, the above-mentioned surdization law attained the voiced explosive *g'* and the fricative *γ*. The *g'* became *k'* in even tone, e. g. 其 Anc. *g'ji* > *k'i* (ch'i), *k* in oblique tones, e. g. 忌 Anc. *g'ji* > *ki* (ch i). The *γ* became *χ*, e. g. 河 Anc. *γá* > P. *χə* (h o).

The set was thus reduced to four initials: *k*, *k'*, *ng*, *χ*. These then underwent further modifications.

The *ng* was entirely lost before P. *i*, *u*, *ü*, e. g. 疑 Anc. *ngji* > P. *i*, 吾 Anc. *nguo* > P. *u* (w u), 元 Anc. *ngiwm* > P. *jüan* (y ü a n). Before other vowels, some Pekinese speakers have changed it into a weakly articulated fricative: 岸 An. *ngán* > P. *yan*, 餓 Anc. *ngá* > P. *γə* etc.; but most Pekinese speakers have dropped it altogether: P. *an*, ə (Wade: o). In some other Mandarin dialects the *ng*- before these vowels has been preserved: Si-an-fu *ngan*, *ngo*.

Furthermore *k*, *k'* and *χ* before *i* and *ü* were palatalized: *k* > *tš*, *k'* > *tš'*, *χ* > *š*, e. g. 幾, 忌 Middle Chinese *ki* > P. *tši* (Wade: ch i), 氣, 其 Middle Chinese *k'i* > P. *tši* (Wade: ch'i), 喜 奚 Middle Chinese *χ i* > P. *ši* (Wade: hsi), etc. This palatalization took place in the great majority of Mandarin dialects, though not in all. This is one of the points on which, in the dictionary below, I do not follow Wade's system of transcription, nor indeed the actual pronunciation of Pekinese. In spite of the present *tši*, *tš'i*, *ši*, for historical reasons I transcribe the types in question *ki*, *k'i*, *hi* etc., following in this respect the example of all French and many English and German sinologues.

Ancient Chinese p a l a t a l s: *č*, *č'*, *č'*; *tš*, *tš'*, *dž*; *š*, *š'*; *ń* *ńš*, *j*. Let us for the moment leave aside the last three and concentrate upon the first eight, i. e. the explosives, the affricates and the fricatives. Here several transformation phenomena combined to alter the system very radically:

- 1) the surdization law, which eliminated the sonants *č*, *dž*, *š*;
- 2) a change from explosive to affricate, which turned *č* into *tš* etc., and thus made the 1st coincide with the 4th, the 2nd with the 5th and the 3rd with the 6th;
- 3) a wholesale transformation of palatals into supradentals: *tš* > *tš*, etc., which made the whole series coincide with the supradental series below;
- 4) a confusion of Anc. *dž* and *š* into a system which for both presented an as-

pirated affricate or a fricative in even tone, a fricative in oblique tones. The combined result of all these evolutional laws was the following:

Anc. <i>ī</i> : 中 <i>liung</i>	became P. <i>tʃung</i> (ch ung);
» <i>ī'</i> : 暢 <i>t'iang</i>	» » <i>tʃ'ang</i> (ch'ang);
» <i>d'</i> : 長 <i>d'iang</i> (even)	» » <i>tʃang</i> (ch'ang);
» » 丈 <i>d'iang</i> (oblique)	» » <i>tʃang</i> (ch'ang);
» <i>ts</i> : 章 <i>tʃiang</i>	» » <i>tʃang</i> (ch'ang);
» <i>ts'</i> : 昌 <i>tʃ'iang</i>	» » <i>tʃ'ang</i> (ch'ang);
» <i>dz'</i> : 乘 <i>dz'iang</i> (even)	» » <i>tʃ'ang</i> (ch'ang);
» » 繩 » »	» » <i>ʃang</i> (sheng);
» » 剩 <i>dz'iang</i> (oblique)	» » <i>ʃang</i> (sheng);
» <i>ʃ</i> : 商 <i>ʃiang</i>	» » <i>ʃang</i> (shang);
» <i>ʒ</i> : 常 <i>ʒiang</i> (even)	» » <i>tʃ'ang</i> (ch'ang);
» » 裳 » »	» » <i>ʃang</i> (shang);
» » 上 <i>ʒiang</i> (oblique)	» » <i>ʃang</i> (shang).

We now revert to the last three Anc. palatals, *ń*, *ń̂*, *j*.

ń has lost its palatal quality in Pekinese: 女 Anc. *ńiwo* > P. *nü*;

j (yod, Engl. y es) is ordinarily still there: 有 Anc. *jǐu* > P. *ju* (y u), but has been lost before P. *i* and *ü*: 羽 Anc. *jǐu* > P. *ü* (though Wade spells it y ü). *ń̂* had a more complicated history. The first half, *ń*, which has survived in many Southern dialects, was entirely lost in Mandarin, and so only *ʒ* remained; but the loss of *ń* evidently took place later than the surdization law had been at work so that this secondary *ʒ*- never lost its voice, as original Anc. *ʒ* had done (which became *tʃ'* or *ʃ*, see above). In the transition palatal > supradental, however, it certainly did share: *ʒ* > *ʒ̥*. The result was: 人 Anc. *ń̂ʒiēn* > P. *ʒən* (j e n).

One type with this initial went a step further and transformed the *ʒ* thus obtained in a most curious way. When this new *ʒ* was followed by the final *-i*: *ʒi* (derived from Anc. *ń̂zi* and *ń̂ziǐ*), the *i* was first made homorganic with *ʒ* (*ĩ*), then it was swallowed up in *ʒ* as a syllable-forming phonem, then a parasitic *ə* was prefixed, and finally the *ʒ*, which thus became a final consonant, was transformed into a kind of *r*:

而 Anc. *ń̂zi* and 兒 Anc. *ń̂ziǐ* > *ʒi* > *ʒĩ* > *ʒ* > *əʒ* > *ər* (e r).

Ancient Chinese dentals: *t*, *t'*, *d'*; *ts*, *ts'*, *dz'*; *s*, *z*; *n*, *l*.

The surdization law eliminated *d'*, *dz'* and *z*.

The two former follow the rules laid down at the beginning of this chapter; *z* became *ts'* or *s* in even tone, *s* in oblique tones (observe the parallelism with the treatment of Anc. *ʒ* above):

彈	Anc. <i>d'ân</i>	(even)	became	P. <i>t'an</i> ;
但	» <i>d'ân</i>	(oblique)	»	» <i>tan</i> ;
才	» <i>dz'âi</i>	(even)	»	» <i>ts'ai</i> ;
在	» <i>dz'âi</i>	(oblique)	»	» <i>tsai</i> ;
辭	» <i>zi</i>	(even)	»	» <i>ts'î</i>
祥	» <i>ziang</i>	(even)	»	» <i>šiāng</i> (<i>siang</i>)
似	» <i>zi</i>	(oblique)	»	» <i>si</i> .

The affricates *ts*, *ts'* (both the original and those derived from Anc. *dz'*, *z*) and the fricative *s* (< Anc. *s* and *z*) have been subjected to a similar palatalization as that described in the guttural group above, before the Mandarin vowels *i* and *ü*.

將	Anc. <i>tsiang</i>	has become	P. <i>tsiang</i> (Wade: <i>chiang</i>),
秋	» <i>ts'izu</i>	»	» <i>ts'iu</i> (» <i>ch'iu</i>),
相	» <i>siang</i>	»	» <i>šiāng</i> (» <i>hsiang</i>).

This palatalization obtains in Pekinese and a good many Mandarin dialects, though by no means all, and for the same historical reasons as those for which I transcribe in the dictionary *ki*, *k'i*, *hi* (not *tsi*, *ts'i*, *si*, see the guttural series above), I shall transcribe the word groups here *tsiang*, *ts'iu*, *siang* etc., in spite of the modern Pekinese pronunciation.

Ancient Chinese supradentals: *tʃ*, *tʃ'*, *dʒ'*, *ʃ*.

These have been preserved in Pekinese, with two exceptions.

On the one hand, the voiced aspirate *dʒ'* was exposed to the surdization law:

查	Anc. <i>dz'a</i>	(even)	became	P. <i>tʃ'a</i> (<i>ch'a</i>);
乍	» <i>dz'a</i>	(oblique)	»	» <i>tʃa</i> (<i>cha</i>).

On the other hand, before the Pekinese final *-ə* (of various Anc. origins, *tʃnk*, *tʃek*, *tʃiet* etc., see below), the supradentals became dentals:

責	Anc. <i>tʃek</i>	became	P. <i>tsə</i> (<i>tsê</i>);
瑟	» <i>tʃiet</i>	»	» <i>sə</i> (<i>sê</i>).

A glance backwards at the evolutionary results in the Anc. palatal group and the present supradental one will show us what a vast simplification has taken place through the evolution from Ancient Chinese to Pekinese. A great many initials have coincided. Corresponding to the Ancient set of 12 initials: *t̂*, *t̂'*, *d̂*, *tʃ*, *tʃ'*, *dʒ'*, *ʃ*, *z*, *tʃ*, *tʃ'*, *dʒ'*, *ʃ*, Pekinese has altogether 3 initials: *tʃ*, *tʃ'*, *ʃ*.

Ancient Chinese labials: *p*, *p'*, *b'*, *m*.

The usual surdization law has obtained here as elsewhere:

葡	Anc. <i>b'uo</i>	(even)	became	P. <i>p'u</i>
步	» <i>b'uo</i>	(oblique)	»	» <i>pu</i> .

For the rest, this is a remarkable group insofar as it has created a new set of initials unknown to Ancient Chinese. When the bilabials *p*, *p'*, *b'*, *m* stood before

i and this again was influenced by a following *w* or *u* (sequels *piw*-, *piu*- etc.), dental bilabials were formed already in T'ang time: *f*, *f'*, *v*, *ɱ*.

The *f*, *f'* and *v* have coincided in P. *f* (the *v*- through the surdization law). The dentilabial *ɱ* has been entirely lost before the following *w* or *u*:

方 Anc. *piwang* > *fwang* > P. *fang*;
 芳 » *p'iwang* > *f'wang* > » *fang*;
 房 » *b'iwang* > *vwang* > » *fang*;
 亡 » *miwang* > *ɱwang* > » *wang*.

Observe that it was only real, original *w* that turned the bilabials into dentilabials. A secondary, «false» *w*, which appeared in certain Anc. groups, as fully discussed in the last chapter (e. g. 丙 Arch. **piwng*, Anc. *piwong*), and which was evidently less forcible, more volatile (it was indeed only due to an exaggerated articulation of the labial initials), had no such effect: 丙 Anc. *piwong*, P. *ping*. Ancient Chinese laryngals: ʔ (e. g. ʔ*án*), ɔ (smooth vocalic ingress, e. g. ɔ*u*).

The latter type behaved just as the *j*- (yod) type in the palatal series, and so did the former before P. *i* and *ü*:

衣 Anc. ʔ*gi* became P. *i*;
 於 » ʔ*wo* » » *ü* (y ü);
 因 » ʔ*ěn* » » *in* (y i n);
 央 » ʔ*ang* » » *ang* (y a n g);
 夷 » *i* » » *i*;
 榆 » ʔ*u* » » *ü* (y ü);
 用 » ʔ*wong* » » *ung* (y u n g).

Before vowels other than *i*, *ü*, the laryngal explosive is generally lost in Pekinese: 安 Anc. ʔ*ám* > P. *an*. Yet there are certain speakers who by analogy with words deriving from Anc. *ng* (岸 *ngán* etc.) have introduced a weakly articulated *ɣ*:- P. *yan* etc. In many other Mandarin dialects an initial *ng*- has been introduced in the same way, by analogy with the original *ng*-group, e. g. 安 Si-an-fu *ngan*.

THE FINALS.

In sketching the evolution of the finals I shall start with the categories ending in Ancient Chinese vowels and those ending in *-m*, *-n*, *-ng*. Afterwards I shall discuss the categories ending in *-p*, *-t*, *-k*. For the rest, I follow the grouping of the Anc. Chinese rimes made at the end of the preceding chapter (based mainly on the Sung time rime tables, see my *Etudes sur la Phonologie Chinoise*). The evolution was greatly influenced by the types of initials preceding the finals, and I have therefore selected examples illustrating the various initial classes. One type is the *guttural* (with the laryngals; when speaking of «gutturals» I always include the laryngals in that summary term), one is the *dental*, one is the *supradental* (including the Anc. Chin. palatals, which, as we have seen, have all become supradentals in Pekinese).

1. Rimes *ä* etc.

Ancient	Peking
哥 <i>kā</i> 羅 <i>lā</i> 多 <i>tā</i>	<i>kə</i> , (k o), <i>lo</i> , <i>to</i>
家 <i>ka</i> 沙 <i>ša</i> 巴 <i>pa</i>	<i>tšia</i> (k i a), <i>ša</i> (s h a), <i>pa</i>
也 <i>ia</i> 者 <i>tšia</i> 寫 <i>sia</i>	<i>jä</i> (y e), <i>tʂə</i> (c h ê), <i>šia</i> (s i e).
果 <i>kuā</i> 妥 <i>t'uā</i> 破 <i>p'uā</i>	<i>kuo</i> , <i>t'o</i> , <i>p'o</i>
瓜 <i>kua</i>	<i>kua</i>

The *ä* grave became *o*: *lo*, *to* etc., and after gutturals this *o* turned into *ə*: P. *kə* etc. In regard to the latter, it should be observed that Wade writes *k o* etc., normalizing after other Mandarin dialects, and I follow his example in the dictionary.

The *uā* became *uo*: *kuā* > *kuo*; *u* was dropped after dentals and labials, *t'uā* > *t'o* etc.

The *a aigu* was preserved. But after gutturals there appeared a palatalization phenomenon already in T'ang time; between *k* and *a* there cropped up a parasitic *i*: 家 *ka* > *k'a* > P. *tšia* (k i a). We shall see that this phenomenon has played an important role in many subsequent classes.

The *ia* first became *jä* through Umlaut: *jä*, *tʂjä*, *sjä*. This *jä* was preserved after certain initials, but after supradentals there was a further change. The supradentals, articulated with the tip of the tongue against the alveoli, are hostile to the *mouillé* tongue position of *i* and *ä*; so *i* dropped out and *ä* was transformed into *ə*: 者 (*tšia*) > *tʂjä* became first *tʂä* (so still in some Mandarin dialects) and then P. *tʂə*.

2. Rimes *i* etc.

Ancient	Peking
基 <i>kji</i> 脂 <i>tši</i> 子 <i>tʂi</i> 李 <i>lji</i> 而 <i>näi</i>	<i>tʂi</i> (k i), <i>tʂi</i> (c h i), <i>tʂi</i> , <i>li</i> , <i>ər</i> (e r)
寄 <i>kjiə</i> 支 <i>tʂiə</i> 斯 <i>sie</i> 離 <i>ljiə</i> 皮 <i>b'jiə</i> 兒 <i>näiə</i>	<i>tʂi</i> (k i), <i>tʂi</i> (c h i) <i>sī</i> , <i>li</i> , <i>p'i</i> , <i>ər</i> (e r)
機 <i>kji</i>	<i>tʂi</i> (k i).

The rimes *i*, *iě* and *jěi* all became *-i* in Middle Chinese; and the further evolution of this *-i* was entirely dependent on the initials. The supradentals had the same »hardening» effect as in the preceding class: (*tʂi*) > *tʂi* > *tʂi* etc. In this group the dentals *ts*, *ts'*, *s* also had the same effect: *tʂi* > *tʂi*, *si* > *sī* etc. The curious evolution of *ʒi* (derived from Anc. *näi* and *näiə*): first *ʒi* and then *ʒ* > *ʒ'* > *ər* has already been described above.

Ancient	Peking
規 <i>kjiwi</i> 追 <i>ʔwi</i> 累 <i>ljwi</i> 悲 <i>pjiwi</i>	<i>kuei</i> , <i>tʂuei</i> (c h u e i), <i>lei</i> , <i>pei</i>
虧 <i>k'jiwiə</i> 吹 <i>tʂ'wiə</i> 碑 <i>pjiwiə</i>	<i>k'uei</i> , <i>tʂ'uei</i> (c h' u e i), <i>pei</i>
歸 <i>kjiwi</i> 非 <i>pjiwi</i>	<i>kuei</i> , <i>fei</i>

wi, *wiə*, *jwi* all first became *-uei* (in Peking often pronounced *ui*, especially in the p'ing sheng); and the *u* of this *uei* dropped after labials: *puei* > *pei*, *fuei* > *fei*, and after *l*: *luei* > *lei*.

3. Rimes *äi* etc.

Ancient				Peking
該 <i>käi</i>	來 <i>läi</i>			<i>kai, lai</i>
丐 <i>kái</i>	大 <i>d'ái</i>			<i>kai, ta</i>
皆 <i>käi</i>	齊 <i>tšäi</i>	埋 <i>mäi</i>		<i>tšiä (kie) tšai (ch'ai), mai</i>
佳 <i>kai</i>	柴 <i>dž'ai</i>	罷 <i>b'ai</i>		<i>tšia (kia), tš'ai (ch'ai), pa</i>
藝 <i>ngiäi</i>	世 <i>šäi</i>	例 <i>liäi</i>	敵 <i>piäi</i>	<i>i, ši (sh'i), li, pi</i>
刈 <i>ngiwi</i>				<i>i</i>
雞 <i>kiei</i>	低 <i>tiei</i>	迷 <i>miei</i>		<i>tši (ki), ti, mi</i>

The distinction between Anc. *ä* grave and *a aigu* was entirely lost in Mandarin, though a corresponding distinction is kept up in some Southern dialects (e. g. Cantonese, where Anc. *käi* has given *koi* but Anc. *kai* has given *kai*). Yet in one respect it has left its trace in Mandarin also, viz. after gutturals; for whereas Anc. *käi* has given P. *kai*, Anc. *käi* and *kai* (with *a aigu*) underwent the same palatalization phenomenon as in our first group. Just as there 家 Anc. *ka* became P. *kia*, so here 皆 Anc. *käi* and 佳 Anc. *kai* first became *kiäi* and *kiai*. The former is still *kiai* in some Mandarin dialects, but in Pekinese it has passed on to *tšiä* (k i e) through Umlaut.

The difference between short *äi*, *äi* and long *äi*, *ai* has been lost in some word groups (all *ai*); but there are not a few cases in which the long *äi*, *ai* have lost the final *i* (which never happened to the short ones): 大 *d'ái* > P. *ta*, 佳 *kai* > P. *tšia* (k i a), 罷 *b'ai* > P. *pa*.

The finals *jäi*, *iwi*, *iei* have all been contracted into *-i*, thus coinciding with the *-i* of our second category above: *i*, *tši* (k i), *li*, *pi* etc. And, just as in that category, the supradentals have hardened the vowel: (*šjäi* >) *ši* > *ši*.

Ancient					Peking
瑰 <i>kuäi</i>	堆 <i>tuäi</i>	內 <i>nuäi</i>	雷 <i>luäi</i>	梅 <i>muäi</i>	<i>kuei, tuei, nei, lei, mei</i>
會 <i>yuäi</i>					<i>χuei (h uei)</i>
乖 <i>kwäi</i>	拜 <i>pwäi</i>				<i>kuai, pai</i>
挂 <i>kwai</i>	派 <i>p'wai</i>				<i>kua, p'ai</i>
稅 <i>šiwäi</i>	歲 <i>šiwäi</i>				<i>šuei (sh uei), suei</i>
廢 <i>piwui</i>					<i>fei</i>
圭 <i>kiwei</i>					<i>kuei</i>

In the group with medial *u*, *w*, the *a* vocalism has maintained itself only in regard to *a aigu*; but *uäi*, *uäi*, *iwäi*, *iwui*, *iwei* all became *uei* (in Pekinese often pronounced *ui*, especially in p'ing sheng), thus coinciding with the finals of our second category above; furthermore, *fuei* became *fei*, just as in that category.

4. Rimes *âm* etc.

Ancient		Peking
咸 <i>kâm</i>		<i>kan</i>
甘 <i>kâm</i>		<i>kan</i>
咸 <i>γâm</i>	譏 <i>dɣ'âm</i>	<i>śiän</i> (hien), <i>tɕ'an</i> (ch'an)
監 <i>kam</i>	衫 <i>ɕam</i>	<i>tɕiän</i> (kien), <i>ɕan</i> (shan)
柑 <i>g'iam</i>	占 <i>tɕiäm</i>	<i>tɕiän</i> (k'ien), <i>tɕan</i> (chan), <i>liän</i> (lien)
欠 <i>k'iom</i>	廉 <i>liäm</i>	<i>tɕiän</i> (k'ien)
玷 <i>tiem</i>		<i>tiän</i> (tien)
犯 <i>b'iwom</i>		<i>fan</i>

-*m* has become -*n* throughout. The distinction between long and short vowels has been lost.

The only trace of the Anc. distinction between *ä grave* and *a aigu* is the palatalization phenomenon connected with the latter after gutturals: just as in our first category 家 Anc. *ka* became *kia*, so here *γâm* became *hiam*, *kam* became *kiam*, and then these have developed further through Umlaut: *hiam* has become *śiän* (hien), *kiam* has become *tɕiän* (kien), thus coinciding with the *iäm* of the following rimes.

Ancient *iäm* has maintained its vocalism, but with one important exception. Here, again, the supradentals have had their hardening effect: (*tɕiäm* >) *tɕiäm* > *tɕäm* > P. *tɕan* (chan) etc. It might seem strange that by this evolution the words of type *tɕan* (chan) have reverted to their Archaic principal vowel, for, as we have seen, Anc. *tɕiäm* derived from an Archaic *iäm* (the evolution thus being: 占 **iäm* > *tɕiäm* > *tɕäm* > *tɕan*). But nothing is more common, in various languages, than such an evolution in a circle. What has caused the retrograde change was, as we know, a new factor which appeared after Ancient Chinese: the transformation of the palatals, *tɕiäm* etc., into supradentals, *tɕiäm* etc., the hardening effect of which is evident in all groups.

The Anc. finals *iom* and *iem* have coincided with the final *iäm*: *k'iom* > P. *tɕiän* (k'ien), *tiem* > P. *tiän* (tien).

After *fw-*, however, the same regression to *a* has taken place as after the supradentals, and here again we thus have an evolution in circle: 犯 (**bɣ'wäm* >) Anc. *b'iwom* > T'ang *wom* > Middle Chinese *fwam* > P. *fan*.

5. Rimes *ân* etc.

Ancient		Peking
干 <i>kân</i>	丹 <i>tân</i>	<i>kan</i> , <i>tan</i>
艱 <i>kân</i>	山 <i>šan</i>	<i>tɕiän</i> (kien), <i>ɕan</i> (shan)
姦 <i>kan</i>	刪 <i>šan</i>	<i>tɕiän</i> (kien), <i>ɕan</i> (shan)
愆 <i>k'iän</i>	戰 <i>tɕiän</i>	<i>tɕiän</i> (k'ien), <i>tɕan</i> (chan), <i>liän</i> (lien)
建 <i>k'ion</i>	連 <i>liän</i>	<i>tɕiän</i> (kien)
見 <i>kien</i>	天 <i>t'ien</i>	<i>tɕiän</i> (kien), <i>t'iän</i> (t'ien)

The evolutional laws here are quite identical with those described in the preceding category:

The distinction was lost between long and short vowels (*an*: *ǎn*).

The distinction between *ǎ* grave and *a* aigu which is still reflected in dialects such as Cantonese, where 干 is *kon* but 姦 is *kan*, was lost in Pekingese, except for the trace of it appearing in the guttural group: here the same *mouillé* element has been intercalated between the initial and *a* aigu as in the preceding groups: *kǎn*, *kan* became *k'ǎn*, *k'ǎn* in T'ang time, and through Umlaut they have changed to P. *tšiǎn* (*k i e n*), thus coinciding with the Anc. *ǎn* of the following line in the table.

This *ǎn* has been preserved, except for the supradental group, where the same 'hardening' back to *a* has taken place as in the preceding class: 戰 (Arch. **tšiǎn* >) Anc. *tšiǎn* > *tšiǎn* > *tšǎn* > P. *tšan* (*c h a n*).

The Anc. finals *im* and *ien* have coincided with Anc. *ǎn*: *kim* and *kien* > P. *tšiǎn* (*k i e n*).

Ancient			Peking
官 <i>kuǎn</i>	端 <i>tuǎn</i>	般 <i>puǎn</i>	<i>kuan, tuan, pan</i>
銛 <i>kwǎn</i>			<i>kuan</i>
關 <i>kwan</i>	班 <i>pwan</i>		<i>kuan, pan</i>
權 <i>g'iwǎn</i>	全 <i>dz'iwǎn</i>	專 <i>tšiwǎn</i>	<i>tš'üan</i> (<i>k' ü a n</i>), <i>tš'üan</i> (<i>ts' ü a n</i>)
			<i>tšuan</i> (<i>c h u a n</i>)
元 <i>ngiwrn</i>	反 <i>pīwrn</i>		<i>jüan</i> (<i>y ü a n</i>), <i>fan</i>
玄 <i>wiwrn</i>	編 <i>piwrn</i>		<i>šuan</i> (<i>h ü a n</i>), <i>piǎn</i> (<i>p i e n</i>).

Besides the loss of *u*, *w* after labials (*puǎn* > *pan*, *pwan* > *pan*, *piwrn* > *piǎn*), there are the same evolutional laws at work here as in the groups just studied: the loss of the Anc. distinction between short *ǎ* and long *a*, between vocalic *u* and consonantic *w* (in the latter respect Cantonese, for instance, still recalls the old stage: *kuǎn* > *kūn*, *kwan* > *kwan*), and also the confusion of Anc. *iwǎn*, *iwrn* and *iwrn* into one, P. *üan* (many other Mand. dialects have *üǎn* or *üen* instead, which is more in accord with the Anc. sounds).

This system has been broken down by the two phenomena with which we are already familiar:

the hardening influence of the supradentals: (*tšiwǎn* >) *tšiwǎn* > *tšwǎn* > P. *tšuan*;
the same influence of *fw*: *pīwrn* > *fwrn* > *fwan* > P. *fan*.

Through these changes the categories P. *tšuan*, *fan* have left their Anc. position as riming with *ǎn*, *iwǎn* etc. and have passed over into the velar-vowelled class, riming with *kuan*, *pan* etc.

6. Rime *iəm*.

Ancient	Peking
今 <i>kɿəm</i> 針 <i>tɕiəm</i> 心 <i>sɿəm</i> 品 <i>p'iəm</i>	<i>tɕin</i> (k in), <i>tɕən</i> (chen), <i>sin</i> (sin), <i>p'in</i> .

The *-m* has become P. *-n*.

The *ə* has been absorbed by *i*: *kɿəm* > *kim* > *tɕin* etc., after all initials except the supradentals. These have had their usual effect, hostile to palatal sounds, and have expelled the *i* instead, so that the result was: (Anc. *tɕiəm* >) *tɕiəm* > P. *tɕən*.

7. Rimes *ən* etc.

Ancient	Peking
根 <i>kən</i>	<i>kən</i> (k en)
斤 <i>kɿən</i>	<i>tɕin</i> (k in)
巾 <i>kɿən</i> 眞 <i>tɕiən</i> 新 <i>sɿən</i> 民 <i>miən</i>	<i>tɕin</i> (k in), <i>tɕən</i> (chen), <i>sin</i> (sin), <i>min</i>
詵 <i>tɕiən</i>	<i>tɕən</i> (chen).

The evolutionary phenomena here are exactly the same as in the preceding class: both in *iən* and *iən* the *i* has absorbed the short succeeding *ə*, *ɛ*: *kɿən* and *kɿən* > *kin* (> *tɕin*); but the supradentals had their usual anti-palatal effect and ejected the *i* instead; and the *ɛ*, likewise a palatal vowel, was turned into *ə*: *tɕiən* > *tɕiən* > *tɕən* > *tɕən*. For this latter transformation, cf. our 1st class above, where we saw that 者 (*tɕia* > *tɕiä*) > *tɕä* became *tɕə*, with exactly the same change of the palatal vowel *ä* into *ə*. In the present class a strong additional support for this transformation *tɕən* > *tɕən* was the analogical influence from the preceding class, where we already had (*tɕiəm*) > *tɕiəm* > *tɕən*.

The rare words of the *iən* rime follow those of the *iən* rime: *tɕiən* > P. *tɕən*.

Ancient	Peking
昆 <i>kuən</i> 溫 <i>uən</i> 敦 <i>tuən</i> 門 <i>muən</i>	<i>kun</i> , <i>wən</i> (wen), <i>tun</i> , <i>mən</i> (men)
君 <i>kɿuən</i> 分 <i>pɿuən</i> 文 <i>mɿuən</i>	<i>tɕün</i> (k ün), <i>fən</i> (fen), <i>wən</i> (wen).
均 <i>kɿuən</i> 準 <i>tɕiüən</i> 詢 <i>sɿuən</i>	<i>tɕün</i> (k ün), <i>tɕun</i> (ch un), <i>sün</i> (s ün)
隕 <i>jɿuən</i>	<i>jün</i> (y ün).

In the first place, *u* has been lost after the labials: *muən* > P. *mən*, Anc. *pɿuən* > T'ang *fuən* > P. *fən*. Exception: *mɿuən* > *wən*. Secondly, the preserved *u*, *w* have absorbed the following short *ə*, *ɛ*: *kuən* > *kun*, *kɿuən* > *kün* (> *tɕün*) etc. Exception: *uən* > *wən*.

Finally, there was Umlaut, *iü* > *ü*: *kɿün* > *kün* (*tɕün*) etc. But, as usual, the supradentals break away from this system and eject the *i* instead: (*tɕiüən*) > *tɕiun* > *tɕun*.

8. Rimes *ang* etc.

Ancient			Peking
剛 <i>káng</i>	當 <i>táng</i>	忙 <i>máng</i>	<i>kang, tang, mang</i>
疆 <i>kiang</i>	章 <i>tšiang</i>	相 <i>síang</i>	<i>tšiang (k i a n g), tšang (c h a n g), síang (s i a n g)</i>
光 <i>kuāng</i>	幫 <i>pwāng</i>		<i>kuang, pang</i>
筐 <i>k'iwang</i>	方 <i>piwang</i>		<i>k'uang, fang</i>

The laws of evolution were the usual ones:

The distinction between *â grave* and *a aigu* has been lost; the *w* has disappeared after the labials: *pwāng* > *pang*, *piwang* > *fwang* > *fang*; the supradentals have ejected the following *î*: (*tšiang* >) *tšiang* > *tšang*.

In this group, the *î* in combination with *w* was lost after all sorts of initials, contrary to what was the case in earlier classes. Thus Anc. *k'iwang* > P. *k'uang*. This applies to the great majority of Chinese dialects. Yet Wenchou (a Wu dialect) reveals the Ancient *î*: for 光 Anc. *kuāng* it has *kā*, but for 筐 Anc. *k'iwang* it has *tš'üā*. And in the Japanese loans the original *î* appears regularly: 筐 *kyō* (spelled *k i - y a - u*).

There is one more highly peculiar fact to be observed in this group. There is a series of words which had original Anc. supradentals without following *w*: 莊 Anc. *tšiang*, 創 Anc. *tš'iang*, 壯 Anc. *dž'iang*, 爽 Anc. *šiang* etc. These, however, though in the ancient loans (Sino-Japanese, Sino-Korean, Sino-Annamite) they behaved just as in Ancient Chinese, having no trace of any *w*, are treated in nearly all dialects in China proper as if they had been Anc. Chinese types with *w*: *tšiwang*, *tš'iwang*, *dž'iwang*, *šiwang*; thus, for instance, in Pekingese: *tšuang* (*c h u a n g*), *tš'uang* (*c h ' u a n g*), *tšuang* (*c h u a n g*), *šuang* (*s h u a n g*).

 9. Rimes *ang* etc.

Ancient			Peking
互 <i>kang</i>	登 <i>tang</i>	崩 <i>pang</i>	<i>kang (k e n g), tang (t e n g), pang (p e n g)</i>
兢 <i>kiang</i>	蒸 <i>tšiang</i>	冰 <i>piang</i>	<i>tšing (k i n g), tšang (c h e n g), ping</i>
肱 <i>kuang</i>			<i>kung</i>

The laws at work were exactly the same as those in the *îem* rimes (6 above): *î* and *w* absorbed the following short *a*, except after supradentals, which ejected the *î* instead.

 10. Rimes *ang* etc.

Ancient			Peking
庚 <i>kang</i>	省 <i>šang</i>	猛 <i>mang</i>	<i>kang (k e n g), šang (s h e n g), mang (m e n g)</i>
耕 <i>keng</i>	爭 <i>tšeng</i>	萌 <i>meng</i>	<i>kang (k e n g), tšang (c h e n g), meng (m e n g)</i>
輕 <i>k'iang</i>	征 <i>tšiang</i>	清 <i>ts'iang</i>	<i>tšing (k' i n g), tšang (c h e n g), ts'ing (t s' i n g), ming</i>
		名 <i>miang</i>	
京 <i>kiang</i>			<i>tšing (k i n g)</i>
經 <i>kieng</i>	丁 <i>tieng</i>	冥 <i>mieng</i>	<i>tšing (k i n g), ting, ming</i>

Some radical simplifications and nivellations have taken place here. In the first place, both the short vowels *ɐ* (not preceded by *ɨ*) and *ɛ* have become *ə*, making the types of the first two lines coincide entirely with the original *əng* of the preceding group 9 (occasionally, instead of this, a parasitic *ɨ* has been introduced after gutturals: 行 Anc. *ɣwɔŋ* > *ɣ'wɔŋ* > *ɣiŋ* > P. *sing*). Secondly, in *ĩäng*, *ɨwŋ* and *ieng* the *ɨ* and *i* have absorbed the following principal vowel, making all these types coincide with the *-iŋ* of the preceding group.

The only exception to this latter rule is again due to the supradentals, which caused the *ɨ* to fall instead: 征 (*tɕiäng*) > *tɕiäng* > *tɕäng*, and which further caused the palatal vowel *ä* to become *ə*: *tɕäng* > *tɕəŋ* — exactly as in the 1st group, where 者 (*tɕia*) > *tɕə* became P. *tɕə*.

Ancient	Peking
橫 <i>ɣwɔŋ</i>	<i>ɣung</i> (h u ŋ)
宏 <i>ɣwɛŋ</i>	<i>ɣung</i> (h u ŋ)
傾 <i>k'ɨwäng</i>	<i>tɕ'ing</i> (k' i ŋ)
兄 <i>ɣiɣwɔŋ</i> 兵 <i>pɨwɔŋ</i>	<i>siung</i> (hi u ŋ), <i>ping</i>
螢 <i>ɣiwɛŋ</i>	<i>jing</i> (y i ŋ)

In the types without *ɨ*, the *w* has absorbed the following vowel: *ɣwɔŋ* and *ɣwɛŋ* > *ɣung* (橫 also alt. P. *ɣəŋ* [h e ŋ]). In those with *ɨ*, *i*, this vowel has absorbed both the following *w* and the principal vowel: *k'ɨwäng* > *k'ing* etc., except in the rime *ɨwɔŋ*, where after gutturals the labial also survives: *ɣiɣwɔŋ* > *hiung*.

11. Rime *äng*.

Ancient	Peking
江 <i>käng</i> 臆 <i>tɕ'äng</i> 邦 <i>päng</i>	<i>tɕiang</i> (k i a ŋ), <i>tɕ'uang</i> (c h' u a ŋ), <i>pang</i> .

In our discussion of the evolution from Archaic Chinese to Ancient Chinese (preceding chapter, class II) we saw how 家 Arch. **kă*, through breaking: *kă^a* > *kăa* became Anc. *ka*. This had taken place in Liu ch'ao time, so that the final stage *ka* was already reached in Ancient Chinese (Ts'ie yün). Here we find how in a closed syllable (*-ng*) the same phenomenon appears, though belated, during the course of the T'ang dynasty: Anc. *käng* > *käng*, *tɕ'äng* > *tɕ'äng*, *päng* > *päng*. After that, the evolution diverged according to initials:

After the supradentals the *ä* was closed still further, into *u*: *tɕ'äng* > *tɕ'uang*.

After gutturals and labials, on the contrary, the *ä* disappeared entirely, exactly as it had done at an earlier stage in the open syllable. Just as 家 **kă* > *kăa* > *ka*, so here 江 Anc. *käng* > *käng* > *kang*, and 邦 *päng* > *päng* > *pang*. And finally, because this new breaking vowel *a* was a *aigu*, it caused, after the gutturals, exactly the same palatalization phenomenon that we found in a whole series of earlier groups: just as Anc. 家 *ka* obtained a parasitic *ɨ* and became P. *tɕia* (k i a) so here 江 (*käng*) > *kang* became P. *tɕiang* (k i a ŋ).

12. Rimes *ung* etc.

Ancient			Peking
工 <i>kung</i>	東 <i>tung</i>	蒙 <i>mung</i>	<i>kung, tung, mæng</i> (m e n g)
農 <i>nuong</i>	冬 <i>tuong</i>		<i>nung, tung</i>
弓 <i>kjung</i>	熊 <i>ɣjung</i>	中 <i>ɬjung</i>	<i>kung, sjung</i> (h i u n g), <i>tjung</i> (c h u n g)
隆 <i>ljung</i>	風 <i>pjung</i>		<i>lung, fəng</i> (f e n g)
恭 <i>k'iwong</i>	凶 <i>ɣ'iwong</i>	用 <i>iwong</i>	<i>kung, sjung</i> (h i u n g), <i>jung</i> (y u n g)
鍾 <i>tš'iwong</i>	從 <i>dz'iwong</i>	封 <i>p'iwong</i>	<i>tjung</i> (c h u n g), <i>ts'ung, fəng</i> (f e n g).

Here again we have a nivellation which causes earlier distinguished finals to coincide: *uong* coincides with *ung*, and *iwong* with *jung*. The supradentals have had their usual effect in suppressing the *i*: (*ɬjung* >) *tjung* > *tjung*. In this group, moreover, just as in group 8 above (筐 Anc. *k'iwang* > P. *k'uang*), there was a wholesale loss of *i* after most other initials as well; we find it preserved mainly after Anc. guttural fricatives (*ɣ*, *ɣ*) and at the beginning of a word.

After the labial initials there was a dissimilation: *mung* > *mæng*, *pjung* > *fung* > *fəng*. After *n*, *l* the final *ung* (< *ung* or *uong*) may remain *ung* or become *əng*: 農 P. *nung* and *nəng*.

 13. Rimes *uo* etc.

Ancient			Peking
古 <i>kuo</i>	都 <i>tu</i>	鋪 <i>p'uo</i>	<i>ku, tu, p'u</i>
居 <i>kjuo</i>	諸 <i>tšjuo</i>	胥 <i>sjuo</i>	<i>tšü</i> (k ü), <i>tšu</i> (c h u), <i>sü</i> (s ü)
俱 <i>kju</i>	朱 <i>tšju</i>	須 <i>sju</i>	<i>tšü</i> (k ü), <i>tšu</i> (c h u), <i>sü</i> (s ü), <i>fu</i>

In this group, as in the preceding one, *uo* became *u*, and *juo* became *iu*, the latter thus coinciding with original Anc. *ju*. The resulting series for both rimes of the 2nd and 3rd lines was thus: 居, 俱 *kju*, 諸, 朱 *tšju*, 胥, 須 *sju*, 夫 *pju*.

This was subjected to three further changes: when the palatals became supradentals, they ejected the *i*: (*tšju* >) *tšju* > *tšu*; *pju* > *fu*, as stated earlier; in the rest, *kju*, *sju* etc., *i* worked Umlaut: *kju* > P. *tšü* (k ü) etc.

 14. Rimes *au* etc.

Ancient			Peking
高 <i>káu</i>	刀 <i>táu</i>	毛 <i>máu</i>	<i>kau</i> (k a o), <i>tau</i> (t a o), <i>mau</i> (m a o)
交 <i>kau</i>	爪 <i>tšau</i>	飽 <i>pau</i>	<i>tšiau</i> (k i a o), <i>tšau</i> (c h a o), <i>pau</i> (p a o)
驕 <i>kjäu</i>	昭 <i>tšjäu</i>	苗 <i>mjäu</i>	<i>tšiau</i> (k i a o), <i>tšau</i> (c h a o), <i>miau</i> (m i a o)
叫 <i>kieu</i>	雕 <i>tieu</i>		<i>tšiau</i> (k i a o), <i>tiau</i> (t i a o).

As in earlier groups, the difference between *á* grave and *a* aigu has been lost, except for the vestige observed several times before: the palatalization phenomenon of a parasitic *i* growing out between the gutturals and Anc. *a* aigu: 交 *kau* > *kiau* (P. *tšiau*), just as 家 *ka* > *kia* (P. *tšia*) of our 1st group. The tendency to

nivellation and confusion of earlier well-distinguished finals has been particularly strong in this group: *ĩau* and *ieu* have both become *iau*, brought over into the powerful *-au*, *-iau* series of the first two lines of our table. But this is not universal in the modern dialects. Some Southern dialects keep the original velar and palatal series well apart (e. g. Foochow 高 *kâ*, 交 *kau*, but 驕 and 叫 *kieu*), and even in some Mandarin dialects in Shansi the distinction has left its traces.

15. Rimes *ɣu* etc.

Ancient	Peking
鉤 <i>kɣu</i> 頭 <i>d'ɣu</i>	<i>kou</i> , <i>t'ou</i>
鳩 <i>kɣu</i> 周 <i>tɕɣu</i> 秀 <i>sɣu</i> 缶 富 <i>pɣu</i>	<i>tɕiu</i> (<i>kiu</i>), <i>tɕou</i> (<i>chou</i>), <i>siu</i> (<i>siu</i>), <i>fou</i> , <i>fu</i>

The final *ɣu* has become *ou*; this is in Pekingese, but in other Mandarin dialects there is a very great variety on this point: *eu*, *ou*, *au*, *äu* etc.

In *ɣu*, *ɣ* has absorbed the following short *ə*: *kɣu* > P. *tɕiu* (*k i u*). Exceptions from this rule are, on the one hand, words with supradental initials, which, as usual, eject the *ɣ* instead: (*tɕɣu* >) *tɕɣu* > *tɕɣu*, whereupon the *tɕɣu* has followed the pattern of the first line (Anc. *ɣu*) and become P. *tɕou*; on the other hand, words with labial initials: the transformation *p* > *f* generally attains only the combinations *pɣu*, *pɣu*, as seen in many groups above, but here *pɣ(ə)u* has shared the same fate, and given P. *fou* or *fu*.

16. Rimes *áp* etc.

Ancient	Peking
鴿 <i>káp</i> , 拉 <i>láp</i> 答 <i>táp</i>	<i>kə</i> (<i>k o</i>), <i>la</i> , <i>ta</i>
盍 <i>ɣáp</i> 臘 <i>láp</i> 塔 <i>t'áp</i>	<i>χə</i> (<i>h o</i>), <i>la</i> , <i>t'a</i>
拾 <i>kăp</i> 插 <i>tɕ'ăp</i>	<i>tɕia</i> (<i>k i a</i>), <i>tɕ'a</i> (<i>ch' a</i>)
甲 <i>kap</i>	<i>tɕia</i> (<i>k i a</i>)
葉 <i>ɣăp</i> 摺 <i>tɕiăp</i> 接 <i>tɕiăp</i>	<i>jă</i> (<i>y e</i>), <i>tɕə</i> (<i>ch ê</i>), <i>tɕiă</i> (<i>ts i e</i>)
劫 <i>kɣp</i>	<i>tɕiă</i> (<i>k i e</i>)
協 <i>ɣiep</i> 帖 <i>t'iep</i>	<i>siă</i> (<i>h i e</i>), <i>t'ia</i> (<i>t' i e</i>)
法 <i>pɣwɔp</i>	<i>fa</i>

Final *p* has been lost without any trace.

The *á* grave of *áp* and *áp* was first preserved after the gutturals but opened into *a* *aigu* after other initials, and therefore, after the loss of *-p*, the result was a *ká* etc., which passed on to *o*, but a *ta* etc. which preserved the *a* vocalism — exactly as in the 1st group above:

káp > *káp* > *ká* > *ko* (P. *kə*);
táp > *tap* > *ta* > P. *ta*.

In the 3rd and 4th lines, after the loss of *-p*, there remained *ka*, *tʂ'a* with *a* aigu, and in the usual way *ka* became *kia* (P. *tʂia*), just as 家 *ka* > *kia* (*tʂia*) in our 1st group.

When *iäp*, *iwp* and *iep* lost their final *-p*, they coalesced in one Pekinese final *iä* (i e). As usual, the supradentals caused an exception. They ejected the *i*, and turned the palatal vowel *ä* into *ə*: (*tʂiäp* >) *tʂiäp* > *tʂä* > *tʂə*; this is exactly in accord with 者 (*tʂia* >) *tʂiä* > *tʂä* > *tʂə* in our 1st group above.

Just as 犯 Anc. *b'iwom* became T'ang *wom* > *fan* > P. *fan* (see group 4 above), so here *piwop* became T'ang *fuwp* > *fa* > P. *fa*.

 17. Rimes *ät* etc.

Ancient	Peking
葛 <i>kät</i> 達 <i>d'ät</i>	<i>kə</i> (k o), <i>ta</i>
轄 <i>yät</i>	<i>ʂia</i> (h i a)
戛 <i>kat</i> 殺 <i>ʂat</i>	<i>tʂia</i> (k i a), <i>ʂa</i> (s h a)
傑 <i>g'jät</i> 折 <i>tʂjät</i> 滅 <i>mjät</i>	<i>tʂiä</i> (k i e), <i>tʂə</i> (c h ê), <i>miä</i> (m i e)
訐 <i>kjät</i>	<i>tʂiä</i> (k i e)
結 <i>kiet</i> 鐵 <i>t'iet</i>	<i>tʂiä</i> (k i e), <i>t'ia</i> (t' i e)

With the only difference that it is here a *t* instead of a *p* that has dropped, there is an absolute parallelism with the preceding group: after the loss of final *t* there was, in the first line, *kä*, *tä*, of which the former passed on to *ko* (P. *kə*) and the latter opened the vowel into *a* aigu, which gave P. *ta*; in the 2nd and 3rd lines there remained *ka*, *ʂa*, and the former acquired the usual parasitic *i*: *kia* (P. *tʂia*); in the 4th—6th lines there remained *iä*, *iwp*, *ie*, which coincided in P. *iä* (i e), except in the words with supradentals, which in regular fashion became (*tʂiä* >) *tʂiä* > *tʂä* > *tʂə*.

Ancient	Peking
括 <i>kuät</i> 脫 <i>t'uät</i> 末 <i>muät</i>	<i>kuo</i> , <i>t'o</i> , <i>mo</i>
刮 <i>kwät</i>	<i>kua</i>
滑 <i>ywat</i> 刷 <i>ʂwat</i> 八 <i>pwat</i>	<i>ɣua</i> (h u a), <i>ʂua</i> (s h u a), <i>pa</i>
悅 <i>iwät</i> 拙 <i>tʂiwät</i> 說 <i>ʂiwät</i> 雪 <i>s'iwät</i>	<i>jüä</i> (y ü e) <i>tʂo</i> (c h o), <i>ʂuo</i> (s h u o), <i>śüä</i> (s ü e)
決 <i>kiwet</i>	<i>tʂüä</i> (k ü e),
厥 <i>k'iwät</i> 發 <i>p'iwät</i>	<i>tʂüä</i> (k ü e), <i>fa</i>

After the loss of final *t*, there remained in the 1st line *kuä*, *t'uä*, *muä* which — just as in our 1st group above — became P. *kuo*, *t'o*, *mo*.

In the 2nd and 3rd lines the open *a* vowel was preserved (just as 瓜 *kua* > P. *kua* in gr. 1), and after the labial *w* was lost: P. *kua*, *ɣua*, *ʂua*, *pa*.

In the 4th—6th lines *iwä*, *iwp*, *iwe* quite naturally coalesced in P. *üä* (ü e) with the two exceptions which we now recognize from nearly every group: the supra-

dentals ejected the *i* instead: (*tʃiwät* >) *tʃiwä* > *tʃwä*, and this *tʃwä* was monophthongized into *o*: P. *tsɔ* (yet there are Mandarin dialects, e. g. K'ai-feng-fu, where we still have *tʃuä*), or else the *u* is still there, e. g. (*ʃiwät* >) *ʃiwä* > *ʃuä* > P. *ʃuo*; the labial class, with its transformation into denti-labials, also ejected the *i*: *pʷwät* > T'ang *fwät* > *fwä* > P. *fa*. This is all in the most perfect accord with the developments studied in earlier groups.

18. Rime *iəp*.

Ancient	Peking
級 <i>kʲəp</i> 執 <i>tʃʲəp</i> 立 <i>lʲəp</i>	<i>tʃi</i> (k i), <i>tʃi</i> (c h i), <i>li</i> .

In the usual way (cf. gr. 6 above) *i* swallowed the following *ə*: *kʲəp* > *kip* > *ki* (P. *tʃi*) etc.; but since the supradental hardening took place here as everywhere else, (*tʃʲəp* >) *tʃi* became *tʃi*, just as 脂 (*tʃi* >) *tʃi* became *tʃi* in our 2nd group above.

19. Rimes *iət* etc.

Ancient	Peking
訖 <i>kʲət</i>	<i>tʃi</i> (k i)
吉 <i>kʲət</i> 質 <i>tʃʲət</i> 悉 <i>sʲət</i> 必 <i>pʲət</i>	<i>tʃi</i> (k i), <i>tʃi</i> (c h i), <i>si</i> (s i), <i>pi</i>
瑟 <i>sʲət</i>	<i>sə</i>

The evolution was much the same as in the preceding group. Final *t* has been dropped, *i* swallowed the following short vowels *ə*, *ɛ*: *kʲət* > *kit* > *ki* (P. *tʃi*), but after the supradentals *i* was hardened into *i*: (*tʃʲət* >) *tʃit* > *tʃi* > *tʃi*.

The rime *iət*, which existed only after original, Anc. supradentals, went its own way: the *i* was ejected, and the palatal *ɛ* was changed into *ə*: *sʲət* > *ʃə* > P. *sə*.

Ancient	Peking
骨 <i>kuət</i> 卒 <i>tsuət</i> 膊 <i>b'uət</i>	<i>ku</i> , <i>tsu</i> , <i>po</i>
屈 <i>k'iuət</i> 弗 <i>pʲuət</i>	<i>tʃü</i> (k' ü), <i>fu</i>
橘 <i>kʲuət</i> 出 <i>tʃ'iuət</i> 戌 <i>sʲuət</i>	<i>tʃü</i> (k ü), <i>tʃ'u</i> (c h' u), <i>sü</i> (s ü)

Just as in our 7th group Anc. *kuən* became P. *kun* etc., so here *u* swallowed the following *ə*: *kuət*, *tsuət*, *k'iuət* etc. This is true with one exception: just as 門 *muən* became, not P. *mun* but P. *mən*, with loss of *u* after the labial, so *b'uət* first became *b'ət*. On the other hand, we have seen earlier that the combination *pʲu-* gave *fu-* already in T'ang time. Thus we have so far:

kuət, *tsuət*, *b'ət*
k'iuət, *fu*
kʲuət *tʃ'iuət*, *sʲuət*.

Further, we have the loss of final *t*, as elsewhere, and then we obtain:

ku, *tsu*, *b'ə*
k'iu, *fu*
kʲu, *tʃ'iu* *sʲu*.

The *b'a* became P. *po*, and *ɣu* became *ü* through Umlaut: *k'ɣu* > *k'ü* (P. *ts'ü*), *sɣu* > *sü* (P. *sü*). But, as usual, the supradentals ejected the *ɣ* instead, so that 出 (*ts'ɣüet* > *ts'ɣu* >) *ts'ɣu* became P. *ts'u*.

 20. Rimes *ák* etc.

Ancient			Peking	
各 <i>kák</i>	錄 <i>d'ák</i>	博 <i>pák</i>	<i>kə</i> (k o), <i>to</i> , <i>po</i>	
脚 <i>kjak</i>	酌 <i>tsjak</i>	略 <i>ljak</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} tsüä \text{ (k ü e),} \\ tsiau \text{ (k i a o), } tso \text{ (c h o),} \\ tsüo \text{ (k ü o),} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (lüä \text{ (l ü e)}) \\ liau \text{ (l i a o)} \\ luo \end{array} \right.$	
郭 <i>kwák</i>			<i>kuo</i>	
矍 <i>kjwak</i>	縛 <i>b'jwak</i>		<i>tsüo</i> (k ü o), <i>fu</i>	

After the loss of final *-k*, *ká*, *d'á*, *pá* became *ko* (> P. *kə*), *to*, *po*, just as in the 1st group above.

The *kjak* series is curious in that it has resulted in alternative Pekinese readings. For 脚 you can hear both *tsüä*, *tsiau* and *tsüo* inside Peking; this must undoubtedly be a case of fusion of dialects. As to the modern readings, *tsiau* (k i a o) is easily accounted for: we have witnessed in Archaic Chinese above a strong tendency to vocalize a falling guttural *-g* into *-i* after other vowels. Here, in modern times, we find in this variant of Pekinese a guttural *-k* vocalized into *-u* after *a*.

In another sub-dialect the evolution has probably been this: the *kjak* has become *kják*, analogically influenced by the powerful *ák* group, and simultaneously with the evolution *kák* > *ko* (see above) *kjak* became *kio* (as it is still transcribed by French sinologues); from *kio* to *küo* (*i* becoming *ü* because of the following labial vowel *o*) is but a small step.

The explanation of the *tsüä* (k ü e) in another of the Pekinese sub-dialects is more doubtful: was it evolved via *küo* thus: *küo* > *küö* > *küä*?

That *kwák* became first *kuá* and then *kuo* is perfectly regular, and so is *kjwak* > *küo* (P. *tsüo*). But that *b'jwak* has become P. *fu* is quite astonishing (we should have expected *b'jwak* > *vwak* > *fua* > *fa*).

 21. Rimes *ək* etc.

Ancient				Peking	
刻 <i>k'ək</i>	勒 <i>lək</i>	得 <i>tək</i>	墨 <i>mək</i>	<i>k'ə</i> (k' o), <i>lə</i> (l ê), <i>tə</i> (t ê), <i>mo</i>	
黑 <i>ɣək</i>	賊 <i>dz'ək</i>	北 <i>pək</i>		<i>ɣei</i> (h e i), <i>tsei</i> , <i>pei</i>	
亟 <i>kjək</i>	測 <i>ts'jək</i>	職 <i>tsjək</i>	力 <i>ljək</i>	<i>tsi</i> (k i), <i>ts'a</i> (ts' ê), <i>tɕi</i> (c h i), <i>li</i> , <i>si</i> (s i)	
國 <i>kwək</i>				<i>kuo</i>	
域 <i>jjwək</i>				<i>ü</i> (y ü).	

Final *-k* dropped, as everywhere. In the treatment of *ək* Pekinese vacillates between two evolutions. Either *-k* dropped without trace: *k'ək* > *k'ə*, and *mək* >

mə, which latter again became P. *mo* (cf. group 19 above, where *b'uat* > *b'at* > *b'a* > P. *po*); or it was vocalized into *-i*, just as Arch. **-əg* was vocalized into *-əi* (see last chapter); but here the preceding *ə* has been palatalized into *e*, through the influence of the *i*: *χək* > *χəi* > *χei*.

In the rime *ɨək*, *ɨ* absorbed the following short *ə*: *kɨək* > *kik* > *ki* etc. The supradentals, however, had their usual hardening effect: after original Anc. supradentals *ɨ* was ejected: *tɕ'ɨək* > *tɕ'ək* > P. *tɕ'ə*; after Anc. palatals the final was first reduced in the same way as after gutturals: 職 *tɕɨək* > *tɕik*. But when later on these palatals in their turn passed over into supradentals: *tɕik* > *tɕik*, then the latter in the usual fashion turned *i* into *ɨ*: *tɕik* > *tɕi* > *tɕi*.

In *wək* the *ə* became *o* under the influence of the *u*: *kwək* > *kwə* > *kuo* (cf. gr. 15 where Anc. *ɣu* > P. *ou*). In *ɨwək*, the *ə* was absorbed and *ɨu* became *ü* through Umlaut: *ɨwək* > *ɨuk* > *ɨu* > *ü*.

22. Rimes *vk* etc.

Ancient	Peking
格 <i>kək</i> 宅 <i>d'ək</i> 百 <i>pək</i>	<i>kə</i> (k o), <i>tɕə</i> (t s ê) or <i>tɕai</i> (c h a i), <i>po</i> or <i>pai</i>
革 <i>kək</i> 責 <i>tɕək</i>	<i>kə</i> (k o), <i>tɕə</i> (t s ê) or <i>tɕai</i> (c h a i)
益 <i>ɨäk</i> 隻 <i>tɕɨäk</i> 昔 <i>sɨäk</i> 碧 <i>pɨäk</i>	<i>i</i> , <i>tɕi</i> (c h i), <i>si</i> (s i), <i>pi</i>
逆 <i>ngɨək</i>	<i>i</i>
擊 <i>kiek</i> 滴 <i>tiek</i> 壁 <i>piek</i>	<i>tɕi</i> (k i), <i>ti</i> , <i>pi</i>

Final *-k* dropped, as in all other *k* groups.

The rimes *vk* and *ek* have coincided entirely, and their Pekinese treatment vacillates, like several earlier *k* rimes. Either they have given P. *ə* (*kə*, *tɕə* etc.), thereby coinciding with the Anc. *ək* of last group, and then, after labials, 百 *pə* became P. *po* (just as Anc. *b'uat* > *b'at* > *b'a* > *po*); this reading *po* belongs to a higher, more literary style. Or they had their final *k* vocalized into *i*, and *d'vi* has become P. *tɕai*, *pvi* has become P. *pai*, and the *ɛi* has followed suit, coinciding with the *vi* and giving P. *ai*: (*tɕək* >) *tɕei* > *tɕai*.

In *ɨäk*, *ɨək*, *iek*, the *ɨ* and *i* have absorbed the following vowel: *ɨäk* has become *ik* etc., and after the loss of *-k* there remained simply *-i*: *i*, *si*, *pi*, *ki*, *ti* etc. But, as usual, the supradentals have had their effect on the following *i*: (*tɕɨäk* > *tɕik* >) *tɕi* has become P. *tɕi*.

The result of this evolution is that to a large extent the modern forms of this group have coincided entirely with those of the preceding group.

Ancient	Peking
號 <i>kwək</i>	<i>kuo</i>
畫 <i>ɣwək</i>	<i>ɣua</i> (h u a)
鵠 <i>kiwək</i>	<i>tɕü</i> (k ü)

The words with medial *w* in these rimes are too few to allow of any deduction of general laws.

23. Rime *āk*.

Ancient	Peking
角 <i>kāk</i> 捉 <i>tšāk</i> 剝 <i>pāk</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} tšüä (k \ddot{u} e), \\ tšiau (k i a o), tšo (c h o), \\ tšüo (k \ddot{u} o) \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} po, \\ pau (p a o) \end{array} \right.$

In group 11 (rime *ang*) above we have seen that Anc. *ang* was broken into *ang* in T'ang time and then, after a guttural, became *kang*, and this again P. *k i a n g* (*tšiang*). Here we witness the corresponding phenomenon: Anc. *kāk* (> *kāak* > *kak* >) *kīak*, and this *kīak*, which thus coincided with the *kīak* of group 20 above (type 脚), shared the fate of the latter: it obtained three alternative readings in Pekinese, *tšüä*, *tšiau*, *tšüo* (*k ü e*, *k i a o*, *k ü o*); for the birth of these forms see what has been said under gr. 20.

Anc. *tšāk* has given P. *tšo*, and Anc. *pāk* has given *po*; yet the latter in more vulgar pronunciation has given *pau*.

 24. Rimes *uk* etc.

Ancient	Peking
谷 <i>kuk</i> 鹿 <i>luk</i> 卜 <i>puk</i>	<i>ku, lu, pu</i>
酷 <i>k'uok</i> 篤 <i>tuok</i> 僕 <i>b'uok</i>	<i>k'u, tu, pu</i>
菊 <i>kīuk</i> 祝 <i>tšīuk</i> 肅 <i>sīuk</i> 福 <i>pīuk</i>	<i>tšü (k ü), tšu (c h u), su, fu</i>
曲 <i>k'īwok</i> 燭 <i>tšīwok</i> 足 <i>tšīwok</i>	<i>tš'ü (k' ü), tšu (c h u), tsu</i>

The second rime *uok* has coincided with the first *uk*, and through the usual loss of find *-k* the result was a general *u*: P. *ku, lu* etc., *k'u, tu* etc.

Similarly, Anc. *īwok* coincided with Anc. *īuk*; *pīuk* became *fuk* already in T'ang time, as described under the initials. When now the *-k* dropped, and the palatals became supradentals, there resulted, in the third and fourth line:

kīu, tšīu, sīu, fu
k'īu, tš'īu, tsīu.

Then the supradentals ejected the following *ī*: *tšīu* > *tšu*, and in this group also dental affricates and the fricative *ts, ts', s* mostly did the same:¹⁾ *sīu* > *su* (cf. group 2 Anc. *tši* > P. *tšī*, Anc. *si* > P. *sī*). But for the rest *īu* became *ü* through Umlaut. All this resulted in the present Peking scheme:

tšü (k ü), tšu (c h u), su, fu
tš'ü (k' ü), tšu (c h u), tsu.

In the rapid sketch of this chapter, in which I have of course only outlined the general laws and passed over a great many peculiarities and exceptions, I have made Ancient Chinese my point of departure and described how its various finals have developed into those of Pekinese. I shall now sum up this from the other

¹⁾ There are exceptions: 續 Anc. *zīwok* > P. *sü*. After *l* the *ī* is mostly ejected: 戮 *līuk* > *lu* 錄 *līwok* > *lu* but sometimes it appears in one form or another: 六 *līuk* > *liu*, 綠 *līwok* > *lū*.

end and give a list of the actual Pekinese finals, adding in parenthesis the various ancient finals from which each of them derived. Figures are added indicating in which of our 24 groups above the final in question has been discussed.

a (*a* 1, *ái*, *ai* 3, *áp*, *áp*, *áp*, *iwóp* 16, *át*, *at*, *wat*, *iwót* 17);
ai (*ái*, *ái*, *ái*, *ai*, *wái*, *wai* 3, *ók*, *ék* 22);
an (*ám*, *ám*, *ám*, *am*, *ĩám*, *iwóm* 4, *án*, *án*, *ĩán*, *uán*, *wan*, *iwón* 5);
ang (*áng*, *iang*, *wáng*, *iwáng* 8, *áng* 11);
au (*áu*, *au*, *ĩáu* 14, *ák* 23);
ei (*jwí*, *jwí*, *jwí* 2, *uái*, *iwí* 3, *ək*, *iek* 21);
ə (*á*, *ia* 1, *áp*, *áp*, *ĩáp* 16, *át*, *ĩát* 17, *iet* 19, *ák* 20, *ək* 21, *ók*, *ék* 22);
ən (*ĩəm* 6, *ən*, *ĩən*, *ien*, *uən*, *ĩuən* 7);
ər (*i*, *ig* 2);
əng (*əng*, *ĩəng* 9, *vng*, *eng*, *ĩäng* 10, *ung*, *ĩung*, *iwong* 12);
i (*i*, *ig*, *gi* 2, *ĩái*, *iví*, *iei* 3, *iep* 18, *iet*, *ĩet* 19, *iek* 21, *ĩäk*, *ivk*, *iek* 22);
ia (*a* 1, *ai* 3, *áp*, *ap* 16, *át*, *at* 17);
iang (*iang* 8, *áng* 11);
iau (*au*, *ĩáu*, *ieu* 14, *iak* 20, *ák* 23);
ĩä (*ia* 1, *ái* 3, *ĩáp*, *ivp*, *iep* 16, *ĩät*, *ivt*, *iet* 17);
ĩän (*ám*, *am*, *ĩám*, *ivm*, *iem* 4, *án*, *an*, *ĩán*, *ivn*, *ien*, *iwén* 5);
in (*ĩəm* 6, *in*, *ĩén* 7);
ing (*ĩəng* 9, *ĩäng*, *ivng*, *ieŋ*, *iwäng*, *iwong*, *iweng* 10);
iu (*ĩəu* 15);
ĩung (*iwong* 10, *ĩung*, *iwong* 12);
ĩ (*i*, *ig* 2, *ĩái* 3, *iep* 18, *iet* 19, *iek* 21, *ĩäk* 22);
o (*á*, *uá* 1, *uát*, *iwät* 17, *uət* 19, *ák*, *iak* 20, *ək* 21, *ók* 22, *ák* 23);
ou (*əu*, *ĩəu* 15);
u (*uo*, *ivó*, *iu* 13, *ĩəu* 15, *uət*, *ivət*, *ivət* 19, *ivak* 20, *uk*, *uok*, *ivuk*, *iwok* 24);
ua (*wa* 1, *wai* 3, *wát*, *wat* 17, *wək* 22);
wai (*wái* 3);
wan (*uán*, *wán*, *wan*, *iwän* 5);
wang (*wáng*, *iwang* 8, *áng* 11);
wei (*jwí*, *jwí*, *jwí* 2, *uái*, *uái*, *iwái*, *iwei* 3);
wən (*uən*, *ĩuən* 7);
un (*uən*, *ĩuən* 7);
ung (*wong*, *weng* 10, *ung*, *uog*, *ĩung*, *iwong* 12);
uo (*uá* 1, *uát*, *iwät* 17, *wák* 20, *wək* 21, *wók* 22);
ü (*ivó*, *ivú*, *ivət*, *ivət* 19, *ivək* 21, *iwek* 22, *ivuk*, *iwok* (24);
üan (*iwän*, *iwón*, *iwén* 5);
üä (*iwät*, *ivót*, *ivét* 17, *iak* 20, *ák* 23);
ün (*ivən*, *ivən*, *ivən* 7);
üo (*ivak*, *ivak* 20, *ák* 23).

ANCIENT CHINESE AND SINO-JAPANESE.

The ancient loans of words from Chinese to Japanese were extremely numerous and followed different channels. On the one hand, there were direct, popular, phonetically often very irregular loans, e. g. 馬 Anc. Chin. *ma*, Jap. *uma*, 三 Anc. Chin. *sām*, Jap. *sabu-* (as in the common name Saburō) etc. On the other hand, there were the more regular, systematic literary loans, by which Chinese words were in scores and hundreds transposed into Ancient Japanese and incorporated with the Japanese language. It is the latter hoard of systematically made loans, which followed consistent phonetic laws, that are generally designated by the term Sino-Japanese words, and in the present chapter I shall confine myself entirely to them.

The Sino-Japanese loan words were imported from two different sources: the one was Northern China, from which emanated, especially in the 7th and 8th centuries A. D., the stock of Chinese loan words in Japanese known as the Kan-on words (漢音); the other was Eastern and South-Eastern China, from which came, especially in the 6th and 7th centuries A. D. the stock of loan words in Japanese termed the Go-on words (吳音). A third wave of later date (the Tō-on 唐音) produced, on the whole, very few new readings, and in the present short sketch I shall pass them over in silence.

There are also a great many hybrid forms, products of contaminations between Kan-on and Go-on, which I also leave out of consideration. Such are: 月 Kan-on *ge-tu* (g e t s u), Go-on *gu-wa-ti* (g a c h i), current hybrid form *gu-wa-tu* (g a t s u); 沒 Kan-on *bo-tu* (b o t s u), Go-on *mo-ti* (m o c h i), current hybrid form *mo-tu* (m o t s u).

The Kan-on and Go-on readings are identical in a great many categories, but in other groups they differ widely, owing to dialectal divergencies in Ancient China. Whereas, on the whole, the Kan-on quite faithfully reflects the Northern Chinese language of Ch'ang-an in Sui and early T'ang time (the Ts'ie yün language) — a few divergences will be pointed out later on — the Go-on reveals ancient dialects which on many important points differed considerably from the Ts'ie yün language.

The Japanese who carried through this wholesale borrowing of Chinese word material did not reproduce the foreign words faithfully in every phonetic detail. On the contrary, they often reduced and simplified them considerably, and modified them so as to suit the phonetic propensities, the »basis of articulation«, of their own language. Thus, from the very outset there were great discrepancies between the Ancient Chinese prototypes and their Sino-Japanese reproductions. For instance, the medial vowels were often skipped: Anc. Ch. *kjän* > S. J. *ken*, Anc. Chin. *puän* > S. J. *pan* (now h a n) etc.; Japanese words could not end in *m*, so *n* was substituted: Anc. Ch. *sām* > S. J. *san*; Japanese words could not end in

p, *t* or *k*, so to Chinese words of these types the Japanese had to attach parasitic end-vowels: Anc. Ch. *kât* > S. J. *katu* (now *k a t s u*) etc.

On the other hand, the new word-forms thus incorporated in the Japanese language in ancient times did not remain unchanged during the following centuries. The Sino-Japanese words rapidly became part and parcel of the Japanese vocabulary, and shared in the phonetic evolution of the Japanese language as a whole. Thus the readings of the 6th—8th centuries A. D., which may still be gleaned through the medium of the Japanese syllabic script, the Kana, have in many cases been changed beyond recognition. Our task shall therefore be, in each phonological group studied, first to describe how the ancient Japanese at the time of the borrowing rendered the Anc. Chinese words, and what were their substitution laws; and secondly how these Anc. Sino-Japanese forms thus created have developed on Japanese soil. It stands to reason that here in our summary and rapid sketch we can only treat the principal features, leaving out all more complicated details and special cases.

THE INITIALS.

In discussing the Sino-Japanese phonetics we must always, as just stated, clearly distinguish between modifications made already at the moment of borrowing, and subsequent changes when the borrowed words were part of the Japanese vocabulary. In order to bring this out clearly, I shall always indicate, in each example, first the Anc. Sino-Japanese reading (revealed by the Kana), and then in parenthesis its modern Tokyo reading, whenever this differs from the Anc. S. J. reading; this Tokyo form is given in the now universally accepted romanization system, in spaced ordinary letters.

With the Anc. Chinese as our point of departure we can observe some extremely sweeping simplifications carried through by the Japanese borrowers:

The difference, so fundamental in Chinese, between *tenues* and *aspiratae* was entirely disregarded: *k* and *k'* were both rendered by *k*, *t* and *t'* both by *t* etc.

The difference between *explosive* and *fricative gutturals* was disregarded: *χ* was rendered by *k* both in Kan-on and Go-on, *γ* by *k* in Kan-on, by *g* in Go-on.

In Kan-on, but not in Go-on, the fundamental difference between *tenues* and *mediae* was entirely disregarded: *k* and *g'* were both rendered by Kan-on *k*, *t* and *d'* both by Kan-on *t*, *s* and *z* both by Kan-on *s* etc. The fact that the Go-on borrowers quite regularly kept up the distinction between *k* and *g'*, *t* and *d'*, *s* and *z* etc. indicates that the Kan-on simplification was due, not to an inability on the part of the borrowing Japanese people to distinguish between voiced and voiceless initials, but to some peculiarity of the Ch'ang-an voiced initials, not per-

taining to those of the Wu dialect. Probably the *b'*, *d'*, *g'* etc. of Ch'ang-an were less fully and clearly voiced than those of the South East.

The difference between dental and palatal initials was entirely disregarded: *t* and *t̃* were both rendered by *t*, etc.

The difference between supradental affricates, *tʃ* etc., palatal affricates, *tʃ̃* etc. and dental affricates, *ts* etc. was entirely disregarded, and, what is even more drastic, the difference between affricate and fricative was also entirely neglected: *ts* and *s* were both rendered by *s*. This means that to 14 Anc. Chinese initials: *tʃ*, *tʃ'*, *dʒ'*, *ʃ*, *tʃ̃*, *tʃ̃'*, *dʒ̃'*, *ʃ̃*, *ʒ*, *ts*, *ts'*, *dz'*, *s*, *z* the Kan-on borrowers substituted one phoneme: *s*, and the Go-on borrowers (who maintained the difference between voiced and voiceless sounds) two: *s* and *z*.

The nasal initials were treated in a curious way in the Kan-on, in that they were replaced by the corresponding orals: Anc. Ch. *nuo* was rendered by *do*, A. Ch. *ñiwo* by *dio* (now *j o*), A. Ch. *ma* by *ba*. Here, again, the fact that Go-on clearly and regularly renders the *n* and *m* (initial *ng* was rendered by *g* both in Kan-on and Go-on) indicates that this curious phenomenon must have its explanation in the Anc. Northern Chinese dialect. Now, even today there are dialects in Shansi which can give us the key to the riddle: in Hing-hien the Anc. Chin. 怒 *nuo* (Pek. *nu*) is *ndo* (observe the great conservatism also in the vowel), A. Ch. 馬 *ma* is *mba*. Genetically, there is nothing astonishing in this: in the passage from the nasal *m* to the oral *a* the closing of the velum is anticipated, and then after *m* there will be a homorganic oral *b* in between it and the following *a*: *m-b-a*. Obviously there must have been a phenomenon like this (perhaps only a slight tinge of it) in the colloquial of Ch'ang-an in Sui and early T'ang time, which accounts for this Kan-on peculiarity.

So far the modifications applied already at the moment of borrowing. The fundamental changes carried through on Japanese soil during the lapse of centuries are three:

The Sino-Japanese dentals standing before *i* have turned into palatals: *ti* has become *tʃi*, romanized *chi*, *di* has become *dʃi*, romanized *ji*, *si* has become *ʃi*, romanized *shi*, *zi* has become *dʃi* (so in Tokyo, in certain other dialects *ʃi*), romanized *ji*. And this implies that when the Sino-Japanese diphthong *eu* changed into *iō* (see below), then the same palatalization took place before this secondary *i*: S. J. *te-u* > *tiō* > *tʃō*, romanized *ch ō*.

The S. J. dentals *t*, *d*, when standing before an *u*, were broken up into *ts*, *dz*: *tu* > *tsu*, *du* > *dzu*.

The S. J. labial *p* gradually evolved into a bilabial fricative, *ɸ*: *ɸa*, *ɸi*, *ɸu*, *ɸe*, *ɸo*. Before *u* this is still maintained (the Japanese *f u* is really a bilabial «f»). But before *a*, *e*, *i*, *o* it turned into *h*: *ha*, *he*, *hi*, *ho*.

These general laws of ancient substitution on the one hand, and evolution on Japanese soil on the other, will explain the following tables of initials in Sino-Japanese, as seen against the background of Ancient Chinese:

Ancient Chinese gutturals (with laryngals):

Anc. Chin.	Kan-on	Go-on
歌 <i>ká</i>	<i>ka</i>	<i>ka</i>
可 <i>k'á</i>	<i>ka</i>	<i>ka</i>
其 <i>g'ji</i>	<i>ki</i>	<i>gi</i>
我 <i>ngá</i>	<i>ga</i>	<i>ga</i>
漢 <i>χán</i>	<i>kan</i>	<i>kan</i>
河 <i>γá</i>	<i>ka</i>	<i>ga</i>
安 <i>án</i>	<i>an</i>	<i>an</i>
夷 <i>i</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>

Ancient Chinese palatals:

Anc. Chin.	Kan-on	Go-on
展 <i>īän</i>	<i>ten</i>	<i>ten</i>
朝 <i>īäu</i>	<i>te-u</i> (c h ō)	<i>te-u</i> (c h ō)
張 <i>īang</i>	<i>ti-ya-u</i> (c h ō)	<i>ti-ya-u</i> (c h ō)
追 <i>īwi</i>	<i>tu-wi</i> (t s u i)	<i>tu-wi</i> (t s u i)
徹 <i>ī'iat</i>	<i>te-tu</i> (t e t s u)	
超 <i>ī'äu</i>	<i>te-u</i> (c h ō)	<i>te-u</i> (c h ō)
暢 <i>ī'iang</i>	<i>ti-ya-u</i> (c h ō)	<i>ti-ya-u</i> (c h ō)
纏 <i>d'ian</i>	<i>ten</i>	<i>den</i>
兆 <i>d'äu</i>	<i>te-u</i> (c h ō)	<i>de-u</i> (j ō)
長 <i>d'iang</i>	<i>ti-ya-u</i> (c h ō)	<i>di-ya-u</i> (j ō)
墜 <i>d'wi</i>	<i>tu-wi</i> (t s u i)	<i>du-wi</i> (d z u i)
戰 <i>tsian</i>	<i>sen</i>	<i>sen</i>
昭 <i>tsäu</i>	<i>se-u</i> (s h ō)	<i>se-u</i> (s h ō)
章 <i>tsiang</i>	<i>si-ya-u</i> (s h ō)	<i>sa-u</i> (s ō)
川 <i>ts'iwän</i>	<i>sen</i>	<i>sen</i>
齒 <i>ts'i</i>	<i>si</i> (s h i)	<i>si</i> (s h i)
船 <i>dz'iwän</i>	<i>sen</i>	<i>zen</i>
順 <i>dz'iuën</i>	<i>si-yun</i> (s h u n)	<i>zi-yun</i> (j u n)
煽 <i>sian</i>	<i>sen</i>	<i>sen</i>
燒 <i>säu</i>	<i>se-u</i> (s h ō)	<i>se-u</i> (s h ō)
尸 <i>si</i>	<i>si</i> (s h i)	<i>si</i> (s h i)
善 <i>zian</i>	<i>sen</i>	<i>zen</i>
上 <i>ziang</i>	<i>si-ya-u</i> (s h ō)	<i>zi-ya-u</i> (j ō)
女 <i>niwo</i>	<i>di-yo</i> (j ō)	<i>ni-yo</i> (n y o)
然 <i>nzian</i>	<i>zen</i>	<i>nen</i>
饒 <i>nzäu</i>	<i>ze-u</i> (j ō)	<i>ne-u</i> (n y ō)
人 <i>nziën</i>	<i>zin</i> (j i n)	<i>nin</i>

Ancient Chinese supradentals:

Anc. Chin.	Kan-on	Go-on
𪛗 <i>tʂan</i>	<i>san</i>	<i>sen</i>
側 <i>tʂjək</i>	<i>si-yo-ku</i> (shok u)	<i>soku</i>
釵 <i>tʂ'ai</i>	<i>sai</i>	<i>se</i>
測 <i>tʂjək</i>	<i>si-yo-ku</i> (shok u)	<i>soku</i>
棧 <i>dʒ'an</i>	<i>san</i>	<i>zen</i>
士 <i>dʒ'i</i>	<i>si</i> (shi)	<i>zi</i> (ji)
山 <i>ʃan</i>	<i>san</i>	<i>sen</i>
使 <i>ʃi</i>	<i>si</i> (shi)	<i>si</i> (shi)

Ancient Chinese dentals:

Anc. Chin.	Kan-on	Go-on
多 <i>tá</i>	<i>ta</i>	<i>ta</i>
都 <i>tuo</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>tu</i> (tsu)
雕 <i>tieu</i>	<i>te-u</i> (chō)	<i>te-u</i> (chō)
炭 <i>t'án</i>	<i>tan</i>	<i>tan</i>
土 <i>t'uo</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>tu</i> (tsu)
挑 <i>t'ieu</i>	<i>te-u</i> (chō)	<i>te-u</i> (chō)
唐 <i>d'áng</i>	<i>ta-u</i> (tō)	<i>da-u</i> (dō)
圖 <i>d'uo</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>du</i> (dz u)
條 <i>d'ieu</i>	<i>te-u</i> (chō)	<i>de-u</i> (jō)
左 <i>tsá</i>	<i>sa</i>	<i>sa</i>
焦 <i>tsjäu</i>	<i>se-u</i> (shō)	<i>se-u</i> (shō)
子 <i>tsi</i>	<i>si</i> (shi)	<i>si</i> (shi)
礎 <i>ts'á</i>	<i>sa</i>	<i>sa</i>
悄 <i>ts'jäu</i>	<i>se-u</i> (shō)	<i>se-u</i> (shō)
親 <i>ts'jĕn</i>	<i>sin</i> (shin)	<i>sin</i> (shin)
存 <i>dz'uən</i>	<i>son</i>	<i>zon</i>
字 <i>dz'i</i>	<i>si</i> (shi)	<i>zi</i> (ji)
散 <i>sán</i>	<i>san</i>	<i>san</i>
消 <i>sjäu</i>	<i>se-u</i> (shō)	<i>se-u</i> (shō)
新 <i>sĭĕn</i>	<i>sin</i> (shin)	<i>sin</i> (shin)
隨 <i>zui</i>	<i>sui</i>	<i>zui</i>
旬 <i>ziuĕn</i>	<i>si-yun</i> (shun)	<i>zi-yun</i> (jun)
男 <i>nám</i>	<i>dan</i>	<i>nan</i>
年 <i>nien</i>	<i>den</i>	<i>nen</i>
來 <i>lái</i>	<i>rai</i>	<i>rai</i>

Ancient Chinese labials:

Anc. Chin.	Kan-on	Go-on
波 <i>puá</i>	<i>pa</i> (h a)	<i>pa</i> (h a)
甫 <i>píu</i>	<i>pu</i> (f u)	<i>po</i> (h o)
破 <i>p'ud</i>	<i>pa</i> (h a)	<i>pa</i> (h a)
敷 <i>p'íu</i>	<i>pu</i> (f u)	<i>po</i> (h o)
盆 <i>b'uən</i>	<i>pon</i> (h o n)	b o n
分 <i>b'íuən</i>	<i>pun</i> (f u n)	b u n
門 <i>muən</i>	<i>bon</i>	m o n

THE MEDIAL VOWELS.

In order to avoid repetitions we shall here indicate only a few general rules obtaining in various classes. For the rest, the rendering or skipping of the medial vowels in Sino-Japanese will appear from the tables of the various groups of finals.

1. Medial *í* and *i* were never reproduced by the ancient borrowers before the S. J. vowel *e*; 愆 Ach. *k'íän* and 見 Ach. *kien* > S. J. *ken*.

2. After Anc. Chin. labial initials the *í* was never reproduced, e. g. 分 Ach. *píuən* > S. J. *pun* (f u n).

3. Medial *í*, which was reproduced by the ancient borrowers, has been preserved up to modern times, but for one important exception: when coming after S. J. dentals and followed by another vowel, it was absorbed: 中 Ach. *îiung* > S. J. *ti-yu-u* > Modern *chū*, 寫 Ach. *síä* > S. J. *si-ya* > Modern *shā*.

4. Medial *u*, *w* after gutturals and followed by S. J. *a* were reproduced by the ancient borrowers but have been lost in the modern Tokyo pronunciation: 官 Ach. *kuán* and 關 Ach. *kuan* > S. J. *ku-wan* > Modern *kān*.

5. Medial *u*, *w* after S. J. dentals and labials and followed by S. J. *a* were never reproduced: 端 Ach. *tuán* > S. J. *tan*, 破 Ach. *p'ud* > S. J. *pa* (h a).

6. Medial *w* after gutturals and labials before S. J. *i* was never reproduced: 龜 Ach. *kjwi* > S. J. *ki*, 非 Ach. *pjwgi* > S. J. *pi* (h i).

7. Medial *í* and *u*, *w* before S. J. *o* were never reproduced: 昆 Ach. *kuən* > S. J. *kon*, 今 Ach. *kíəm* > Go-on *kon*. (Exception: Ach. *'uən* > S. J. *won*, modern pronunciation o n).

THE FINALS.

In order to facilitate a comparison with the evolution from Ancient Chinese to Mandarin, I shall use, on the whole, the same type words as in the preceding chapter.

It seems that the best plan would be to place side by side 1. the Ancient Chinese of Ts'ie yün, 2. the Kan-on forms and 3. the Go-on forms. But this is impracticable for a reason already hinted at earlier. It is really only the Kan-on that is systematically comparable with the Ancient Chinese of Ts'ie yün, because it was based on essentially the same Ancient Northern Chinese language as the latter. That is not the case with the Go-on, which was based on the Ancient Wu dialects in the East and South East of China.

The difference between Ancient Chinese of Ch'ang-an (Ts'ie yün) and Ancient Wu was, to judge from the Go-on which largely mirrors the Ancient Wu, quite considerable. The differences are in principle of three kinds:

1. The distinction of phonological categories within one group may be identical, only the ancient values in Wu for each category did not tally with that of the Ts'ie yün. This means that all the words in one Ts'ie yün rime category have one definite mode of treatment in Go-on (either single final, or several according to fixed laws, dependent on the initial). Thus, for instance, to the rime 山 Anc. Chin. *ǎn* (which in Kan-on always gives *an*) in Go-on always corresponds an *en*. The Ancient Wu dialects joined exactly the same characters into one category as did Ancient Ch'ang-an, though the phonetic values were different. Similarly, to the rime 侵, Anc. Chin. *im* (which in Kan-on always gives *in*) in Go-on always corresponds a final *on* after gutturals (*kon* etc.), and *in* after other initials (*sin*, *rin*, *jín* etc.). The grouping of words into one phonological category (the 侵 class) is here just the same, though in Anc. Wu it is subdivided into two sections. In cases like this it is possible to draw up comparative tables between Anc. Chinese of Ts'ie yün and Go-on, for fixed rules of correspondence can be determined.

2. The distinction of phonological categories, within one group, was not the same, because Ancient Wu, in its mode of evolving from Archaic Chinese, had arrived at groupings different from Anc. Ch'ang-an (Ts'ie-yün). A typical example of this is to be found in the *ən*: *ěn* rimes. Archaic 銀 **ngien* has passed over into Ch'ang-an (Ts'ie yün) *ngiën*, and thus found its place in the 眞 *ïën* rime, where we find Ts'ie yün 銀 *ngiën*, 人 *néïën*, 民 *miën* etc. (all Kan-on *gin*, *in*, *bin* etc.). But in Ancient Wu, **ngien* had passed over, not into the *ïën* category but into the *in* category (the same category as 斤 Arch. **kian*): **ngien* > Wu *ngiän*, and therefore is *gon* in Go-on. We consequently find, if we start from the series 銀, 人, 民 *ngiën*, *néïën*, *miën* of Ts'ie Yün, a Go-on series *gon*, *nin*, *min*. Here it is methodically wrong to place the Ts'ie yün category and the Go-on category side by side in a table, for they are not strictly comparable. 銀 comes in the same category as 人, 民 in the Ts'ie yün language (rime *ïën*), but it does not in Anc. Wu: 人, 民 formed a Wu *ïën* rime, but 銀 belonged to another category altogether, the 斤 Wu *kian*, 銀 Wu *ngiän* etc. In other words, Ch'ang-an (Ts'ie yün) and Anc. Wu both possessed one *ïën* and

one *ien* category, but they did not entirely correspond to each other, for they did not comprise exactly the same words: certain Archaic **ien* had passed into Ch'ang-an's *ien* series, but into Wu's *ien* series. Therefore, the Ch'ang-an (Ts'ie yün) *ien* series cannot logically serve as a point of departure for a study of the Go-on, which is based on Ancient Wu. Comparative tables of Ts'ie yün and Wu cannot be drawn up, for it is impossible to lay down any fixed rules of correspondence.

3. Our third point offers still greater difficulties. From what I said just now under our second point it would in principle follow that for a study of Go-on and its phonetic categories we should start, not from the categories of Ts'ie yün but from those of Archaic Chinese: we should investigate which projections in Ancient Wu (Go-on) each of the Archaic finals has received. This seems very simple and satisfactory, but we are confronted with an insurmountable difficulty: it turns out that the Go-on readings were drawn not from one definite Ancient Wu dialect but from several phonetically different Wu dialects. That this was so can be proved quite easily. The Arch. final **əm* occurs in quite comparable circumstances (i. e. after dentals) in the words 南 **nəm* and 貪 **t'əm*. In Ts'ie yün they have given *nəm* and *t'əm* (Kan-on *dan*, *tan*). In Go-on we find them rendered, not, as we should have expected, in a homogeneous way, but differently: 南 **nəm* is Go-on *nan*, but 貪 **t'əm* is Go-on *ton*! Now, it is quite inadmissible to say that Archaic **əm* after dental in some words, e. g. 南 resulted in Anc. Wu *am* (*nam*, whence Go-on *nam*), in some other words in Anc. Wu *əm* (*t'əm*, whence Go-on *ton*), if it were one and the same Anc. Wu dialect. Within one dialect, one Archaic final, after the same kind of initial, must always give one and the same result. Therefore we must conclude as follows. Arch **əm* after dentals gave *əm* (just as in Ts'ie yün) in one Anc. Wu dialect: 南 *nəm*, 貪 *təm* etc., and from this Wu dialect the Go-on 南 *nan* was drawn; Arch. **əm* after dentals gave *əm* (different from Ts'ie yün) in another Anc. Wu dialect: 南 *nəm*, 貪 *t'əm*, and from this Wu dialect the Go-on loan 貪 *ton* was made. This explains why in Go-on now one, now another final corresponds to one Archaic final (in quite comparable conditions as to initials). In cases like this not even Archaic Chinese can serve as a direct point of departure for a study of the Go-on; not even comparative tables of Archaic Chinese: Go-on can be established, for fixed rules of correspondence cannot be determined. Still less can the categories of Ts'ie yün (Anc. Ch'ang-an) serve as a point of departure for a study of the Go-on, which builds on now one, now another Anc. Wu dialect.

To sum up: In many cases — indeed the great majority — the rime categories of Ts'ie yün can serve as a point of departure for the study of Go-on. This is so, on the one hand in the numerous cases where Go-on is identical with Kan-on, e. g. 歌 Ts'ie yün *ká*, Kan-on and Go-on *ka*; on the other hand in the numerous cases where its phonological categories are exactly the same as in Ts'ie yün and Kan-on, though their ancient phonetic values were different, e. g.

山 Ts'ie yün *šan* (Kan-on *san*) = Go-on *sen*. In many cases, on the other hand, the rime categories of the Ts'ie yün cannot serve as a point of departure for the study of Go-on. This is so, on the one hand, in the numerous cases where the Anc. Wu had evolved out of Archaic Chinese so as to form different phonological categories from those in Ts'ie yün (e. g. the 銀 case above); on the other hand, and quite especially, when the Go-on readings are drawn not from one homogeneous Anc. Wu dialect but from several divergent ones (e. g. the 南: 貪 case above).

It has been necessary to discuss these intricate questions at length as they have an important practical bearing on the subject. In the following chapter we shall confine ourselves to the Kan-on as a direct counterpart to the Ts'ie yün finals, and only make a few additional notes, in each group, regarding the Go-on.

This is all the more advisable for still another reason. Whereas the Kan-on readings are quite fixed and well-established, so that all sources (dictionaries and handbooks) agree perfectly as to the true Kan-on reading of every character, there is a considerable uncertainty on many points as to the true Go-on readings. If we compare two great standard dictionaries such as Ueda's Dai jiten and the Kan Wa dai jirin, we find that, whereas they agree perfectly in regard to the Kan-on, there are the most surprising discrepancies in regard to their Go-on readings. This is due to the fact that many of the Go-on readings are more theoretical than practically current in the real language. In my notes below I shall adduce examples of these discrepancies.

1. Rimes *á* etc.

Anc. Chinese			Kan-on
歌 <i>ká</i>	羅 <i>lá</i>	多 <i>tá</i>	<i>ka, ra, ta</i>
家 <i>ka</i>	沙 <i>sa</i>	巴 <i>pa</i>	<i>ka, sa, pa</i> (h a)
也 <i>ia</i>	者 <i>šia</i>	寫 <i>sja</i>	<i>ia</i> (y a), <i>si-ya</i> (s h a), <i>si-ya</i> (s h a)
果 <i>kuá</i>	安 <i>t'uá</i>	破 <i>p'uá</i>	<i>ku-wa</i> (k a), <i>ta, pa</i> (h a)
瓜 <i>kwa</i>			<i>ku-wa</i> (k a)

Anc. Chin. *á* and *a* were both rendered by *a* in Kan-on.

Go-on has the same finals for Anc. Chin. *á*, *uá* as Kan-on. But for *a*, *ia* the sources disagree. If we are to believe the Dai jiten, the words with Ts'ie yün *a*, *ia* did not form one consistent category in the Anc. Wu dialect or dialects forming the base of the Go-on: there is now *e*, now *a*, now *ia*, without any apparent

rule. The Kan Wa dai jirin, on the other hand, mostly gives *e* for Anc. Chin. *a*, *ia*:

Ts'ie yün:	Dai jiten:	Dai jirin:
嘉 <i>ka</i>	<i>ke</i>	<i>ke</i>
茶 <i>d'a</i>	<i>da</i>	<i>de</i>
詐 <i>tʂa</i>	<i>se</i>	<i>se</i>
紗 <i>ʂa</i>	<i>si-ya</i> (s h a)	<i>se</i>
巴 <i>pa</i>	<i>pe</i> (h e)	<i>pe</i> (h e)
爬 <i>b'a</i>	<i>ba</i>	<i>be</i>
也 <i>ia</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>
夜 <i>ia</i>	<i>ia</i> (y a)	<i>e</i>
瓜 <i>kwa</i>	<i>ke</i>	<i>ke</i>

But even the Dai jirin is not so categorical about the *e* as would appear from this table; there are various exceptions, e. g. 沙 Anc. Ch. *ʂa*, 差 Anc. Ch. *tʂ'a*, both Dai jirin Go-on *si-ya* (s h a), etc.

2. Rimes *i* etc.

Ancient Chinese					Kan-on
基 <i>kji</i>	脂 <i>tʂi</i>	子 <i>tʂi</i>	李 <i>lji</i>	而 <i>nízi</i>	<i>ki</i> , <i>si</i> (s h i), <i>si</i> (s h i), <i>ri</i> , <i>zi</i> (j i)
寄 <i>kjiɣ</i>	支 <i>tʂiɣ</i>	斯 <i>siɣ</i>	離 <i>ljiɣ</i>	皮 <i>b'jiɣ</i>	<i>ki</i> , <i>si</i> (s h i), <i>si</i> (s h i), <i>ri</i> , <i>pi</i> (h i), <i>zi</i> (j i)
兒 <i>níziɣ</i>					
機 <i>kjiɣi</i>					<i>ki</i>
規 <i>kjiwi</i>	追 <i>íwi</i>	累 <i>ljiwi</i>	悲 <i>pjiwi</i>		<i>ki</i> , <i>tu-wi</i> (t s u i), <i>rui</i> , <i>pi</i> (h i)
虧 <i>k'jiwiɣ</i>	吹 <i>tʂwiɣ</i>	碑 <i>pjiwiɣ</i>			<i>ki</i> , <i>su-wi</i> (s u i), <i>pi</i> (h i)
歸 <i>kjiwiɣi</i>	非 <i>pjiwiɣi</i>				<i>ki</i> , <i>pi</i> (h i)

The Anc. Chinese finals *i*, *iɣ*, *ɣi* are all rendered by *i* in the Kan-on.

Go-on has likewise *i* everywhere, with one important exception: for rime *ɣi* (without *w*), type *kjiɣi*, it has *e*:

Anc. Chinese	Go-on	Kan-on
機 <i>kjiɣi</i>	<i>ke</i>	<i>ki</i>
豈 <i>k'jiɣi</i>	<i>ke</i>	<i>ki</i>
希 <i>ɣjiɣi</i>	<i>ke</i>	<i>ki</i>
衣 <i>'jiɣi</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>i</i>

3. Rimes ㄞ etc.

Ancient Chinese		Kan-on
該 <i>kái</i>	來 <i>lái</i>	<i>kai, rai</i>
蓋 <i>kái</i>	大 <i>d'ái</i>	<i>kai, tai</i>
皆 <i>kǎi</i>	齋 <i>tšǎi</i> 埋 <i>mǎi</i>	<i>kai, sai, bai</i>
佳 <i>kai</i>	柴 <i>dž'ai</i> 罷 <i>b'ai</i>	<i>kai, sai, pai (h a i)</i>
藝 <i>ngǎi</i>	世 <i>sǎi</i> 例 <i>lǎi</i> 敵 <i>b'ǎi</i>	<i>gei, sei, rei, pei (h e i)</i>
刈 <i>ngǐvi</i>		<i>gai</i>
雞 <i>kiei</i>	低 <i>tiei</i> 迷 <i>miei</i>	<i>kei, tei, bei</i>
創 <i>kuài</i>	堆 <i>tuài</i> 內 <i>nuài</i> 雷 <i>luài</i> 梅 <i>muài</i>	<i>ku-wa-i (k a i), tai, dai, rai, bai</i>
創 <i>kuái</i>		<i>ku-wa-i (k a i)</i>
乖 <i>kwǎi</i>	拜 <i>pwǎi</i>	<i>ku-wa-i (k a i), pai (h a i)</i>
挂 <i>kwai</i>	派 <i>p'wai</i>	<i>ku-wa-i (k a i), pai (h a i)</i>
稅 <i>sǐwǎi</i>	歲 <i>sǐwǎi</i>	<i>sei, sei</i>
廢 <i>pǐwvi</i>		<i>pai (h a i)</i>
圭 <i>kiwei</i>		<i>kei</i>

Kan-on renders Anc. Chin. ㄞ, ㄟ, ㄠ and ㄡ by *a*, *ā* and *e* by *e*.

Go-on reveals that in this word group the phonological categories of Anc. Wu were entirely different from those of Ch'ang-an. There is *ai*, *ei*, *e*, even *a*, without any correspondence to the rime categories of the Ts'ie yün. Moreover, the Japanese lexicographers disagree strongly as to the true Go-on readings; as examples we fill in the Go-on forms of our type words in the table above according to the two dictionaries:

Ts'ie yün:	Dai jiten:	Dai jirin:
<i>kǎi, lái</i>	<i>kai, rai</i>	<i>ke, rai</i>
<i>kái, d'ái</i>	<i>kai, dai</i>	<i>kai, dai</i>
<i>kǎi, tsǎi, mǎi</i>	<i>kei, sai, mai</i>	<i>kei, sai, mai</i>
<i>kai, dž'ai, b'ai</i>	<i>ka, ze, be</i>	<i>ke, se, be</i>
<i>ngǎi, sǎi, lǎi, b'ǎi</i>	<i>gei, sei, rei, bei</i>	<i>gei, se, rei, pai (h a i)</i>
<i>ngǐvi</i>	<i>ge</i>	<i>gei</i>
<i>kiei, tiei, miei</i>	<i>kai, tai, mei</i>	<i>kai, tai, mei</i>
<i>kuài, tuài, nuài, luài, muài</i>	<i>ke, te, nai, re, mai</i>	<i>ku-wa-i (k a i), te, nai, re, mai</i>
<i>kuái</i>	<i>ke</i>	<i>ku-wa-i (k a i)</i>
<i>kwǎi, pwǎi</i>	<i>ke, pe (h e)</i>	<i>ku-wa-i (k a i), pe (h e)</i>
<i>kwai, p'wai</i>	<i>ke, pe (h e)</i>	<i>ge, pe (h e)</i>
<i>sǐwǎi, sǐwǎi</i>	<i>sei, sei</i>	<i>ze, sai</i>
<i>pǐwvi</i>	<i>pai (h a i)</i>	<i>pe (h e)</i>
<i>kiwei</i>	<i>ke</i>	<i>ke</i>

And the lack of correspondence with the Ts'ie yün categories is even more striking than this table shows: according to the Dai jirin the Ach. 皆 *kǎi* is Go-on *kei*, but the homophonous Ach. 戒 *kǎi* is Go-on *ke*; 迷 Ach. *miei* is Go-on *mei* (both dictionaries), but the homophonous 米 Ach. *miei* is Go-on *mai* (both dictionaries), etc.

No rules of correspondence for Go-on and the Ancient Chinese of Ch'ang-an can therefore be established.

4. Rimes *âm* etc.

Ancient Chinese					Kan-on				
威 <i>kâm</i>	勸 <i>k'âm</i>	含 <i>yâm</i>	諳 <i>âm</i>	貪 <i>t'âm</i>	<i>kan,</i>	<i>kan,</i>	<i>kan,</i>	<i>an,</i>	<i>tan,</i>
南 <i>nâm</i>	婪 <i>lâm</i>				<i>dan,</i>	<i>ran</i>			
甘 <i>kâm</i>	三 <i>sâm</i>	藍 <i>lâm</i>			<i>kan,</i>	<i>san,</i>	<i>ran</i>		
減 <i>kâm</i>	咸 <i>yâm</i>	站 <i>lâm</i>	斬 <i>tšâm</i>	讖 <i>dž'âm</i>	<i>kan,</i>	<i>kan,</i>	<i>tan,</i>	<i>san,</i>	<i>san</i>
監 <i>kam</i>	銜 <i>yam</i>	衫 <i>šam</i>			<i>kan,</i>	<i>kan,</i>	<i>san</i>		
檢 <i>kiâm</i>	柑 <i>g'iam</i>	險 <i>xiâm</i>	鹽 <i>iam</i>	炎 <i>jiâm</i>	<i>ken,</i>	<i>ken,</i>	<i>ken,</i>	<i>en,</i>	<i>en,</i>
沾 <i>tiâm</i>	閃 <i>šiam</i>	廉 <i>liâm</i>			<i>ten,</i>	<i>sen,</i>	<i>ren</i>		
欠 <i>k'iam</i>	嚴 <i>ngiam</i>				<i>ken,</i>	<i>gen</i>			
兼 <i>kiem</i>	玷 <i>tiem</i>	念 <i>niem</i>			<i>ken,</i>	<i>ten,</i>	<i>den</i>		
犯 <i>b'iwam</i>	帆 <i>b'iwam</i>				<i>pan</i>	<i>(h a n),</i>	<i>pan</i>	<i>(h a n)</i>	

Here, as in the preceding group, Kan-on renders Ach. *â*, *ä*, *ǎ*, *a* by *a*; *ä* and *e* by *e*; and *o* by *a* when combined with *w*, otherwise by *e*.

In this group Go-on is based on Wu dialects which do not, on the whole, present phonological categories corresponding to those of Ch'ang-an. The words of these Ts'ie yün rimes appear now with Go-on *an*, now *en*, now with *on*, irrespective of their place in the Ch'ang-an (Ts'ie yün) system. Moreover, the sources disagree widely in this group. We can only just observe some vague tendencies to rules:

Ts'ie yün *âm*, *ám* Dai jiten *an* (rarely *on*) Dai jirin *on* (rarely *an*)

»	»	<i>âm</i> , <i>am</i>	»	»	<i>an</i> (rarely <i>en</i>)	»	<i>en</i> (rarely <i>an</i>)
»	»	<i>iam</i>	»	»	<i>en</i> (rarely <i>on</i>)	»	<i>en</i> and <i>on</i>
»	»	<i>iwam</i>	»	»	<i>an</i> and <i>on</i>	»	<i>on</i>
»	»	<i>iem</i>	»	»	<i>en</i>	»	<i>en</i>
»	»	<i>iwam</i>	»	»	<i>on</i> and <i>an</i>	»	<i>on</i> .

Our type words above are thus, in the two sources:

Ts'ie yün:	Dai jiten:	Dai jirin:
<i>kām, k'ām, γām, 'ām, t'ām,</i> <i>nām, lām</i>	<i>kan, kon, gan, on, ton,</i> <i>nan, ran</i>	<i>kon, kon, gon, on, ton,</i> <i>nan, ron</i>
<i>kām, sām, lām</i>	<i>kan, san, ran</i>	<i>kon, san, ron</i>
<i>kām, γām, t'ām, tšām, d'žām</i>	<i>gen, gan, tan, san, zan</i>	<i>gen, gan, ten, zen, zen,</i>
<i>kam, γam, šam</i>	<i>ken, gan, san</i>	<i>ken, gen, sen</i>
<i>kīām, g'īām, χīām, īām, jīām,</i> <i>īīām, śīām, līām</i>	<i>ken, gen, ken, en, on, ten,</i> <i>sen, ren</i>	<i>ken, gon, ken, on, on,</i> <i>ton, sen, ron</i>
<i>k'īwm, ngīwm</i>	<i>ken, gon</i>	<i>ken, gon</i>
<i>kiem, tiem, niem</i>	<i>ken, ten, nen</i>	<i>ken, ten, nen</i>
<i>b'īwom, b'īwom</i>	<i>bon, ban</i>	<i>bon, bon</i>

5. Rimes *án* etc.

	Ancient Chinese	Kan-on
干 <i>kān</i>	丹 <i>tān</i>	<i>kan, tan</i>
艱 <i>kān</i>	山 <i>šān</i>	<i>kan, san</i>
姦 <i>kan</i>	刪 <i>šan</i>	<i>kan, san</i>
愆 <i>k'īān</i>	戰 <i>tšīān</i> 連 <i>liān</i>	<i>ken, sen, ren</i>
建 <i>kīwn</i>		<i>ken</i>
見 <i>kien</i>	天 <i>t'ien</i>	<i>ken, ten</i>
官 <i>kuān</i>	端 <i>tuān</i> 般 <i>puān</i>	<i>ku-wan (k a n), tan, pan (h a n)</i>
鯨 <i>kwān</i>		<i>ku-wan (k a n)</i>
關 <i>kwan</i>	班 <i>pwan</i>	<i>ku-wan (k a n), pan (h a n)</i>
權 <i>g'īwān</i>	專 <i>tšīwān</i> 全 <i>dz'īwān</i>	<i>ken, sen, sen</i>
元 <i>ngīwom</i>	反 <i>pīwom</i>	<i>gen, pen (h e n)</i>
玄 <i>yiwen</i>	編 <i>piwen</i>	<i>ken, pen (h e n)</i>

Anc. Chinese *á, ǎ, a* are rendered by Kan-on *a*, and *ä, e, v* by Kan-on *e*.

Go-on reflects, on the whole, an identical division of the words in phonological categories. It renders the rimes *án* (*uān*), *īān* (*īwān*), *ien* (*īwen*) in quite the same way as Kan-on (a form like 權 Ach. *g'īwān*, Go-on *gon* instead of the *gen* that one might expect is an exception). For *ǎn* (*wān*) and *an* (*wan*) with *a aigu* it regularly has *en*, e. g. 艱 *ken*, 關 *ken*, 山 *sen*, 班 *pen* (*h e n*). It renders the rime *īwn* by *on*: 建 *kon* etc.; *īwom* vacillates between (*w*)*on* and (*w*)*an*:

Ancient Chinese	Go-on
元 <i>ngīwom</i>	<i>gu-wan (g a n)</i>
苑 <i>īwom</i>	<i>won (o n)</i>
反 <i>pīwom</i>	<i>pon (h o n) and pan (h a n)</i>
幡 <i>p'īwom</i>	<i>pon (h o n)</i>

6. Rime *iam*.

Ancient Chinese

Kan-on

今 *kiam* 針 *tšiam* 心 *siam* 品 *p'iam* *kin, sin* (shin), *sin* (shin), *pin* (hin)Kan-on regularly has *in*.Go-on has *on* after gutturals: 今 *kon* etc., and after labials: 品 *pon* (h o n) etc., after other initials as a rule *in*, like Kan-on: 心 *sin* (shin) etc.But here too Dai jirin gives an occasional *on* not recognized by Dai jiten, e. g. 寢 Ach. *ts'iam*, Go-on Dai jiten *sin*, Dai jirin *son*.7. Rimes *ən* etc.

Ancient Chinese

Kan-on

根 *kən**kon*斤 *kjən**kin*巾 *kjēn*眞 *tšjēn*新 *sjēn*民 *mjēn**kin, sin* (shin), *sin* (shin), *bin*詵 *tšjēn**sin* (shin)昆 *kuən*溫 *uən*敦 *tuən*門 *muən**kon, won* (o n), *ton, bon*君 *kjuən*分 *b'juən*文 *mjuən**kun, pun* (f u n), *bun*均 *kjuēn*準 *tšjuēn*唇 *dž'juēn*詢 *sjuēn**kin, si-yun* (s h u n), *sin* (s h i n), *si-yun* (s h u n)隕 *jjuwēn**win* (i n)

In Kan-on, *ən* is rendered by *on*: *kən* > *kon*, and *uən* as well, with ejection of *u*: *kuən* > *kon*. After *j* the *ə* is simply skipped: *kjən* > *kin*, and the triphthong final *juən* is radically contracted to *un*: *kjuən* > *kun*.

ě and ε in the same way are skipped after *j*: *kjēn* > *kin*; but the triphthong final *juēn* is reduced to *in* after gutturals, to *iun* (spelled i - y u n) or *in* after other initials. The triphthong final *jwēn* (with short *w*) is reduced to *win* (i n).

In Go-on, there are categories corresponding exactly to Anc. Chin. *ən*, *uən*, *jən*. The *ən*, *uən* are treated just as in Kan-on (根 Go-on *kon*, 昆 *kon*). The *jən* is always rendered by *on*: 斤 *kon*.

For the rest, there is no parallelism between Go-on (Anc. Wu) and Ts'ie yün (Anc. Ch'ang-an) in phonological categories. Moreover, the dictionaries often disagree in regard to the Go-on forms:

Ts'ie yün:	Dai jiten:	Dai jirin:
緊 <i>k'ien</i>	<i>kin</i>	<i>kon</i>
巾 <i>k'ien</i>	<i>kon</i>	<i>kon</i>
僅 <i>g'ien</i>	<i>gin</i>	<i>gin</i>
銀 <i>ngien</i>	<i>gon</i>	<i>gon</i>
因 <i>'ien</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>in</i>
般 <i>'ien</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>in</i>
均 <i>k'iuən</i>	<i>kin</i>	<i>kun</i>
允 <i>i'üən</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>in</i>
君 <i>k'iuən</i>	<i>kun</i>	<i>kon</i>
羣 <i>g'iuən</i>	<i>gun</i>	<i>gun</i>
韻 <i>j'iuən</i>	<i>won</i> (o n)	
運 <i>j'iuən</i>	<i>un</i>	<i>on</i>
云 <i>j'iuən</i>	<i>un</i>	<i>un</i>
分 <i>b'iuən</i>	<i>bun</i>	<i>bun</i>
文 <i>m'iuən</i>	<i>mon</i>	<i>mon</i>

No laws of correspondence can be established here.

8. Rimes *ang* etc.

Ancient Chinese	Kan-on
剛 <i>káng</i> 當 <i>táng</i> 忙 <i>máng</i>	<i>ka-u</i> (k ō), <i>ta-u</i> (t ō), <i>ba-u</i> (b ō)
疆 <i>k'iang</i> 章 <i>t'iang</i> 相 <i>s'iang</i> 良 <i>liang</i>	<i>ki-ya-u</i> (k y ō), <i>si-ya-u</i> (s h ō), <i>si-ya-u</i> (s h ō), <i>ri-ya-u</i> (r y ō)

光 <i>kuáng</i> 幫 <i>puáng</i>	<i>ku-wa-u</i> (k ō), <i>pa-u</i> (h ō)
筐 <i>k'iwang</i> 王 <i>j'iwang</i> 方 <i>piwang</i>	<i>ki-ya-u</i> (k y ō), <i>wa-u</i> (ō), <i>pa-u</i> (h ō)

u in Kan-on regularly corresponds to Anc. Chinese final *ng* after *a*; the *a-u* has been contracts into *ō* in modern Sino-Japanese.

In Go-on the categories are the same, and Ach. *ang*, *wang* are rendered by exactly the same finals as in Kan-on. In the rimes Ach. *iang*, *i'wang* Go-on has skipped the *i* to a much larger extent than Kan-on, e. g. 疆 *ka-u* (k ō), 牆 (Ach. *dz'iang*) *za-u* (z ō), 相 *sa-u* (s ō), 筐 *ka-u* (k ō).

9. Rimes *ang* etc.

Ancient Chinese	Kan-on
戛 <i>k'ang</i> 登 <i>t'ang</i> 崩 <i>pang</i>	<i>ko-u</i> (k ō), <i>to-u</i> (t ō), <i>po-u</i> (h ō)
兢 <i>k'iang</i> 蒸 <i>t'iang</i> 冰 <i>piang</i>	<i>ki-yo-u</i> (k y ō), <i>si-yo-u</i> (s h ō), <i>pi-yo-u</i> (h y ō)
肱 <i>kwang</i>	<i>ko-u</i> (k ō)

Kan-on renders *a* by *o*, as in earlier groups. After *a* (S. J. *o*) the *ng* is rendered by *u*. And *o-u* is contracted into modern *ō*.

Go-on has the same renderings as Kan-on (*ko-u* etc.). Yet in the *iəng* rime it sometimes skips the *i* which Kan-on renders: 興 Ach. *xiəng*, Kan-on *ki-yo-u* (k y ō), Go-on *ko-u* (k ō); 應 Ach. *iəng*, Kan-on *i-yo-u* (y ō), Go-on *o-u* (ō).

10. Rimes *uəng* etc.

庚 <i>kəng</i>	生 <i>ʃəng</i>	猛 <i>məng</i>	<i>ka-u</i> (k ō), <i>sei</i> , <i>ba-u</i> (b ō)
耕 <i>kəng</i>	爭 <i>tʃəng</i>	萌 <i>məng</i>	<i>ka-u</i> (k ō), <i>sa-u</i> (s ō), <i>ba-u</i> (b ō)
輕 <i>k'iäng</i>	征 <i>tʃiäng</i> , 清 <i>ts'iäng</i>	名 <i>mjäng</i>	<i>kei</i> , <i>sei</i> , <i>sei</i> , <i>bei</i>
京 <i>kjəng</i>			<i>kei</i>
經 <i>kiəng</i>	丁 <i>tiəng</i>	冥 <i>miəng</i>	<i>kei</i> , <i>tei</i> , <i>bei</i>

After S. J. *a* the Ach. *ng* was rendered by *u*, as in earlier groups, after the S. J. palatal vowel *e* it was rendered by *i*. And *a-u* has been contracted into *ō*.

Kan-on renders *ä* and *e* by *e*, as in earlier groups. It makes no difference between *v* (Engl. *but*) and *ε* (Engl. *bad*); they are both open vowels, akin to *a*, and when not preceded by *i* Kan-on renders them both by *a*: *kəng* > *ka-u*, *kəng* > *ka-u*, etc. — yet with a certain vacillation in the direction of *e*: 生 *ʃəng* > *sei*; after *i* the *v* is rendered by *e*: *kjəng* > *kei*.

Go-on differs radically from Kan-on in this group. It has *i-ya-u* (y ō) throughout all these rimes. The type words of our table above are in Go-on:

Ts'ie yün	Go-on
<i>kəng</i> , <i>ʃəng</i> , <i>məng</i>	<i>ki-ya-u</i> (k y ō), <i>si-ya-u</i> (s h ō), <i>mi-ya-u</i> (m y ō)
<i>kəng</i> , <i>tʃəng</i> , <i>məng</i>	<i>ki-ya-u</i> (k y ō), <i>si-ya-u</i> (s h ō), <i>mi-ya-u</i> (m y ō)
<i>k'iäng</i> , <i>tʃiäng</i> , <i>ts'iäng</i> , <i>mjäng</i>	<i>ki-ya-u</i> (k y ō), <i>si-ya-u</i> (s h ō), <i>si-ya-u</i> (s h ō) <i>mi-ya-u</i> (m y ō)
<i>kjəng</i>	<i>ki-ya-u</i> (k y ō)
<i>kiəng</i> , <i>tiəng</i> , <i>miəng</i>	<i>ki-ya-u</i> (k y ō), <i>ti-ya-u</i> (c h ō), <i>mi-ya-u</i> (m y ō)

The explanation of this must lie with the Anc. Wu dialects. In Anc. Wu Archaic **kəng* and **kəng* must have obtained first a parasitic *i*: *kjəng*, *kjəng*. And, secondly, there has been a differentiation phenomenon: the contiguous palatal vowels *i*: *ε*, *i*: *ä*, *i*: *e* were felt to be too similar, and the second one was velarized: *kjəng*, *kjəng*, *kjäng*, *kiəng* all became Anc. Wu *kiang*. This Wu *kiang* was in regular fashion rendered by Go-on *ki-ya-u* (k y ō).

In the corresponding categories with *w* the laws are quite the same, except that Go-on has no parasitic *i* in the first two rimes:

Ancient Chinese:	Kan-on:	Go-on:
橫 <i>ɣwəŋ</i>	<i>ku-wa-u</i> (k ɔ)	<i>wa-u</i> (ɔ)
宏 <i>ɣwəŋ</i>	<i>ku-wa-u</i> (k ɔ)	<i>gu-wa-u</i> (g ɔ)
傾 <i>k'iwāŋ</i>	<i>kei</i>	<i>ki-ya-u</i> (k y ɔ)
兄 <i>ɣiwəŋ</i> 兵 <i>piwəŋ</i>	<i>kei, pei</i> (h e i)	<i>ki-ya-u</i> (k y ɔ), <i>pi-ya-u</i> (h y ɔ)
螢 <i>ɣiwəŋ</i>	<i>kei</i>	<i>gi-ya-u</i> (g y ɔ)

 11. Rime *āng*.

Ancient Chinese	Kan-on
江 <i>kāŋ</i> 雙 <i>śāŋ</i> 邦 <i>pāŋ</i>	<i>ka-u</i> (k ɔ), <i>sa-u</i> (s ɔ), <i>pa-u</i> (h ɔ)

The *ā*, an open vowel midway between *o* and *á*, is rendered by *a* in the Kan-on, and after this *a*, as usual, *ng* is rendered by *u*.

In regard to the Go-on the sources do not agree. The Dai jiten gives *a-u* (ɔ) throughout, just as in Kan-on; thus our type words above are:

ka-u (k ɔ), *sa-u* (s ɔ), *pa-u* (h ɔ).

The Dai jirin, on the contrary, gives *o-u* (ɔ) in all words of this rime; our type words are given as:

ko-u (k ɔ), *so-u* (s ɔ), *po-u* (h ɔ).

Another great dictionary, the Jigen, confirms the Dai jirin, in that it has *o-u* regularly for all words of the Anc. Chin. *āng* rime. Indeed, the Go-on *o* vocalism here is highly significant and important in determining the Anc. Chinese value of the rime 江.

 12. Rimes *ung* etc.

Ancient Chinese	Kan-on
工 <i>kung</i> 東 <i>tung</i> 蒙 <i>mung</i>	<i>ko-u</i> (k ɔ), <i>to-u</i> (t ɔ), <i>bo-u</i> (b ɔ)
農 <i>nuong</i> 冬 <i>tuong</i>	<i>do-u</i> (d ɔ), <i>to-u</i> (t ɔ)
弓 <i>kūŋ</i> 中 <i>tūŋ</i> 風 <i>pūŋ</i>	<i>ki-yu-u</i> (k y ū), <i>ti-yu-u</i> (ch ū), <i>pu-u</i> (f ū)
恭 <i>kūwong</i> 鍾 <i>tūwong</i> 封 <i>piwong</i>	<i>ki-yo-u</i> (k y ɔ), <i>si-yo-u</i> (sh ɔ), <i>po-u</i> (h ɔ)

(弓 and 中 are spelled *ki-yu-u* and *ti-yu-u* in Dai jiten, *ki-u* and *ti-u* in Dai jirin).

After the velar S. J. vowels *o* and *u* the final *ng* was rendered by *u*.

The difference between the first two Ts'ie yün rimes, *ung* and *uong*, is not reflected in Kan-on. This might be explained in two ways. Either the Northern Chinese on which the Kan-on was based was really different from the Ch'ang-an language on this isolated point, the first of our two rimes here: *kong*, *tong*, *mong* etc.; this explanation offers the difficulty that we know historically that the Kan-on was essentially an outcome of the close relations between Japan and this very Ch'ang-an, capital of the T'ang. Or else it might be that the articulation of the velar *u* in the final *ung* was somewhat slack, with a not very high and close velar articulation, and a not very energetic rounding of the lips, something like German

u in *drucken*. This vowel, acoustically »intermediate between *u* and *o*«, may have given to foreign ears the impression of being rather an *o* than a *u*, especially in contrast to the *u* of 弓 *kjung* (with a higher-backed and more advanced tongue articulation), and therefore rendered by *o*: *kojung* > *ko-u*.

In the remaining two rimes, *jung* and *iwong* Kan-on faithfully reflects Ancient Chinese. In modern times *o-u* has been contracted into *ō*.

In this group Go-on has not the same division in phonological categories as the Ts'ie yün. The words of this entire group mostly appear with the Go-on final *u*. Our type words in the table above will therefore be:

Ts'ie yün	Go-on
<i>kung, tung, mung</i>	<i>ku, tu</i> (t s u), <i>mo-u</i> (m ō)
<i>nuong, tuong</i>	<i>nu, tu</i> (t s u)
<i>kjung, ijung, pjung</i>	<i>ku, ti-yu</i> (c h u), <i>pu</i> (f u)
<i>kjwong, tsjwong, pjwong</i>	<i>ku, si-yu</i> (s h u), <i>pu</i> (f u)

13. Rimes *uo* etc.

Ancient Chinese	Kan-on
古 <i>kuo</i> 烏 'uo 都 <i>tuo</i> 鋪 <i>p'uo</i>	<i>ko, wo</i> (o), <i>to, po</i> (h o)
居 <i>kjuo</i> 諸 <i>tsjuo</i> 胥 <i>sjuo</i>	<i>ki-yo</i> (k y o), <i>si-yo</i> (s h o), <i>si-yo</i> (s h o)
具 <i>kju</i> 朱 <i>tsju</i> 須 <i>sju</i> 夫 <i>pju</i>	<i>ku, si-yu</i> (s h u), <i>si-yu</i> (s h u), <i>pu</i> (f u)

Kan-on very faithfully reflects the Anc. Chinese of Ch'ang-an.

Go-on mostly has *u* in the words of the first Ts'ie yün rime (*uo*): the type words above are Go-on *ku, u, tu* (t s u), *pu* (f u); but after *m* there is an occasional *o*: 模 Ach. *muo*, Go-on *mo*.

In the words of the second Ts'ie yün rime (*juo*) Go-on has *o* as principal vowel, just like Kan-on, but it skips the medial *i* to a larger extent: 居 *ko*, 胥 *so*.

In the words of the third Ts'ie yün rime (*ju*) the Dai jiten regularly gives Go-on *u*, as in Kan-on, though with a stronger tendency to skip the medial *i* (e. g. 須 *su*, etc.). But according to the Dai jirin this *u* of Go-on regularly pertains only to the words with S. J. dental initials; it gives *o* regularly after gutturals (and in words of type Ach. *jju*), and occasionally (but not regularly) after labials, e. g.:

Ts'ie yün:	Dai jiten:	Dai jirin:
拘 <i>kju</i>	<i>ku</i>	<i>ko</i>
驅 <i>k'ju</i>	<i>ku</i>	<i>ko</i>
懼 <i>g'ju</i>	<i>gu</i>	<i>go</i>
愚 <i>ngju</i>	<i>gu</i>	<i>go</i>
羽 <i>jju</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>wo</i> (o)
甫 <i>pju</i>	<i>pu</i> (f u)	<i>po</i> (h o)
敷 <i>p'ju</i>	<i>pu</i> (f u)	<i>po</i> (h o)
附 <i>b'ju</i>	<i>bu</i>	<i>bo</i>

14. Rimes *áu* etc.

Ancient Chinese				Kan-on	
高 <i>káu</i>	刀 <i>táu</i>	毛 <i>máu</i>		<i>ka-u</i> (k ǝ), <i>ta-u</i> (t ǝ), <i>ba-u</i> (b ǝ)	
交 <i>kau</i>	爪 <i>t̃sau</i>	飽 <i>pau</i>		<i>ka-u</i> (k ǝ), <i>sa-u</i> (s ǝ), <i>pa-u</i> (h ǝ)	
騷 <i>k̃iäu</i>	昭 <i>t̃siäu</i>	苗 <i>m̃iäu</i>		<i>ke-u</i> (k y ǝ), <i>se-u</i> (s h ǝ), <i>be-u</i> (b y ǝ)	
叫 <i>kieu</i>	雕 <i>tieu</i>			<i>ke-u</i> (k y ǝ), <i>te-u</i> (c h ǝ)	

Kan-on, as usual, reproduces Anc. *á* and *a* by *a*, *ä* and *e* by *e*. In modern Japanese *eu* has become *ïō*.

Go-on, which agrees with Kan-on in the first, third and fourth rimes, has *e-u* not only for the third and fourth but also for the second: 交 *ke-u* (k y ǝ), 爪 *se-u* (s h ǝ), 飽 *pe-u* (h y ǝ).

 15. Rimes *ǣu* etc.

Ancient Chinese				Kan-on	
鈎 <i>kǣu</i>	頭 <i>d'ǣu</i>			<i>ko-u</i> (k ǝ), <i>to-u</i> (t ǝ)	
鳩 <i>k̃iǣu</i>	周 <i>t̃siǣu</i>	秀 <i>siǣu</i>		<i>ki-u</i> (k y ū), <i>si-u</i> (s h ū), <i>si-u</i> (s h ū),	
缶 <i>p̃iǣu</i>				<i>pu-u</i> (f ū)	

Kan-on renders *ǣ* by *o*, as in earlier groups; the triphthong *iǣu* it has reduced to *i-u* which in modern Japanese has become *iū* with long *u* (Anc. Sino-Jap. *i-yu*, on the other hand, as in group 13: *si-yu* [s h u] etc., has short *u*).

Go-on as a rule has the final *u* in the whole of this group: 鈎 *ku*, 頭 *du* (d z u), 鳩 *ku*, 周 *si-yu* (s h u) etc.

 16. Rimes *áp* etc.

Ancient Chinese				Kan-on	
合 <i>γáp</i>	納 <i>náp</i>	答 <i>táp</i>		<i>ka-pu</i> (k ǝ), <i>da-pu</i> (d ǝ), <i>ta-pu</i> (t ǝ)	
查 <i>γáp</i>	蠟 <i>láp</i>	塔 <i>t'áp</i>		<i>ka-pu</i> (k ǝ), <i>ra-pu</i> (r ǝ), <i>ta-pu</i> (t ǝ)	
拾 <i>kǎp</i>	插 <i>t̃s'ǎp</i>			<i>ka-pu</i> (k ǝ), <i>sa-pu</i> (s ǝ)	
甲 <i>kap</i>	鴨 <i>'ap</i>			<i>ka-pu</i> (k ǝ), <i>a-pu</i> (ǝ)	
葉 <i>iǎp</i>	摺 <i>t̃siǎp</i>	獵 <i>liǎp</i>		<i>e-pu</i> (y ǝ), <i>sepu</i> (s h ǝ), <i>re-pu</i> (r y ǝ)	
劫 <i>k̃iǎp</i>				<i>ke-pu</i> (k y ǝ)	
協 <i>γiép</i>	帖 <i>t'iep</i>			<i>ke-pu</i> (k y ǝ), <i>te-pu</i> (c h ǝ)	
法 <i>p̃iǎp</i>				<i>pa-pu</i> (h ǝ)	

The modern forms have deviated very far from their Anc. Chinese prototypes, but there is a logical and strict system in the changes.

Sino-Japanese had to add the parasitic vowel *u* after the Chinese final *p*. Kan-on rendered *ǎ*, *ä*, *ǣ*, *a* by *a*, and *ä*, *e* by *e*, as in all earlier classes. And just as in the corresponding *-m* group (4) above, *v* was rendered by *e* after *i* (*k̃iǎp* > *ke-pu*) but by *a* after *w* (*p̃iǎp* > *pa-pu*).

The intervocalic *p* of Sino-Japanese became weakened and gradually disappeared: *kapu* > *kaqu* > *kawu* > *kau*; *kepu* > *kequ* > *kewu* > *keu*. And then *kau* was contracted into *kō*, and *keu* became *kjō* (k y ō), exactly as in our 14th group above.

As to the Go-on in this group, the sources disagree widely. Dai jiten gives it as identical with the Kan-on, but for an occasional *o-pu* (ō) in the second rime (*āp*) and a regular *o-pu* (ō) in the rimes *īvp*, *īwvp*. Dai jirin, on the other hand, has regularly *o-pu* (ō) in both the first (*āp*) and the second (*āp*) rime, with only an occasional *a-pu* (ō). Moreover, for the rimes *āp* and *ap* with *a aigu* it regularly gives *e-pu* (yō) just as in the *an* rimes (group 5) and the *au* rimes (gr. 14) above, where *a aigu* was always *e* in Go-on. In the rimes *īvp*, *īāp* and *īep* Dai jirin agrees on the whole with Dai jiten, yet it gives an occasional *o-pu* even in rime *īāp*.

Our type words of the table above will consequently have the following Go-on forms according to the two sources:

Ts'ie yün:	Dai jiten:	Dai jirin:
<i>γāp</i> , <i>nāp</i> , <i>tāp</i>	<i>ga-pu</i> (g ō), <i>na-pu</i> (n ō), <i>ta-pu</i> (t ō)	<i>go-pu</i> (g ō), <i>na-pu</i> (n ō), <i>to-pu</i> (t ō)
<i>γāp</i> , <i>lāp</i> , <i>t'āp</i>	<i>ga-pu</i> (g ō), <i>ra-pu</i> (r ō), <i>to-pu</i> (tō)	<i>go-pu</i> (g ō), <i>ro-pu</i> (r ō), <i>to-pu</i> (t ō)
<i>kāp</i> , <i>tš'āp</i>	<i>ka-pu</i> (k ō), <i>sa-pu</i> (s ō)	<i>ke-pu</i> (k y ō), <i>se-pu</i> (s h ō)
<i>kap</i> , <i>ap</i>	<i>ka-pu</i> (k ō), <i>a-pu</i> (ō)	<i>ke-pu</i> (k y ō), <i>e-pu</i> (y ō)
<i>īāp</i> , <i>tšīāp</i> , <i>līāp</i>	<i>e-pu</i> (y ō), <i>se-pu</i> (s h ō), <i>re-pu</i> (r y ō)	<i>e-pu</i> (y ō), <i>se-pu</i> (s h ō), <i>ro-pu</i> (r ō)
<i>kīvp</i>	<i>ko-pu</i> (k ō)	<i>ko-pu</i> (k ō)
<i>γīep</i> , <i>t'īep</i>	<i>ge-pu</i> (g y ō), <i>te-pu</i> (c h ō)	<i>ge-pu</i> (g y ō), <i>de-pu</i> (j ō)
<i>pīwvp</i>	<i>po-pu</i> (h ō)	<i>po-pu</i> (h ō)

17. Rimes *āt* etc.

Ancient Chinese	Kan-on
葛 <i>kāt</i> 達 <i>d'āt</i>	<i>ka-tu</i> (k a t s u), <i>ta-tu</i> (t a t s u)
轄 <i>γāt</i>	<i>ka-tu</i> (k a t s u)
戛 <i>kat</i> 殺 <i>sat</i>	<i>ka-tu</i> (k a t s u), <i>sa-tu</i> (s a t s u)
傑 <i>g'īāt</i> 折 <i>tšīāt</i> 滅 <i>mīāt</i>	<i>ke-tu</i> (k e t s u), <i>se-tu</i> (s e t s u), <i>be-tu</i> (b e t s u)
訐 <i>kīvt</i> 歇 <i>χīvt</i>	<i>ke-tu</i> (k e t s u), <i>ke-tu</i> (k e t s u)
結 <i>kiet</i> 鐵 <i>t'iet</i>	<i>ke-tu</i> (k e t s u), <i>te-tu</i> (t e t s u)

Kan-on reflects Ancient Chinese very faithfully, conforming to the same simple laws of reduction described in the corresponding *n* group (5) above.

Go-on deviates from the Kan-on on one very important point: the enclitic vowel is not *u* but *i*.

For the rest, according to the Dai jiten, it agrees perfectly with the Kan-on. The Dai jirin, on the other hand, regularly renders the *a aigu* (*kāt*, *kat* etc.) by *e*,

as in many earlier groups, and moreover often has *o-ti* in words of the rime *ɨət*. Our type words of the table above in the forms of the two dictionaries will thus be:

Ts'ie yün	Dai jiten	Dai jirin
<i>kāt, d'āt</i>	<i>ka-ti</i> (k a c h i), <i>da-ti</i> (d a c h i)	<i>ka-ti</i> (k a c h i), <i>da-ti</i> (d a c h i)
<i>γāt</i>	<i>ka-ti</i> (k a c h i)	<i>ge-ti</i> (g e c h i)
<i>kat, ɣat</i>	<i>ka-ti</i> (k a c h i), <i>sa-ti</i> (s a c h i)	<i>ke-ti</i> (k e c h i), <i>se-ti</i> (s e c h i)
<i>g'äät, ts'äät, m'äät</i>	<i>ge-ti</i> (g e c h i), <i>se-ti</i> (s e c h i), <i>me-ti</i> (m e c h i)	<i>ge-ti</i> (g e c h i), <i>se-ti</i> (s e c h i), <i>me-ti</i> (m e c h i)
<i>kɨət, ɣɨət</i>	<i>ke-ti</i> (k e c h i), <i>ke-ti</i> (k e c h i)	<i>ke-ti</i> (k e c h i), <i>ko-ti</i> (k o c h i)
<i>kiet, t'iet</i>	<i>ke-ti</i> (k e c h i), <i>te-ti</i> (t e c h i)	<i>ke-ti</i> (k e c h i), <i>te-ti</i> (t e c h i)

We shall now revert to the Kan-on, in order to study the corresponding words with medial *w*.

Ancient Chinese	Kan-on
括 <i>kuāt</i> 脫 <i>t'uāt</i> 末 <i>muāt</i>	<i>ku-wa-tu</i> (k a t s u), <i>ta-tu</i> (t a t s u), <i>ba-tu</i> (b a t s u)
刮 <i>kwāt</i>	<i>ku-wa-tu</i> (k a t s u)
滑 <i>ɣwat</i> 刷 <i>ɣwat</i> 八 <i>pwat</i>	<i>ku-wa-tu</i> (k a t s u), <i>sa-tu</i> (s a t s u), <i>pa-tu</i> (h a t s u)
悅 <i>ɨwāt</i> 拙 <i>ts'ɨwāt</i> 雪 <i>sɨwāt</i>	<i>e-tu</i> (e t s u), <i>se-tu</i> (s e t s u), <i>se-tu</i> (s e t s u)
蕨 <i>kɨwāt</i> 發 <i>pɨwāt</i>	<i>ke-tu</i> (k e t s u), <i>pa-tu</i> (h a t s u)
決 <i>kiwet</i>	<i>ke-tu</i> (k e t s u)

In Kan-on the system is quite the same as in the group without *w*, but for the rime *ɨwət*, which is divided between *e* and *a* according to the initials.

As to the Go-on, there is the same discrepancy between our two principal dictionaries as in the words without *w* above; our type words will be:

Ts'ie yün	Dai jiten	Dai jirin
<i>kuāt, t'uāt, muāt</i>	<i>ku-wa-ti</i> (k a c h i), <i>ta-ti</i> (t a c h i), <i>ma-ti</i> (m a c h i)	<i>ku-wa-ti</i> (k a c h i), <i>da-ti</i> (d a c h i)
<i>kwāt</i>	<i>ku-wa-ti</i> (k a c h i)	<i>ke-ti</i> (k e c h i)
<i>ɣwat, ɣwat, pwat</i>	<i>gu-wa-ti</i> (g a c h i), <i>sa-ti</i> (s a c h i), <i>pa-ti</i> (h a c h i)	<i>ge-ti</i> (g e c h i), <i>se-ti</i> (s e c h i), <i>pa-ti</i> (h a c h i)
<i>ɨwāt, ts'ɨwāt, sɨwāt</i>	<i>e-ti</i> (e c h i), <i>se-ti</i> (s e c h i), <i>se-ti</i> (s e c h i)	<i>e-ti</i> (e c h i), <i>se-ti</i> (s e c h i) <i>se-ti</i> (s e c h i)
<i>kɨwāt, pɨwāt</i>	<i>ku-wa-ti</i> (k a c h i), <i>po-ti</i> (h o c h i)	<i>ku-wa-ti</i> (k a c h i), <i>po-ti</i> (h o c h i)
<i>kiwet</i>	<i>ke-ti</i> (k e c h i)	<i>ke-ti</i> (k e c h i)

18. Rime *iəp*.

Ancient Chinese

Kan-on

急 *k'iap*, 泣 *k'iap*, 邑 *'iap*, *ki-pu* (k y ū), *ki-pu* (k y ū), *i-pu* (y ū)
 執 *tšiap* 立 *liap* *si-pu* (s h ū), *ri-pu* (r y ū).

The final *i-pu* has undergone exactly the same change as *a-pu* studied in group 16 above: *kipu* > *kiqu* > *kiuv* > *kiu*, and this *kiu*, in accordance with what we have witnessed in group 15, regularly gives modern k y ū.

Go-on, according to Dai jiten, has exactly the same readings as Kan-on. But Dai jirin gives Go-on *o-pu* (ō) for most of the words with guttural and laryngal initials; our type words above, according to that source, will be:

Ts'ie yün

Dai jirin

k'iap, *k'iap*, *'iap*, *tšiap*, *liap* *ko-pu* (k ō), *ko-pu* (k ō), *o-pu* (ō), *si-pu*, (s h ū),
ri-pu (r y ū)

19. Rimes *iət* etc.

Ancient Chinese

Kan-on

訖 *k'iet* *ki-tu* (k i t s u)
 吉 *k'iet* 質 *tšiet* 悉 *piet* *ki-tu* (k i t s u), *si-tu* (s h i t s u), *pi-tu* (h i t s u)
 瑟 *šiet* *si-tu* (s h i t s u)

骨 *kuət* 沒 *muət* *ko-tu* (k o t s u), *bo-tu* (b o t s u)
 屈 *k'iuət* 弗 *piuət* 勿 *m'iuət* *ku-tu* (k u t s u), *pu-tu* (f u t s u), *bu-tu* (b u t s u)
 橘 *k'iuət* 出 *tš'iuət* 律 *liuət* *ki-tu* (k i t s u), *si-yu-tu* (s h u t s u), *ri-tu* (r i t s u)

The laws are here exactly the same as in the corresponding *n* class (7) above: *a* is rendered by Kan-on *o*, the *u* being skipped in rime *uən*: *kuət* > *ko-tu*. In *iət*, *iēt*, *iet*, the *i* swallows the following short vowel. The triphthong final *iuət* is reduced to *utu*, the triphthong final *iuēt* is reduced to *itu* after gutturals, to *iutu* or *itu* after other initials; point by point this tallies with the *n* group.

Go-on generally has the same phonological categories as Ts'ie yün, and in most rimes renders them in quite the same way as the Kan-on, but for the enclitic *i* instead of the *u* of the Kan-on. Different from the vocalism of Kan-on are the rimes *iət*, rendered by *o-ti*, and *iuət*, rendered by *u-ti* or *o-ti*. Our type words above will thus be:

Ts'ie yün

Go-on

k'iet *ko-ti* (k o c h i)
k'iet, *tšiet*, *piet* *ki-ti* (k i c h i), *si-ti* (s h i c h i), *pi-ti* (h i c h i)
šiet *si-ti* (s h i c h i)
kuət, *muət* *ko-ti* (k o c h i), *mo-ti* (m o c h i)
k'iuət, *piuət*, *m'iuət* *ku-ti* (k u c h i), *pu-ti* (f u c h i), *mo-ti* (m o c h i)
k'iuət, *tš'iuət*, *liuət* *ki-ti* (k i c h i), *si-yu-ti* (s h u c h i), *ri-ti* (r i c h i)

All this according to Dai jiten. Dai jirin agrees with it on every point, with one important exception: in rime *ɿuət* it gives *o-ti* throughout (屈 *ko-ti* [k o c h i], 弗 *po-ti* [h o c h i]).

 20. Rimes *ák* etc.

Ancient Chinese			Kan-on
各 <i>kák</i>	鐸 <i>d'ák</i>	博 <i>pák</i>	<i>ka-ku, ta-ku, pa-ku</i> (h a k u)
脚 <i>kjak</i>	酌 <i>tɕjak</i>	略 <i>ljak</i>	<i>ki-ya-ku</i> (k y a k u), <i>si-ya-ku</i> (s h a k u), <i>ri-ya-ku</i> , (r y a k u)
郭 <i>kwák</i>			<i>ku-wa-ku</i> (k a k u)
矍 <i>kjwak</i>	縛 <i>pjwak</i>		<i>ki-ya-ku</i> (k y a k u), <i>pa-ku</i> (h a k u)

Kan-on reflects Ancient Chinese quite faithfully. Go-on renders *ák*, *wák* in the same way as Kan-on, but in *jak* the *ɿ* is skipped to a much larger extent: 脚 *ka-ku*, 爵 (Ach. *tɕjak*, Kan-on *si-ya-ku*) *sa-ku* etc.

 21. Rimes *ək* etc.

Ancient Chinese			Kan-on
刻 <i>k'ək</i>	得 <i>tək</i>	墨 <i>mək</i>	<i>ko-ku, to-ku, bo-ku</i>
極 <i>g'jak</i>	職 <i>tɕjak</i>	卽 <i>tsjak</i>	<i>ki-yo-ku</i> (k y o k u), <i>si-yo-ku</i> (s h o k u), <i>si-yo-ku</i> (s h o k u), <i>ri-yo-ku</i> (r y o k u)
力 <i>ljək</i>			
國 <i>kwək</i>			<i>ko-ku</i>
域 <i>jjwək</i>			<i>yo-ku</i>

As in earlier groups, Kan-on regularly renders *ə* by *o*. Go-on has the same finals as Kan-on in the rimes *ək*, *wək*. In the rime *jak* it either skips the *ɿ* and renders the rime by *oku*, or it skips the *ə* and renders it by *iki*. After gutturals Go-on regularly has *oku*; after other initials it vacillates between *oku* and *iki*. Thus our type words above will be:

Ts'ie yün	Go-on
<i>kək, tək, mək</i>	<i>ko-ku, to-ku, mo-ku</i>
<i>g'jak, tɕjak, tsjak, ljək</i>	<i>go-ku, si-ki</i> (s h i k i), <i>si-ki</i> (s h i k i), <i>ri-ki</i>
<i>kwək</i>	<i>ko-ku</i>
<i>jjwək</i>	<i>wi-ki</i> (i k i)

This is according to the Dai jiten. The Dai jirin, however, gives *oki* after gutturals, e. g. 極 *go-ki* etc.

22. Rimes *vk* etc.

Ancient Chinese			Kan-on
格 <i>kok</i>	宅 <i>d'vk</i>	百 <i>pok</i>	<i>ka-ku, ta-ku, pa-ku, (h a k u)</i>
革 <i>kek</i>	責 <i>tsek</i>		<i>ka-ku, sa-ku</i>
益 <i>ïäk</i>	隻 <i>tšjäk</i>	碧 <i>pjäk</i>	<i>e-ki, se-ki, pe-ki (h e k i)</i>
逆 <i>ngjvk</i>			<i>ge-ki</i>
擊 <i>kiek</i> , 滴 <i>tiek</i>			<i>ke-ki, te-ki</i>
號 <i>kwvk</i>			<i>ku-wa-ku (k a k u)</i>
晝 <i>γwek</i>			<i>ku-wa-ku (k a k u)</i>
鶻 <i>kiwek</i>			<i>ke-ki</i>

The parallelism with the corresponding group ending in *ng* (*vng* etc., 10 above) is perfect. The *v* (Engl. *but*) and *ε* (Engl. *bad*) are both rendered by Kan-on *a*, the former, however, by *e* after *i* (*ngjvk* > *geki*). Anc. Chinese *ä* and *e* are both rendered by Kan-on *e*, as usual. After *a*, the enclitic vowel is *u*, after the palatal *e* it is *i*.

Go-on, here as in the *ng* group, has no categories corresponding to the Ts'ie yün rimes. It renders all the words of this group by *iaku*. Our type words above will thus be in Go-on:

Ts'ie yün	Go-on
<i>kok, d'vk, pok</i>	<i>ki-ya-ku (k y a k u), di-ya-ku (j a k u), pi-ya-ku (h y a k u)</i>
<i>kek, tsek</i>	<i>ki-ya-ku (k y a k u), si-ya-ku (s h a k u)</i>
<i>ïäk, tšjäk, pjäk</i>	<i>ya-ku, si-ya-ku (s h a k u), pi-ya-ku (h y a k u)</i>
<i>ngjvk</i>	<i>gi-ya-ku (g y a k u)</i>
<i>kiek, tiek</i>	<i>ki-ya-ku (k y a k u), ti-ya-ku (c h a k u)</i>
<i>kwvk</i>	<i>ku-wa-ku (k a k u)</i>
<i>γwek</i>	<i>gi-ya-ku (g y a k u)</i>
<i>kiwek</i>	<i>ki-ya-ku (k y a k u)</i>

Here, just as in the *ng* group, the Anc. Wu has evidently acquired a parasitic *i* before *v* and *ε*: *kok, kek* > *kjvk, kjek*, and *kjäk, kiek* have become *kiak* through differentiation.

23. Rime *dk*.

Ancient Chinese				Kan-on
角 <i>kdk</i>	繳 <i>ngdk</i>	駁 <i>pdk</i>	捉 <i>šdk</i>	<i>ka-ku, ga-ku, sa-ku, pa-ku (h a k u)</i>

The open *d* («intermediate between *a* and *o*») is rendered by *a*, as in the corresponding *ng* group above (11), in Kan-on.

Go-on agrees with Kan-on, according to the Dai jiten. The Dai jirin, however, gives *oku* in the great majority of cases, e. g. our type words above: *ko-ku, go-ku, so-ku, po-ku (h o k u)*.

24. Rimes *uk* etc.

Ancient Chinese	Kan-on
谷 <i>kuk</i> 鹿 <i>luk</i> 卜 <i>puk</i>	<i>ko-ku</i> , <i>ro-ku</i> , <i>po-ku</i> (h o k u)
酷 <i>k'uok</i> 篤 <i>tuok</i> 僕 <i>b'uok</i>	<i>ko-ku</i> , <i>to-ku</i> , <i>po-ku</i> (h o k u)
菊 <i>kiuk</i> 竹 <i>ɿiuk</i> 祝 <i>tɿiuk</i> 陸 <i>liuk</i>	<i>ki-ku</i> , <i>ti-ku</i> (c h i k u), <i>si-yu-ku</i> (s h u-
肅 <i>sɿuk</i> 福 <i>pɿuk</i> 目 <i>mɿuk</i>	k u), <i>ri-ku</i> , <i>si-yu-ku</i> (s h u k u), <i>pu-</i>
	<i>ku</i> (f u k u), <i>bo-ku</i>
曲 <i>k'iwok</i> 欲 <i>iwok</i> 燭 <i>tɿiwok</i> 足 <i>tɿiwok</i>	<i>ki-yo-ku</i> (k y o k u), <i>yo-ku</i> , <i>si-yo-ku</i>
	(s h o k u), <i>si-yo-ku</i> (s h o k u)

This forms the *-k* counterpart to the *-ng* group 12 above. There we remarked that the fact that Ts'ie yün *kung*, *tung* etc. was rendered by Kan-on *ko-u*, *to-u* etc. might be explained by a slack and comparatively low articulation of the *u* in Anc. Ch'ang-an: *ku/ong*, *tu/ong*. The same applies here to the parallel phenomenon: Ts'ie yün *kuk* rendered by Kan-on *ko-ku*.

In regard to the rime *ɿuk* we should observe that after gutturals and after S. J. *k*, *t*, *r* the *i* is rendered and *u* skipped: *kiuk* > *kiku*, *liuk* > *riku*, but otherwise it is preserved. It is very curious that all words Ach. *mɿuk* are *boku* in Kan-on.

Go-on agrees entirely with Kan-on in regard to the rimes *uk* and *uok*. The same is true of the principal vowel, *o*, in rime *iwok*, but Go-on regularly skips the *i*, except at the beginning of a word (our type words above: *ko-ku*, *yo-ku*, *so-ku*, *so-ku*).

The Anc. Wu evidently had no category directly corresponding with Anc. Chin. *ɿuk*, for the words of the Ts'ie yün rime *ɿuk* appear in Go-on now with *iku*, now with *uku*, now with *oku*, without any strict rules; moreover the principal dictionaries strongly disagree as to the true Go-on readings in these words:

Ts'ie yün:	Dai jiten:	Dai jirin:
菊 <i>kiuk</i>	<i>ki-ku</i>	<i>ko-ku</i>
竹 <i>ɿiuk</i>	<i>to-ku</i>	<i>to-ku</i>
畜 <i>i'ɿuk</i>	<i>ti-ku</i> (c h i k u)	<i>to-ku</i>
逐 <i>d'ɿuk</i>	<i>di-ku</i> (j i k u)	<i>di-ku</i> (j i k u)
祝 <i>tɿiuk</i>	<i>si-yu-ku</i> (s h u k u)	<i>so-ku</i>
叔 <i>sɿiuk</i>	<i>si-yu-ku</i> (s h u k u)	<i>so-ku</i>
淑 <i>ɛiuk</i>	<i>si-yu-ku</i> (s h u k u)	<i>zi-yu-ku</i> (j u k u)
肉 <i>nɛiuk</i>	<i>ni-ku</i>	<i>ni-ku</i>
陸 <i>liuk</i>	<i>ro-ku</i>	<i>ro-ku</i>
肅 <i>sɿiuk</i>	<i>si-yu-ku</i> (s h u k u)	<i>so-ku</i>
福 <i>pɿiuk</i>	<i>po-ku</i> (h o k u)	<i>po-ku</i> (h o k u)
覆 <i>p'ɿiuk</i>	<i>pu-ku</i> (f u k u)	<i>po-ku</i> (h o k u)
服 <i>b'ɿiuk</i>	<i>bu-ku</i>	<i>bo-ku</i>
目 <i>mɿiuk</i>	<i>mo-ku</i>	<i>mo-ku</i>

THE RIMES OF THE SHĪ KING.

In this chapter I give the rime words of the Shī songs transcribed in Peking Mandarin, with their reconstructed Archaic readings in parenthesis. Strictly, these latter forms should all be marked by an asterisk: *k'iu* (**g'îôg*) etc., but having once pointed out this here, I deem it unnecessary to repeat all these asterisks; the reader must remember that in spite of the absence of asterisks, the forms in parenthesis are not, in this special chapter, those of Ancient Chinese (Ts'ie yün) but of Archaic Chinese, the language of the epoch when the Shī odes were composed.

In the main, I follow the Mao version of the Shī. Only in a few cases, where the Mao version has an obviously wrong rime character, whereas one of the other versions (Han, Lu and Ts'i versions) has a character which gives a satisfactory rime, have I substituted this latter variant; such substitutions will always be registered.

The question which are the riming words in each ode has been much discussed by Chinese authors. In most cases I have followed the system of Tuan Yü-ts'ai, which is conveniently registered for the benefit of Western students by Legge in his Shī king edition, where he gives Tuan's rime list after each ode. In some cases I have deviated from Tuan, preferring the scheme proposed by Wang Nien-sun or by Kiang Yu-kao. Though I do not reproduce the Chinese characters here, any reader who has the ode text at hand, will always easily recognize which words I register as rime words. For the riming words in ten odes of the Sung section, which are much more free and less strict than in Kuo feng, Siao ya and Ta ya, I refer to my article: The rimes in the Sung section of the Shī king (Göteborgs Högskolas Årsskrift 1935). The rimes of these ten odes (Ts'ing miao, Wei t'ien chī ming, Wei ts'ing, Lie wen, T'ien tso, Hao t'ien yu ch'eng ming, Wo tsiang, Ch'en kung, Fang lo, Huan) fully treated there I shall not repeat here.

CHOU NAN.

K u a n t s'ü: 1. kiu (*kîôg*): chou (*îîôg*): k'iu (*g'îôg*). 2. liu (*lîôg*): k'iu (*g'îôg*): tê (*tək*): fu (*b'îük*): ts'ê (*tsîək*). 3. ts'ai (*ts'æg*): yu (*gîüg*): mao (*mog*): lo (*glák*).

K o t' a n: 1. ku (*kuük*): mu (*muk*): ts'i (*ts'îær*): fei (*pîwær*): kie (*ker*). 2. mo (*mâk*): huo (*g'wâk*): k'i (*k'îäck*): yi (*dîäck*). 3. kwei (*kîwær*): sî (*sîær*): yi (*'îær*): fou (*pîüüg*): mu (*mæg*).

K ü a n e r: 1. k'uang (*k'îwang*): hang (*g'âng*). 2. wei (*ngwær*): t'uei (*d'wær*): lei (*lwær*): huai (*g'wer*). 3. kang (*kâng*): huang (*g'wâng*): kuang (*kwäng*): shang (*sjâng*). 4. ts'ü (*ts'îo*): t'u (*d'o*): p'u (*p'wo*): hū (*χîwo*).

K i u m u: 1. lei (*lîwær*): suei (*snîwær*). 2. huang (*χwâng*): tsiang (*tsjâng*). 3. jung (*îwěng*): ch'eng (*dîěng*).

Chung sī: 1. shen (*sien*): chen (*iən*). 2. hung (*ɣwəŋ*): sheng (*dʰiəŋ*). 3. tsi (*tsiəp*):
 chī (*dʰiəp*).
T'ao yao: 1. hua (*g'wā*): kia (*kā*). 2. shī (*dʰiēt*): shī (*sīēt*). 3. chen (*tsien*): jen (*nien*).
T'u tsie: 1. tsie (*tsiā*): fu (*pīwo*); cheng (*tēŋ*): cheng (*dʰiēŋ*). 2. k'uei (*g'ɣwəŋ*): k'iu
 (*g'ióg*). 3. lin (*liəm*): sin (*siam*).
Fou yi: 1. ts'ai (*ts'əg*): yu (*giūg*). 2. to (*tuāt*): lo (*lwāt*). 3. kie (*kiet*): hie (*g'iet*).
Han kuang: 1. hui (*ɣiōg*): k'iu (*g'ióg*); kuang (*kwāŋ*): yung (*giwāŋ*): yung (*giwāŋ*):
 fang (*pīwāŋ*). 2. ch'u (*ts'io*): ma (*mā*). 3. lü (*gliu*): kü (*kü*).
Ju fen: 1. mei (*mwər*): ki (*kier*). 2. yi (*dʰiəd*): k'i (*k'ied*). 3. wei (*mīwər*): hui
 (*ɣiwär*): hui (*ɣiwär*): er (*när*).
Lin chi chi: 1. Lin chi chi (*iəŋ*): tsī (*tsiəŋ*). 2. ting (*tiəŋ*): sing (*sīəŋ*). 3. küe
 (*kük*): tsu (*dz'uk*).

SHAO NAN.

Ts'üech'ao: 1. kü (*kio*): ya (*ngā*). 2. fang (*pīwāŋ*): tsiang (*tsiāŋ*). 3. ying
 (*dʰiēŋ*): ch'eng (*dʰiēŋ*).
Ts'ai fan: 1. chī (*iəŋ*): shī (*dʰiəŋ*). 2. chung (*tʰiōŋ*): kung (*kʰiōŋ*). 3. t'ung (*d'ung*):
 kung (*kung*); k'i (*g'ier*): kuei (*kīwər*).
Ts'ao ch'ung: 1. ch'ung (*dʰiōŋ*): chung (*tʰiōŋ*): ch'ung (*tʰiōŋ*): hiang (*g'ōŋ*).
 2. küe (*kīwāt*): cho (*tʰiāt*): yüe (*dʰiāt*). 3. wei (*mīwər*): pei (*pīər*): yī (*dʰiər*).
Ts'ai p'in: 1. p'in (*b'ien*): pin (*pīēn*); tsao (*tsog*): lao (*log*). 2. kü (*klīo*): fu (*b'īwo*).
 3. hia (*g'ā*): nü (*nīo*).
Kan t'ang: 1. fa (*b'iwāt*): po (*b'wāt*). 2. pai (*b'wad*): k'i (*k'iad*). 3. pai (*pwāt*):
 shuei (*sīwad*).
Hing lu: 1. lu (*glāg*): ye (*ziag*): lu (*glāg*). 2. küe (*kük*): wu (*'uk*): yü (*ngiuk*): yü
 (*ngiuk*): tsu (*tsiuk*). 3. ya (*ngā*): kia (*kā*); yung (*dʰiung*): sung (*dʰiung*): sung (*dʰiung*):
 t'sung (*dz'ung*).
Kao yang: 1. p'i (*b'ia*): t'o (*d'ā*): yi (*dīa*). 2. ko (*kek*): hū (*ɣiək*): shī (*dʰiək*).
 3. feng (*b'īung*): tsung (*tsung*): kung (*kung*).
Yin k'ilei: 1. yang (*dʰiāŋ*): huang (*g'wāŋ*); tsī (*tsiəŋ*): tsai (*tsəŋ*). 2. ts'ē (*tsiək*):
 si (*sīək*). 3. hia (*g'ā*): ch'u (*i'io*).
Piao yu mei: 1. ts'i (*ts'iet*): ki (*kiet*). 2. san (*səm*): kin (*kīəm*). 3. hi (*ɣiəd*): wei
 (*giwəd*).
Siao sing: 1. sing (*siəŋ*): cheng (*iēŋ*); tung (*tung*): kung (*kung*): t'ung (*d'ung*).
 2. mao (*mōg*): ch'ou (*dʰiōg*): yu (*ziōg*).
Kiang yu sī: 1. sī (*dzīəŋ*): yī (*ziəŋ*): yī (*ziəŋ*): hui (*ɣmwəŋ*). 2. chu (*i'io*): yü (*ziō*):
 yü (*ziō*): ch'u (*i'io*). 3. t'o (*d'ā*): kuo (*kwā*): kuo (*kwā*): ko (*kā*).
Ye yu sī kün: 1. kün (*kīwən*): ch'un (*i'iwən*); pao (*pōg*): yu (*ziōg*). 2. su (*suk*): lu
 (*luk*): shu (*sīuk*): yü (*ngiuk*). 3. t'uei (*t'wād*): shuei (*sīwad*): fei (*b'iwād*).
Ho pinung yi: 1. hua (*g'wā*): kü (*kio*). 2. li (*liəŋ*): tsī (*tsiəŋ*); 3. min (*mīən*): sun
 (*swən*).
Tsou yü: 1. kia (*kā*): pa (*pā*); hu (*g'o*): yü (*ngiwo*). 2. p'eng (*b'ung*): tsung (*tsung*);
 hu (*g'o*): yü (*ngiwo*).

PEI FENG.

Po chou: 1. chou (*i'ióg*): liu (*li'óg*): yu (*'ióg*): tsiu (*tsi'óg*): yu (*dʰi'óg*). 2. ju (*nīo*): nu
 (*no*); kü (*kīwag*): su (*sāg*). 3. shī (*dʰiāk*): si (*dzīāk*); chuan (*tʰiwan*): küan (*kīwan*):
 süan (*sīwan*). 4. ts'iao (*ts'ióg*): siao (*sīog*): shao (*sīog*): piao (*b'ióg*). 5. wei (*mīwər*):
 yi (*'iər*): fei (*pīwər*).

- L ü y i : 1. li (*liæg*): yì (*ziæg*). 2. shang (*djang*): wang (*mɿwang*). 3. sī (*sɿæg*): ch'ī (*d'ɿæg*): yu (*giüg*). 4. feng (*pium*): sin (*sɿəm*).
- Y en y en : 1. yü (*giwo*): ye (*dɿd*): yü (*giwo*). 2. hang (*g'ang*): tsiang (*tsiang*): kī (*g'ɿəp*): k'ī (*k'liəp*). 3. yin (*'ɿəm*): nan (*nəm*): sin (*sɿəm*). 4. yüan (*'iwen*): shen (*sɿɿən*): jen (*nɿɿən*).
- J i y ü e : 1. t'u (*t'o*): ch'u (*t'io*): ku (*ko*). 2. mao (*móg*): hao (*χóg*): pao (*póg*). 3. fang (*pɿwang*): liang (*liang*): wang (*mɿwang*). 4. ch'u (*t'iwət*): tsu (*tsiwət*): shu (*d'iwət*).
- C h u n g f e n g : 1. pao (*b'og*): siao (*sioeg*): ao (*ngog*): tao (*d'og*). 2. mai (*mleg*): lai (*læg*): sī (*sɿæg*). 3. yì (*'ied*): yì (*'ied*): tì (*tied*). 4. lei (*lwər*): huai (*g'wer*).
- K i k u : 1. t'ang (*t'áng*): ping (*pɿǎng*): hing (*g'ǎng*). 2. chung (*d'íong*): sung (*sóng*): ch'ung (*t'íong*). 3. ch'u (*t'io*): ma (*mǎ*): hia (*g'ǎ*). 4. k'o (*k'wát*): yüe (*d'iwət*): shou (*síog*): lao (*lóg*). 5. k'o (*k'wát*): huo (*g'wát*): sün (*sɿwɿən*): shen (*sɿɿən*).
- K ' a i f e n g : 1. nan (*nəm*): sin (*sɿəm*): yao (*'iog*): lao (*log*). 2. sin (*sɿɿən*): jen (*nɿɿən*). 3. hia (*g'ǎ*): k'u (*k'o*). 4. yin (*'ɿəm*): sin (*sɿəm*).
- H i u n g c h i : yü (*giwo*): tsu (*tsio*). 2. yin (*'ɿəm*): sin (*sɿəm*). 3. sī (*sɿæg*): lai (*læg*). 4. hing (*g'ǎng*): tsang (*tsǎng*).
- P a o y u k ' u y e : 1. ye (*dɿap*): shē (*dɿap*): li (*liad*): k'ī (*k'iad*). 2. ying (*dɿěng*): ming (*mɿěng*): kuei (*kɿwəg*): mu (*móg*). 3. yen (*ngan*): tan (*tán*): p'an (*p'wán*). 4. tsī (*tsiæg*): fou (*pɿüg*): fou (*pɿüg*): yu (*giüg*).
- K u f e n g : 1. feng (*pium*): sin (*sɿəm*): yü (*giwo*): nu (*no*): fei (*p'iwər*): t'ī (*t'liər*): wei (*giwər*): sī (*sɿər*). 2. ch'ī (*d'ɿər*): wei (*giwər*): k'ī (*g'ɿər*): tsi (*dz'ɿər*): tì (*d'ɿər*). 3. chī (*t'ɿæg*): yì (*ziæg*): kou (*ku*): hou (*g'u*). 4. chou (*t'íog*): yu (*d'íog*): k'iu (*g'íog*): kiu (*kíog*): wang (*mɿwang*): sang (*sáng*). 5. hū (*χíók*): ch'ou (*d'íog*): shou (*d'íog*): kü (*kíók*): fu (*p'íók*): yü (*d'íók*): tu (*d'ók*). 6. tung (*tóng*): k'ung (*g'íong*): huei (*g'wəd*): yì (*d'íad*): hī (*χíad*).
- S h i w e i : 1. wei (*mɿwər*): kuei (*kɿwər*): ku (*ko*): lu (*glág > glo*). 2. kung (*kíong*): chung (*tíong*).
- M a o k ' i u : 1. tsie (*tsiet*): jī (*nɿét*). 2. ch'u (*t'io*): yü (*ziog*): kiu (*kíüg*): yì (*ziæg*). 3. jung (*níong*): tung (*tung*): t'ung (*d'ung*). 4. tsī (*tsiæg*): er (*nɿæg*).
- K i e n h i : 1. wu (*mɿwo*): ch'u (*t'io*). 2. yü (*ngiwo*): wu (*mɿwo*): hu (*χo*): tsu (*tso*). 3. yüe (*d'íok*): tì (*d'íok*): tsüe (*tsíok*). 4. chen (*tsɿen*): ling, lien (*lieng, lien*): jen (*nɿɿən*).
- T s ' ü a n s h u e i : 1. k'ī (*g'ɿæg*): sī (*sɿæg*): kī (*kíæg*): mou (*mɿüg*). 2. tsi (*tsɿər*): (nɿər): tì (*d'ɿər*): tsī (*tsɿər*). 3. kan (*kán*): yen (*ngiǎn*): hia (*g'át*): mai (*mwad*): wei (*giwad*): hai (*g'ád*). 4. ts'üan (*dz'íwan*): t'an (*t'án*): ts'ao (*dz'óg*): yu (*d'íog*): yu (*'íog*).
- P e i m e n : 1. men (*mwən*): yin (*'ɿən*): p'in (*b'íen*): kien (*ken*): tsai (*tsæg*): chī (*t'íæg*): tsai (*tsæg*). 2. shī (*síék*): yì (*'íék*): tsē (*d'ěk*). 3. tui (*twər*): yì (*giwed*): ts'uei (*dz'wər*).
- P e i f e n g : 1. liang (*gliang*): fang (*p'wáng*): hing (*g'ǎng*): yü (*ziog*) or sü (*dzio*): tsü (*tsio*). 2. kie (*ker*): fei (*p'iwər*): kuei (*kɿwər*). 3. hu (*g'wo*): wu (*'o*): kü (*kíog*).
- T s i n g n ü : 1. ch'u (*t'íu*): yü (*ngiü*): ch'u (*d'íu*). 2. lüan (*liüan*): kuan (*kwán*): wei (*giwər*): t'ī (*d'ɿər*): mei (*mɿər*): yì (*giæg*): yì (*d'íæg*).
- S i n t ' a i : 1, 2. ts'ī (*ts'íər*): mī (*míər*): ts'uei (*ts'wər*): mei (*mwər*): sien (*sian*): t'ien (*d'íen*). 3. li (*lia*): shī (*sia*).
- E r t s i c h ' e n g c h o u : 1. king (*kíǎng*): yang (*ziǎng*). 2. shī (*d'íad*): hai (*g'ád*).

YUNG FENG.

- P o c h o u : 1. chou (*t'íog*): mao (*mog*): ho (*g'ǎ*): yì (*ngia*): t'o (*t'ǎ*): t'ien (*t'ien*): jen (*nɿɿən*).
2. t'sē (*tsɿək*): t'ē (*d'ǎk*): t'ē (*d'ǎk*).
- T s ' i a n g y u t s ' i : 1. sao (*sóg*): tao (*d'óg*): tao (*d'óg*): ch'ou (*t'íog*). 2. siang (*síang*): siang (*dzíang*): siang (*dzíang*): ch'ang (*d'íang*). 3. shu (*síuk*): tu (*d'uk*): ju (*níuk*).

- K ü n t s i k i e l a o :** 1. kia (*ka*): t'o (*d'á*): ho (*g'á*): yi (*ngia*): ho (*g'á*). 2. ti (*d'íok*): ti (*d'ieg*): t'i (*l'ieg*): si (*siek*): ti (*tieg*). 3. chan (*t'ian*): fan (*b'íwǎn*): yen (*ngan*): yüan (*g'íwǎn*).
- S a n g c h u n g :** 1. t'ang (*d'áng*): hiang (*χiang*): kiang (*k'iang*): shang (*d'íang*): chung (*t'ióng*): kung (*k'ióng*). 2. mo (*mek*): pei (*pæk*): yi (*d'íak*). 3. feng (*p'íung*): tung (*tung*): yung (*d'íung*).
- C h ' u n c h i p e n p e n :** 1. kiang (*k'iang*): liang (*liang*): hiung (*χ'iwǎng*). 2. kiang (*k'iang*): liang (*liang*): pen (*pwǎn*): kün (*k'íwǎn*).
- T i n g c h i f a n g c h u n g :** 1. chung (*t'ióng*): kung (*k'ióng*): jī (*n'íet*): shī (*s'íet*): li (*l'íet*): ts'í (*ts'íet*): sē (*s'iet*). 2. k'ü (*k'íu*): ch'u (*t'íu*): t'ang (*d'áng*): king (*k'íang*): sang (*s'ang*): tsang (*ts'ang*). 3. ling (*lieng*, also *lien?*): jen (*n'íen*): t'ien (*d'ien*): yüan (*'íwen*): ts'ien (*ts'ien*).
- T i t u n g :** 1. chí (*t'ier*): ti (*d'ier*). (2. rimes corrupted). 3. jen (*n'íen*): yin (*'íen*): sin (*s'ien*): ming (*m'íang*, also *m'íen?*).
- S i a n g s h u :** 1. p'í (*b'ia*): yi (*ngia*): wei (*gwia*). 2. ch'í (*t'íag*): chí (*t'íag*): chí (*t'íag*): sī (*d'íag*). 3. t'í (*t'íar*): lí (*liar*): lí (*liar*): sī (*s'iar*).
- K a n m a o :** 1. mao (*mog*): kiao (*k'óg*): pi (*b'íar*): sī (*s'iad*): pi (*p'iad*). 2. yü (*z'io*): tu (*to*): tsu (*tso*): wu (*ngo*): yü (*d'io*). 3. tsing (*ts'íeng*): ch'eng (*d'íeng*): chu (*t'íók*): lu (*l'íók*): ku (*k'ók*).
- T s a i c h ' i :** 1. k'ü (*k'íu*): hou (*g'u*): yu (*d'íog*): tsao (*dz'óg*): yu (*'íog*). 2. fan (*p'íwǎn*): yüan (*g'íwǎn*): tsi (*ts'iar*): pi (*p'iad*). 3. meng (*m'ang*): hing (*g'ang*): k'uang (*g'íwang*). 4. mo (*mek*): ki (*g'íak*): yu (*g'íug*): sī (*s'íag*): chí (*t'íag*).

WEI FENG.

- K ' i y ü :** 1. yi (*'ia*): ts'o (*ts'á*): mo (*mwá*): hien (*g'ǎn*): hūan (*χ'íwǎn*): hūan (*χ'íwǎn*). 2. ts'ing (*ts'íeng*): ying (*'ieng*): sing (*sieng*). 3. tsē (*ts'ek*): si (*siek*): pi (*p'íek*): ch'o (*t'íok*): küe (*k'ók*): hūe (*χ'íok*): yūe (*ng'íok*).
- K ' a o p ' a n :** 1. kien (*kan*): k'uan (*k'wǎn*): yen (*ng'ían*): hūan (*χ'íwǎn*). 2. o (*'á*): k'uo (*k'wá*): ko (*ká*): kuo (*kwá*). 3. lu (*l'íók*): chu (*d'íók*): su (*s'íók*): ku (*k'ók*).
- S h i j e n :** 1. k'í (*g'íar*): yi (*'íar*): ts'í (*ts'íar*): yi (*d'íar*): sī (*s'iar*). 2. t'í (*d'íar*): chí (*t'íar*): ts'í (*dz'íar*): sī (*s'iar*): mei (*m'iar*): ts'ien (*ts'íen*): p'an (*p'en*). 3. ao (*ngog*): kiao (*k'óg*): k'iao (*k'og*): piao (*p'íog*): ch'ao (*d'íog*): lao (*log*). 4. kuo (*kwát*): huo (*χ'wát*): po (*pwát*): kie (*g'íat*): nie (*ng'íat*): k'ie (*k'íat*).
- M e n g :** 1. ch'í (*t'íag*): sī (*s'íag*): mou (*m'íug*): k'í (*g'íag*): k'íu (*k'íug*): k'í (*g'íag*): mei (*mwag*): k'í (*g'íag*). 2. yüan (*g'íwǎn*): kuan (*k'uan*): kuan (*k'uan*): lien (*l'ian*): kuan (*k'uan*): yen (*ng'ían*): yen (*ng'ían*): ts'ien (*ts'ían*):. 3. lo (*glák*): jo (*n'íak*): shen (*d'íam*): tan (*t'am*): shuo (*s'íwat*): shuo (*s'íwat*). 4. yün (*g'íwen*): p'in (*b'íen*): shang (*s'íang*): shang (*d'íang*): shuang (*s'íang*): hing (*g'ang*): ki (*g'íak*): tē (*t'ak*). 5. lao (*log*): chao (*t'íog*): pao (*b'og*): siao (*s'íog*): tao (*d'og*). 6. yüan (*'íwǎn*): an (*ngán*): p'an (*p'wán*): yen (*'ían*): yen (*'an*): tan (*tán*): fan (*p'íwǎn*): sī (*s'íag*): tsai (*tsag*).
- C h u k a n :** 1. k'í (*g'íag*): sī (*s'íag*): chí (*t'íag*). 2. yu (*g'íug*): mu (*m'ag*). 3. tso (*tsá*): ts'o (*ts'á*): no (*nár*). 4. yu (*d'íog*): chou (*t'íog*): yu (*d'íog*): yu (*'íog*).
- H u a n l a n :** 1. chí (*t'íeg*): hui (*χ'íwǎg*): chí (*t'íeg*): sui (*dz'íwǎd*): ki (*g'íwǎd*). 2. ye (*d'íap*): shē (*s'íap*): kia (*kap*).
- H o k u a n g :** 1. hang (*g'ang*): wang (*m'íwang*): 2. tao (*tog*): chao (*t'íog*).
- P o h i :** 1. k'ie (*k'íat*): kie (*g'íat*): shu (*d'íu*): k'ü (*k'íu*). 2. tung (*tung*): p'eng (*b'ung*): jung (*d'íung*). 3. jī (*n'íet*): tsi (*dz'íet*). 4. pei (*pwǎg*): mei (*mwǎg*).
- Y u h u :** 1. liang (*liang*): shang (*d'íang*). 2. li (*liad*): tai (*tád*). 3. ts'ē (*ts'íak*): fu (*b'íüak*).
- M u k u a :** 1. kua (*kwá*): kü (*k'io*): pao (*p'óg*): hao (*χ'óg*). 2. t'ao (*d'og*): yao (*d'íog*). 3. li (*l'íag*): kiu (*k'íug*).

WANG FENG.

- Shu li: 1. li (*lia*): mi (*mia*); miao (*mïog*); yao (*dïog*); yu (*'ïôg*): k'iu (*g'ïôg*); t'ien (*t'ien*): jen (*nïên*). 2. suei (*dziwäd*): tsuei (*tsiüwäd*); 3. shī (*d'ïët*): ye (*'iet*).
- Kün tsī yü yi: 1. k'ī (*g'ïäg*): tsai (*tsäg*): shī (*d'ïäg*): lai (*läg*): sī (*sïäg*). 2. yüe (*ngiüät*): huo (*g'wät*): kie (*g'ïät*): kuo (*kwät*): k'o (*k'ät*).
- Kün tsī yang yang: 1. yang (*dïang*): huang (*g'wäng*): fang (*b'ïwang*). 2. yao (*dïog*): t'ao (*d'ôg*): ao (*ngog*).
- Yang chī shuci: 1. sin (*sïên*): shen (*sïên*); huai (*g'wer*): kwei (*kïwër*). 2. ch'ü (*ts'ïo*): fu (*pïwo*). 3. p'u (*b'wo*): hū (*χïo*).
- Chung ku yu t'uei: 1. kan (*kân*): t'an (*t'ân*): nan (*nân*). 2. siu (*sïôg*): siao (*siôg*): shu (*dïök*). 3. shī (*sïäp*): k'ī (*k'ïäp*): ki (*g'ïäp*).
- T'u yü an: 1. lo (*lä*): wei (*gwia*): li (*lia*): wo (*ngwä*). 2. fou (*b'ïôg*): tsao (*dz'ôg*): yu (*'ïôg*): kiao (*kôg*). 3. ch'ung (*t'ïung*): yung (*dïung*): hiung (*χïung*): ts'ung (*ts'ung*).
- Ko lei: 1. lei (*liwër*): ti (*d'ïär*): hu (*χo*): fu (*b'ïwo*): ku (*ko*). 2. sī (*dz'ïäg*): mu (*mäg*): yu (*gïüg*). 3. ch'un (*d'ïwän*): k'un (*kwän*): wen (*mïwän*).
- Ts'ai ko: 1. ko (*kät*): yüe (*ngiüät*). 2. siao (*siôg*): ts'iu (*ts'ïôg*). 3. ai (*ngäd*): suei (*sïwäd*).
- Ta kü: 1. hien (*g'lam*): t'an (*t'âm*): kan (*kâm*). 2. t'un (*t'wän*): men (*mwän*): pen (*pwän*). 3. shī (*sïët*): hüe (*g'iwet*): jī (*nïët*).
- K'iu chung yu ma: 1. ma (*ma*): tsie (*tsïa*): tsie (*tsïa*): shī (*sïa*). 2. mo (*mek*): kuo (*kwäk*): shī (*d'ïäk*). 3. li (*liäg*): tsī (*tsïäg*): tsī (*tsïäg*): kiu (*kïüg*).

CHENG FENG.

- Tsī yi: 1. yi (*ngia*): wei (*gwia*): kuan (*kwân*): ts'an (*ts'ân*). 2. hao (*χôg*): tsao (*dz'ôg*). 3. si (*dzïäk*): tso (*tsäk*).
- Ts'iang Chung tsī: 1. li (*liäg*): k'ī (*k'ïäg*): mu (*mäg*): huai (*g'wer*): wei (*'ïwër*). 2. ts'iang (*dz'ïang*): sang (*säng*): hiung (*χïwäng*). 3. yüan (*gïwän*): t'an (*d'ân*): yen (*ngïän*).
- Shu yü t'ien: 1. t'ien (*d'ien*): jen (*nïên*): jen (*nïên*). 2. shou (*sïôg*): tsiu (*tsïôg*): hao (*χôg*). 3. ye (*dïä*): ma (*mä*): wu (*mïwo*).
- T'ai shu yü t'ien: 1. ma (*mä*): tsu (*tsö*): wu (*mïwo*): kü (*kïo*): hu (*χo*): so (*sïo*): ju (*nïo*). 2. huang (*g'wäng*): siang (*sïang*): hang (*g'äng*): yang (*dïang*): shè (*d'ïägg* > *d'ïo'*): yü (*ngïo*): k'ung (*k'ung*): sung (*sung*). 3. pao (*pôg*): shou (*sïôg*): shou (*sïôg*): fou (*b'ïôg*): man (*man*): han (*χän*): ping (*pïäng*): kung (*kïüng*).
- Ts'ing jen: 1. p'eng (*b'äng*): peng (*päng*): ying (*'ïäng*): siang (*dzïang*). 2. siao (*sïog*): piao (*pïog*): k'iao (*g'ïog*): yao (*dïog*). 3. chu (*d'ïök*): t'ao (*d'ôg*): ch'ou (*t'ïôg*): hao (*χôg*).
- Kao k'iu: 1. ju (*nïu*): hou (*g'u*): yü (*dïu*). 2. shī (*sïäk*): li (*liäk*): chī (*d'ïäk*). 3. yen (*'an*): ts'an (*ts'ân*): yen (*ngïän*).
- Tsum ta lu: 1. lu (*gläg* > *glo'*): k'ü (*k'ïab* > *k'ïo'*): ku (*ko*). 2. shou (*sïôg*): ch'ou (*d'ïôg*): hao (*χôg*).
- Nü yüe ki ming: 1. tan (*tân*): lan (*glân*): yen (*ngan*). 2. kia (*ka*): yi (*ngia*): tsiu (*tsïôg*): lao (*lôg*): hao (*χôg*). 3. lai (*läg*): tseng (*dz'äng*): shun (*d'ïwän*): wen (*mïwän*): hao (*χôg*): pao (*pôg*).
- Yu nü t'ung kü: 1. kü (*kïo*): hua (*g'wä*): kü (*kïo*): tu (*to*): siang (*dzïang*): kiang (*kïang*). 2. hing (*g'äng*): ying (*'ïäng*): siang (*dzïang*): tsiang (*tsïang*): kiang (*kïang*): wang (*mïwang*).
- Shan yu fu su: 1. su (*so*): hua (*g'wä*): tu (*to*): tsü (*tsïo*). 2. sung (*dzïung*): lung (*liung*): ch'ung (*t'ïông*): t'ung (*d'ung*).

- T' o h i:** 5. t'o (*t'ák*): po (*pák*); ch'uei (*t'wia*): ho (*g'wá*). 2. p'iao (*p'íog*): yao (*'íog*).
K i a o t' u n g: 1. yen (*ngiǎn*): ts'an (*ts'án*). 2. shī (*d'íak*): si (*síak*).
K' i e n s h a n g: 1. chen (*tsien*): jen (*níĕn*). 2. wei (*giwæg*): shī (*də'íæg*).
F e n g: 1. feng (*p'íung*): hiang (*g'úng*): sung (*sung*). 2. ch'ang (*t'íang*): t'ang (*d'áng*):
 tsiang (*tsiang*). 3. shang (*d'íang*): hing (*g'áng*). 4. yi (*'íar*): kuei (*kíwær*).
T u n g m e n c h i s h a n: 1. shan (*d'ian*): fan (*píwǎn*): yüan (*giwǎn*). 2. li (*lǐĕt*):
 shī (*síĕt*): tsi (*tsíĕt*).
F e n g y ū: 1. ts'i (*ts'iar*): kie (*ker*): yi (*díar*). 2. siao (*sióg*): kiao (*klóg*): ch'ou (*t'lióg*).
 3. huai (*χmwæg*): yi (*ziæg*): tsī (*tsíæg*): hi (*χíæg*).
T s i k i n: 1. kin (*kien*): sin (*síem*): yin (*'iem*). 2. pei (*b'wæg*): sī (*síæg*): lai (*'læg*). 3.
 t'a (*t'át*): k'üe (*k'íwǎt*): yüe (*ngíwǎt*).
Y a n g c h i s h u e i: 1. shuei (*síwær*): ti (*d'iar*): ch'u (*ts'íog*): ju (*níog*). 2. sin (*síĕn*):
 jen (*níĕn*): sin (*síĕn*).
C h' u k' i t u n g m e n: 1. men (*mæn*): yün (*giwæn*): ts'un (*dz'wæn*): kin (*kien*): yün
(giwæn). 2. tu (*to*): t'u (*d'o*): tsü (*tsíog*): lü (*líog*): yü (*ngíwo*).
Y e y u w a n t s' a o: 1. t'uan (*d'wǎn*): yüan (*'íwǎn*): yüan (*ngíwǎn*). 2. j'ang (*níang*):
 yang (*d'iang*): tsang (*tsáng*).
C h e n W e i: 1. huan (*χwán*): kien (*kǎn*): hu (*g'o*): tsü (*tsíog*): hu (*g'o*): lo (*glák*): hüe
(χíok): yüe (*giók*). 2. ts'ing (*ts'íĕng*): ying (*díĕng*).

TS' I FENG.

- K i m i n g:** 1. ming (*míĕng*): ying (*díĕng*): ming (*míĕng*): sheng (*síĕng*). 2. ming
(míǎng): ch'ang (*t'íang*): ming (*míǎng*): kuang (*kwáng*). 3. hung (*χmwæng*): meng
(miúng): tseng (*tsəng*).
S ū a n: 1. süan (*dziwan*): kien (*kǎn*): kien (*kian*): huan (*χíwan*). 2. mou (*míog*): tao
(d'óg): mu (*móg*): hao (*χóg*). 3. ch'ang (*t'íang*): yang (*d'iang*): lang (*láng*): tsang
(tsáng).
C h u: 1. chu (*d'íog*): su (*so*): hua (*g'wá*). 2. t'ing (*d'íeng*): ts'ing (*ts'íeng*): ying (*'íĕng*).
 3. t'ang (*d'áng*): huang (*g'wáng*): ying (*'íǎng*).
T u n g f a n g c h i j i: 1. jī (*níĕt*): shī (*síĕt*): shī (*síĕt*): tsi (*tsíĕt*). 2. yüe (*ngíwǎt*):
 t'a (*t'át*): t'a (*t'át*): fa (*píwǎt*).
T u n g f a n g w e i m i n g: 1. ming (*míǎng*): shang (*d'íang*): tao (*tog*): shao (*d'íog*).
 2. hi (*χíar*): yi (*'íar*): tien (*tien*): ling (*líĕng*, *liĕn*). 3. pu (*pwo*): kü (*kíwo*): ye (*ziæg*):
 mo (*mǎg*).
N a n s h a n: 1. ts'uei (*dz'wær*): suei (*sníwær*): kuei (*kíwær*): kuei (*kíwær*): huai (*g'wer*).
 2. liang (*líang*): tang (*d'áng*): shuang (*súng*): yung (*díung*): ts'ung (*dz'íung*). 3. ho
(g'á): ho (*g'á*): mu (*mæg*): mu (*mæg*): ku (*kók*): kü (*kíók*). 4. k'o (*k'ák*): tē (*ták*): tē
(ták): ki (*g'íak*).
F u t' i e n: 1. tien (*d'ien*): jen (*níĕn*): kiao (*kíog*): tao (*tog*). 2. kie (*kíat*): ta (*tát*).
 3. lüan (*líwan*): kuan (*kuan*): kien (*kian*): pien (*b'ian*).
L u l i n g: 1. ling (*líĕng*, *liĕn*): jen (*níĕn*): 2. huan (*g'wan*): k'üan (*g'íwan*): 3. mei
(mwæg): ts'ai (*ts'æg*).
P i k o u: 1. kuan (*kwen*): yün (*giwæn*). 2. sü (*dziog*): yü (*giwo*). 3. wei (*díwær*): shuei
(síwær).
T s a i k' ü: 1. p'o (*p'ák*): k'uo (*k'wák*): si (*dziǎk*). 2. tsi (*tsiar*): ni (*níar*): ti (*d'iar*).
 3. shang (*síang*): pang (*páng*): tang (*d'áng*): siang (*dziang*). 4. t'ao (*t'óg*): piao
(piog): ao (*ngog*).
Y i t s i e: 1. ch'ang (*t'íang*): ch'ang (*d'íang*): yang (*d'iang*): ts'iang (*ts'íang*): tsang
(tsáng). 2. ming (*míĕng*): ts'ing (*ts'íĕng*): ch'eng (*d'íĕng*): cheng (*t'íĕng*): sheng (*séng*).
 3. lüan (*líwan*): yüan (*'íwǎn*): süan (*síwan*): kuan (*kwán*): fan (*píwǎn*): luan (*lwán*).

WEI FENG.

- K o k ü : 1. shuang (*siang*): shang (*d'iang*); ki (*k'æk*): fu (*b'üük*). 2. t'i (*d'ieg*): pi (*b'jæg*): t'i (*t'ieg*): ts'i (*ts'jæg*).
- F e n t s ü j u : 1. ju (*n'io*): mu (*mág* > *mo'*): tu (*d'ág* > *d'o'*): lu (*glág* > *glo'*). 2. fang (*piwang*): sang (*sáng*): ying (*iǎng*): hang (*g'áng*). 3. k'ü (*k'üuk*): sü (*dziuk*): yü (*ngiuk*): tsu (*dz'uk*).
- Y ü a n y u t ' a o : 1. t'ao (*d'og*): hiao (*g'ög*): yao (*d'og*): kiao (*k'og*): tsai (*tsæg*): ki (*k'æg*): ch'i (*t'æg*): s'i (*s'æg*). 2. ki (*k'æk*): sh'i (*d'æk*): kuo (*kwæk*): ki (*g'æk*).
- C h i h u : 1. hu (*g'o*): fu (*b'üwo*): ts'i (*ts'æg*): yi (*ziæg*): ch'i (*t'æg*). 2. k'i (*k'æg*): mu (*mæg*): ki (*k'wed*): mei (*m'ied*): k'i (*k'ied*). 3. kang (*káng*): hiung (*chiwǎng*): ti (*d'ier*): kie (*ker*): s'i (*s'ær*).
- S h i m u c h i k i e n : 1. kien (*kǎn*): hien (*g'ǎn*): huan (*g'wan*). 2. wai (*ngwád*): yi (*ziad*): sh'i (*d'iad*).
- F a t ' a n : 1. t'an (*d'án*): kan (*kán*): lien (*lián*): ch'an (*d'ian*): huan (*χwán*): ts'an (*ts'án*). 2. fu (*piük*): ts'ê (*ts'æk*): ch'i (*d'æk*): yi (*'æk*): t'ê (*d'æk*): sh'i (*d'æk*). 3. lun (*liwǎn*): ch'un (*d'iwǎn*): lun (*liwǎn*): k'ün (*k'iwǎn*): ch'un (*d'iwǎn*): sun (*swǎn*).
- S h i s h u : 1. shu (*s'io*): shu (*s'io*): ju (*n'io*): ku (*ko*): ju (*n'io*): t'u (*t'o*): so (*s'io*). 2. mo (*mek*): tê (*tæk*): kuo (*kwæk*): ch'i (*d'æk*). 3. miao (*m'og*): lao (*log*): kiao (*kög*): hao (*g'og*).

T'ANG FENG.

- S i s o : 1. mu (*mág* > *mo'*): ch'u (*d'io*): kü (*k'io*): kü (*k'üwo*). 2. sh'i (*d'iad*): mai (*mwad*): wai (*ngwád*): kuei (*k'iwad*). 3. hui (*chióg*): t'ao (*t'óg*): yu (*'óg*): hui (*chióg*).
- S h a n y u o u : 1. ou (*'u*): yü (*d'iu*): lü (*glü*): k'ü (*k'ü*): yü (*d'iu*). 2. k'ao (*k'óg*): niu (*n'óg*): sao (*sóg*): k'ao (*k'óg*): pao (*póg*). 3. ts'i (*ts'jët*): li (*liët*): sê (*s'iet*): j'i (*n'jët*): sh'i (*s'jët*).
- Y a n g c h i s h u e i : 1. tso (*tsdk*): po (*pák*): wu (*'ok*): lo (*glák*). 2. kao (*kóg*): siu (*s'óg*): hu (*g'ók*): yu (*'óg*). 3. lin (*lién*): ming (*m'ǎng*, *m'jén*): jen (*n'jén*).
- T s i a o l i a o : 1. sheng (*s'iang*): p'eng (*b'ang*): liao (*lióg*): t'iao (*d'ióg*). 2. kü (*k'iók*): tu (*tók*).
- C h ' o n m o n : 1. sin (*s'jén*): t'ien (*t'ien*): jen (*n'jén*). 2. ch'u (*ts'ü*): yü (*ngü*): hou (*g'u*). 3. ch'u (*ts'io*): hu (*g'o*): ch'ê (*t'ida*).
- T i t u : 1. tu (*d'o*): sü (*s'io*): kü (*k'üwo*): fu (*b'üwo*): pi (*b'jær*): ts'i (*ts'jær*). 2. tsing (*ts'jæng*): k'üung (*g'iwǎng*): sing (*s'jæng*).
- K a o k ' i u : 1. k'ü (*k'iab* > *k'io'*): kü (*k'io*): ku (*ko*). 2. siu (*dzióg*): kiu (*k'ióg*): hao (*χóg*).
- P a o y ü : 1. yü (*giwo*): hü (*chiwo*): ku (*ko*): shu (*s'io*): hu (*g'o*): so (*s'io*). 2. yi (*giæk*): ki (*k'æk*): tsi (*ts'æk*): sh'i (*d'æk*): ki (*g'æk*). 3. hang (*g'áng*): sang (*sáng*): liang (*liang*): ch'ang (*d'iang*): ch'ang (*d'iang*).
- W u y i : 1. ts'i (*ts'jët*): ki (*k'jët*). 2. liu (*liók*): yü (*'ók*).
- J u t i c h i t u : 1. tso (*tsá*): wo (*ngá*): hao (*χóg*): s'i (*d'jæg*). 2. chou (*t'ióg*): yu (*d'ióg*).
- K o s h e n g : 1. ch'u (*ts'io*): ye (*d'ida*): ch'u (*t'io*). 2. ki (*k'æk*): yü (*giwæk*): si (*s'æk*). 3. ts'an (*ts'án*): lan (*glán*): tan (*tán*). 4. ye (*ziag* > *z'io'*): kü (*k'io*). 5. j'i (*n'jët*): sh'i (*s'jët*).
- T s ' a i l i n g : 1. ling (*lieng*, *lien*): tien (*tien*): sin (*s'jén*): chan (*t'ian*): jan (*n'ian*): yen (*ngjǎn*): yen (*gian*). 2. k'u (*k'o*): hia (*g'á*): yü (*z'io*). 3. feng (*p'jüng*): tung (*tung*): ts'ung (*dz'jüng*).

TS'IN FENG.

- K ü l i n :** 1. lin (*liên*): tien (*tien*): ling (*liêng, liên*). 2. ts'i (*ts'iet*): li (*liét*): sê (*siet*): tie (*d'iet*). 3. sang (*sâng*): yang (*d'iang*): huang (*g'wâng*): wang (*m'iwang*).
- S ī t ' i e :** 1. fou (*b'îóg*): shou (*s'îóg*): shou (*îóg*). 2. shī (*d'îák*): huo (*g'wāk*). 3. yüan (*g'iwän*): hien (*g'än*): piao (*pîog*): hiao (*χîog*).
- S i a o j u n g :** 1. shou (*îóg*): chou (*tîóg*): sū (*dziuk*): ku (*kuk*): chu (*t'üog*): yü (*ngiuk*): k'ü (*k'îuk*). 2. fou (*b'îóg*): shou (*îóg*): chung (*t'îóng*): ts'an (*ts'am*): ho (*g'ap*): na (*nep*): yi (*'îep*): k'i (*g'îeg*): chī (*t'îeg*). 3. kün (*g'iwän*): tui (*d'wær*): yün (*g'iwän*): ying (*'îeng*): kung (*k'üng*): t'eng (*d'eng*): hing (*χîeng*): yin (*'îem*).
- K i e n k i a :** 1. ts'ang (*ts'âng*): shuang (*s'iang*): fang (*p'iwang*): ch'ang (*d'iang*): yang (*'iang*). 2. ts'i (*ts'iar*): hī (*χiar*): mei (*m'iar*): tsī (*ts'iar*): ch'ī (*d'iar*). 3. ts'ai (*ts'eg*): yi (*ziég*): sī (*d'z'ieg*): yu (*g'üog*): chī (*t'îeg*).
- C h u n g n a n :** 1. yu (*g'üog*): mei (*mwæg*): chī (*t'îeg*): k'iu (*g'îóg*): tsai (*tsæg*). 2. t'ang (*d'âng*): shang (*d'iang*): ts'iang (*ts'iang*): wang (*m'iwang*).
- H u a n g m i a o :** 1. ki (*k'îak*): si (*s'îak*): t'ê (*d'æk*): hüe (*g'iwet*): li (*liét*): t'ien (*t'ien*): jen (*n'ien*): shen (*s'ien*). 2. sang (*sâng*): hang (*g'âng*): hang (*g'âng*): fang (*b'iwang*). 3. ch'u (*ts'io*): hu (*χo*): hu (*χo*): yü (*ngio*).
- C h ' e n f e n g :** 1. feng (*p'ium*): lin (*gliem*): k'in (*k'iem*): ho (*g'á*): to (*tá*). 2. li (*liok*): po (*pök*): lo (*glák*). 3. ti (*d'iad*): suei (*dziwäd*): tsuei (*tsiwäd*).
- W u y i :** 1. yi (*'iar*): shī (*s'iar*): p'ao (*b'óg*): mao (*m'îog*): k'iu (*g'îóg*). 2. tsê (*d'æk*): ki (*k'îák*): tso (*tsák*). 3. shang (*d'iang*): ping (*p'iang*): hing (*g'âng*).
- W e i y a n g :** 1. yang (*d'iang*): huang (*g'wâng*). 2. sī (*s'ieg*): pei (*b'wæg*).
- K ' ü a n y ü :** 1. k'ü (*g'io*): yü (*d'io*): yü (*zio*). 2. kuei (*k'iwæg*): pao (*p'óg*).

CH'EN FENG.

- Y ü a n k ' i u :** 1. tang (*d'âng*): shang (*d'iang*): wang (*m'iwang*). 2. ku (*ko*): hia (*g'á*): hia (*g'á*): yü (*g'üo*). 3. fou (*p'îóg*): tao (*d'óg*): tao (*d'óg*).
- T u n g m e n c h ī f e n :** 1. hū (*χüo*): hia (*g'á*). 2. ts'o (*ts'á*): ma (*ma*): so (*sá*). 3. shī (*d'iad*): mai (*mwäd*): k'iao (*g'îog*): tsiao (*tsióg*).
- H e n g m e n :** 1. ch'ī (*d'iar*): ki (*k'ier*). 2. fang (*b'iwang*): kiang (*k'iang*). 3. li (*liæg*): tsī (*tsiæg*).
- T u n g m e n c h ī c h ' ī :** 1. ch'ī (*d'ia*): ma (*ma*): ko (*ká*). 2. chu (*d'io*): yü (*ngio*). 3. kien (*kan*): yen (*ngiän*).
- T u n g m e n c h ī y a n g :** 1. yang (*d'iang*): tsang (*tsâng*): huang (*g'wâng*). 2. fei (*p'iwäd*): chī (*t'iad*).
- M u m e n :** 1. sī (*s'ieg*): chī (*t'ieg*): yi (*ziæg*): yi (*ziæg*). 2. tsuei (*dziwäd*): suei (*s'iwäd*; this is Sü Miao's variant and reading). 3. ku (*ko*): yü (*d'io*).
- F a n g y u t s ' ü e c h ' a o :** 1. ch'ao (*dz'ög*): t'iao (*d'îog*): tao (*tog*). 2. p'ī (*b'iek*): yi (*ngliék*): t'ī (*t'iek*).
- Y ü e c h ' u :** 1. kiao (*k'îog*): liao (*liog*): kiao (*g'îog*): ts'iao (*ts'îog*). 2. kao (*kôg*): liu (*lióg*): yu (*'îóg*): sao (*sóg*). 3. chao (*t'îog*): liao (*liog*): shao (*d'îog*): ts'ao (*ts'og*).
- C h u l i n :** 1. lin (*gliem*): nan (*nem*). 2. ma (*má*): ye (*d'á*). 3. kü (*k'iu*): chu (*t'iu*).
- T s ê p i :** 1. pi (*piä*): ho (*g'á*): ho (*g'á*): wei (*gwia*): t'o (*d'á*). 2. kien (*kän*): k'üan (*g'iwän*): yüan (*'iwän*). 3. tan (*d'am*): yen (*ngiäm*): chen (*t'iem*).

KUEI FENG.

- K a o k ' i u :** 1. yao (*d'îog*): ch'ao (*d'îog*): tao (*tog*). 2. siang (*dziang*): t'ang (*d'âng*): shang (*s'iang*). 3. kao (*kog*): yao (*d'îog*): tao (*d'og*).

Su kuan: 1. kuan (*kwán*): luan (*luán*): t'uan (*d'wán*). 2. yi (*'iər*): pei (*pjər*): kwei (*kjwər*). 3. pi (*pjět*): kie (*kiet*): yi (*'jět*).

Si yu ch'ang ch'u: 1. chī (*tjěg*): chī (*tjěg*). 2. hua (*g'wá*): kia (*ká*). 3. shī (*d'jět*): shī (*sjět*).

Fei feng: 1. fa (*pjwăt*): k'ie (*k'iat*): ta (*tát*). 2. piao (*pjog*): p'iao (*p'jog*): tiao (*tjog*). 3. sin (*dzjem*): yin (*'jem*).

TS'AO FENG.

Fou yu: 1. yü (*giwo*): ch'u (*tj'jo*): ch'u (*t'jo*). 2. yi (*gjak*): fu (*b'jũk*): si (*sjæk*). 3. yüe (*djwat*): süe (*sjwat*): shuei (*sjwad*).

Hou jen: 1. tuei (*twád*): fei (*pjwəd*). 2. yi (*gjak*): fu (*b'jũk*). 3. tou (*tu*): kou (*ku*). 4. wei (*'wád*): wei (*'jwəd*): yüan (*'iwăn*): lüan (*ljwan*): tsi (*tsjər*): ki (*kjər*).

Shī kiu: 1. ts'i (*ts'jět*): yi (*'jět*): yi (*'jět*): kie (*kiet*). 2. mei (*mwæg*): sī (*sjæg*): sī (*sjæg*): k'i (*g'jæg*). 3. ki (*kjæk*): t'ê (*t'æk*): t'ê (*t'æk*): kuo (*kwæk*). 4. chen (*tsjien*): jen (*njien*): nien (*nien*).

Hia ts'üan: 1. ts'üan (*dz'jwan*): t'an (*t'án*): lang (*láng*): king (*kljäng*). 2. siao (*sióg*): chou (*tjóg*). 3. shī (*sjər*): shī (*sjər*). 4. kao (*kog*): lao (*log*).

PIN FENG.

Ts'i yüe: 1. huo (*χwâr*): yi (*'jər*): fa (*pjwăt*): lie (*ljat*): ho (*g'át*): suei (*sjwad*): sī (*dzjæg*): chī (*tjæg*): tsī (*tsjæg*): mu (*mæg*): hi (*χjæg*). 2. yang (*djang*): keng (*käng*): k'uang (*k'jwang*): hing (*g'äng*): sang (*säng*): ch'i (*d'jər*): k'i (*g'jər*): pei (*pjər*): kwei (*kjwər*). 3. huo (*χwâr*): wei (*gjwər*): sang (*säng*): ts'iang (*ts'jang*): yang (*djang*): sang (*säng*): huang (*g'wäng*): yang (*djang*): shang (*djang*): kü (*kiwek*): tsi (*tsiek*). 4. yao (*'jog*): t'iao (*d'jóg*): huo (*g'wák*): t'ô (*t'ák*): ho (*g'lák*): li (*ljæg*): k'iu (*g'jóg*): t'ung (*d'ung*): kung (*kung*): tsung (*tsung*): kung (*kung*). 5. ku (*ko*): yü (*giwo*): ye (*djád*): yü (*giwo*): hu (*g'o*): hia (*g'á*): shu (*sjó*): hu (*g'o*): ch'u (*t'jo*). 6. yü (*'jók*): shu (*sjók*): tsao (*tsóg*): tao (*d'óg*): tsiu (*tsjóg*): shou (*d'jóg*): kua (*kwá*): hu (*g'o*): ts'ü (*ts'jo*): ch'u (*t'jo*): fu (*pjwo*). 7. pu (*pwo*): kia (*ká*): lu (*gljók*): mo (*mwek*): t'ung (*d'ung*): kung (*kung*): mao (*móg*): t'ao (*d'óg*): wu (*'uk*): ku (*kuk*). 8. ch'ung (*d'jông*): yin (*'jem*): tsao (*tsóg*): kiu (*kjóg*): shuang (*sjang*): ch'ang (*d'jang*): hiang (*χjang*): yang (*zjang*): t'ang (*d'äng*): kuang (*kwäng*): kiang (*kjang*).

Ch'i yao: 1. yao (*gjog*): tsī (*tsjæg*): en (*'ən*): k'in (*g'jən*): min (*mjən*). 2. yü (*giwo*): t'u (*t'ó*): hu (*g'o*): yü (*djío*). 3. kü (*kjo*): t'u (*d'ó*): tsu (*tso*): t'u (*d'ó*): kia (*ká*). 4. ts'iao (*dz'jog*): siao (*sióg*): k'iao (*g'jog*): yao (*djog*): hiao (*χjog*).

Tung shan: 1. shan (*sán*): kwei (*kjwər*): tung (*tung*): meng (*mung*): kwei (*kjwər*): pei (*pjər*): yi (*'jər*): mei (*mwər*): shu (*d'jũk*): su (*sjók*): ye (*djád*): hia (*g'á*). 2. shī (*d'jět*): shī (*sjět*): yü (*giwo*): hu (*g'o*): ch'ang (*d'jang*): hing (*g'äng*): wei (*'jwər*): huai (*g'wer*). 3. tie (*d'iet*): shī (*sjět*): chī (*tjět*): chī (*tjět*): sin (*sjěn*): nien (*nien*). 4. fei (*pjwər*): kwei (*kjwər*): yü (*giwo*): ma (*má*): li (*lia*): yi (*ngia*): kia (*ka*): ho (*g'á*).

P'ofu: 1. ts'iang (*ts'jang*): huang (*g'wäng*): tsiang (*tsjang*). 2. ki (*g'ia*): wo (*ngwá*): kia (*ka*). 3. k'iu (*g'jóg*): ts'iu (*dz'jóg*): hui (*χjóg*).

Fako: 1. k'ô (*k'æk*): tê (*tæk*). 2. yüan (*giwăn*): tsien (*dz'jien*).

Kiu yü: 1. fang (*b'jwang*): shang (*djang*). 2. chu (*tjío*): so (*sjío*): ch'u (*t'jo*). 3. lu (*ljók*): fu (*bjók*): su (*sjók*). 4. yi (*'jər*): kwei (*kjwər*): pei (*pjər*).

Lang po: 1. hu (*g'o*): fu (*pjwo*): wei (*mjwər*): ki (*kjər*). 2. hu (*g'o*): fu (*pjwo*): hia (*g'á*).

LU MING.

- L u m i n g**: 1. ming (*mǐng*): p'ing (*b'ing*): sheng (*sǐng*); huang (*g'wǎng*): tsiang (*tsiang*): hing (*g'ǎng*). 2. hao (*χog*): chao (*t'io*): t'iao (*t'io*): hiao (*g'ǒg*): ao (*ngog*). 3. k'in (*g'iam*): k'in (*g'iam*): tan (*təm*): sin (*siam*).
- S i m u**: 1. fei (*p'iwər*): ch'i (*d'iar*): kwei (*k'iwər*): pei (*p'iar*). 2. fei (*p'iwər*): kwei (*k'iwər*): ma (*mǎ*): ku (*ko*): ch'u (*t'io*). 3. hia (*g'ǎ*): hū (*χiwo*): ku (*ko*): fu (*b'iwō*). 4. chī (*t'æg*): k'i (*k'æg*): mu (*mæg*). 4. ts'in (*ts'iam*): shen (*siam*).
- H u a n g h u a n g c h é h u a**: 1. hua (*g'ǎ*): fu (*p'iwō*): si (*dzǐap*): ki (*g'ǐap*). 2. k'ü (*k'iu*): ju (*n'iu*): k'ü (*k'iu*): tsü (*tsiu*). 3. k'i (*g'æg*): sī (*sæg*): mou (*m'ü*). 4. lo (*glák*): jo (*n'jak*): to (*d'ák*). 5. yin (*'ien*): kün (*k'üen*): sün (*s'üen*).
- C h' a n g t i**: 1. wei (*g'iwər*): ti (*d'iar*). 2. wei (*'iwər*): huai (*g'wer*): p'ou (*b'ug*): k'iu (*g'ǐog*). 3. yüan (*ng'iwǎn*): nan (*nán*): t'an (*t'án*). 4. (text uncertain). 5. p'ing (*b'ǐng*): ning (*nieng*): sheng (*sǐng*). 6. tou (*d'u*): wu (?): kü (*g'iu*): ju (*n'iu*). 7. ho (*g'ǐap*): hi (*χǐap*): k'in (*g'iam*): tan (*təm*). 8. kia (*kǎ*): nu (*no*): t'u (*d'o*): hu (*g'o*).
- F a m u**: 1. cheng (*tǐng*): ying (*'ǐng*): ku (*kuk*): mu (*muk*): sheng (*s'ǐng*): sheng (*s'ǐng*): sheng (*sǐng*): p'ing (*b'ǐng*). 2. hu (*χo*): sü (*dzio*): chu (*d'io*): fu (*b'iwō*): ku (*ko*): sao (*sóg*): kwei (*k'iwog*): mu (*móg*): kiu (*g'ǐog*): kiu (*g'ǐog*). 3. fan (*p'iwǎn*): yen (*g'ian*): tsien (*dz'ian*): yüan (*g'iwǎn*): k'ien (*k'ian*): sü (*sio*): hu (*g'o*): ku (*ko*): wu (*m'iwō*): hia (*g'ǎ*): sü (*sio*).
- T' i e n p a o**: 1. ku (*ko*): ch'u (*d'io*): shu (*s'iwag > s'iwō*). 2. ku (*kuk*): lu (*luk*): tsu (*tsiuk*). 3. hing (*χǐang*): ling (*lǐang*): tseng (*tsǐng*). 4. hiang (*χǐang*): ch'ang (*d'ǐang*): wang (*g'iwang*): kiang (*k'iang*). 5. fu (*p'ǐuk*): shī (*d'ǐak*): tē (*tǎk*). 6. heng (*g'ǐang*): sheng (*s'ǐang*): peng (*pǐng*): ch'eng (*d'ǐang*): shou (*d'ǐog*): mou (*m'ǐog*).
- T s' a i w e i**: 1. wei (*m'iwər*): kwei (*k'iwər*): tso (*tsák*): mu (*mág*): kia (*kǎ*): ku (*ko*): kü (*k'io*): ku (*ko*). 2. jou (*n'ǐog*): yu (*'ǐog*): lie (*lǐat*): k'o (*k'át*): ting (*d'ǐeng*): p'ing (*p'ǐng*). 3. kang (*káng*): yang (*d'ǐang*): ku (*ko*): ch'u (*t'io*): kiu (*k'ü*): lai (*lǎg*). 4. hua (*g'wǎ*): kü (*k'io*): ye (*ng'ǐap*): tsie (*dz'ǐap*). 5. k'uei (*g'iwər*): yi (*'ǐar*): fei (*b'iwər*): yi (*g'ǐak*): fu (*b'ǐuk*): kie (*keg*): ki (*k'ǐak*). 6. yi (*'ǐar*): fei (*p'iwər*): ch'i (*d'iar*): ki (*k'ier*): pei (*p'iar*): ai (*'ar*).
- C h' u k ü**: 1. kü (*k'io*): so (*sio*): fu (*p'iwō*): mu (*m'ǐok*): lai (*lǎg*): tsai (*dz'ǐag*): ki (*k'ǐak*). 2. kiao (*kǒg*): chao (*d'ǐog*): mao (*mog*): chao (*d'ǐog*): ts'iao (*ts'ǐog*): pei (*b'wǎd*): tsuei (*dz'ǐwǎd*). 3. fang (*p'iwang*): pang (*pǎng*): yang (*'ǐang*): fang (*p'iwang*): siang (*snǐang*). 4. hua (*g'wǎ*): t'u (*d'o*): kü (*k'io*): shu (*s'io*). 5. ch'ung (*d'ǐong*): chung (*t'ǐong*): ch'ung (*t'ǐong*): kiang (*kǐng*): chung (*d'ǐong*): jung (*n'ǐong*). 6. ch'i (*d'iar*): ts'i (*ts'iar*): kie (*ker*): k'i (*g'ier*): kwei (*k'iwər*): yi (*d'iar*).
- T i t u**: 1. tu (*d'o*): ku (*ko*): shī (*d'ǐēt*): jī (*n'ǐēt*): yang (*d'ǐang*): shang (*s'ǐang*): huang (*g'wǎng*). 2. ts'i (*ts'iar*): pei (*p'iar*): kwei (*k'iwər*). 3. k'i (*k'æg*): mu (*mæg*): ch'an (*t'ian*): kuan (*kwǎn*): yüan (*ng'iwǎn*). 4. lai (*lǎg*): kiu (*k'ü*): chī (*t'ǐēd*): sü (*s'üēt*): kie (*ker*): kin (*g'ien*): er (*n'ǐär*).
- Y ü l i**: 1. liu (*lǐog*): tsü (*tsǐog*): sha (*sa*): to (*tá*). 2. li (*liär*): chī (*t'iar*). 3. li (*lǐag*): yu (*g'ǐü*). 4. to (*tá*): kia (*ka*). 5. chī (*t'iar*): kie (*ker*). 6. yu (*g'ǐü*): shī (*d'ǐag*).

NAN YU KIA YÜ.

- N a n y u k i a y ü**: 1. chao (*tǒg*): lo (*glák*). 2. shan (*san*): k'an (*k'án*). 3. lei (*lǐwər*): suei (*snǐwər*). 4. lai (*lǎg*): yu (*g'ǐü*).
- N a n s h a n y u t' a i**: 1. t'ai (*d'ǐag*): lai (*lǎg*): ki (*k'ǐag*): k'i (*g'ǐag*). 2. sang (*sáng*): yang (*d'ǐang*): kuang (*kwǎng*): kiang (*k'iang*). 3. k'i (*k'ǐag*): li (*lǐag*): mu (*mæg*): yi (*zǐag*). 4. k'ao (*k'óg*): niu (*n'óg*): shou (*d'ǐog*): mou (*m'ǐog*). 5. kü (*k'iu*): yü (*d'iu*): kou (*ku*): hou (*g'u*).

- Lu siao: 1. sū (*sio*): sie (*sia*g > *sio*): yü (*ngio*): ch'u (*i'io*). 2. jang (*niang*): kuang (*kwang*): shuang (*siang*): wang (*miwang*). 3. ni (*niar*): ti (*d'iar*): k'ai (*k'ar*). 4. nung (*nung*): ch'ung (*d'iong*): yung (*'iung*): t'ung (*d'ung*).
- Chan lu: 1. hi (*xiar*): kwei (*k'war*). 2. ts'ao (*ts'og*): k'ao (*k'og*). 3. ki (*k'ak*): tē (*tak*). 4. yi (*'ia*): li (*lia*): yi (*ngia*).
- T'ung kung: 1. ts'ang (*dz'ang*): huang (*xiwang*): hiang (*xiang*). 2. tsai (*tsag*): hi (*xiag*): yu (*giüg*). 3. kao (*kog*): hao (*xog*): ch'ou (*d'og*).
- Tsing tsing chē o: 1. o (*ngā*): o (*'ā*): yi (*ngia*). 2. chī (*i'ag*): hi (*xiag*). 3. ling (*liang*): p'eng (*b'ang*). 4. chou (*i'og*): fou (*b'og*): hui (*xiog*).
- Liu yüe: 1. si (*sier*): k'uei (*g'wer*): ch'i (*i'ak*): fu (*b'üak*): ch'i (*i'ag*): kie (*ke*g: wo shī yung kie 飛, so ap. Yen t'ie lun): kuo (*kwak*). 2. tsē (*tsak*): fu (*b'üak*): ch'eng (*d'eng*): cheng (*i'eng*): li (*liag*): tsī (*tsiag*). 3. yung (*ngiung*): kung (*kung*): yi (*giak*): fu (*b'üak*): fu (*b'üak*): kuo (*kwak*). 4. to (*dak*): hien yün fei to 度, so ap. Yi lin): huo (*g'wak*): fang (*piwang*): yang (*diang*): chang (*i'ang*): yang (*'iang*): hing (*g'ang*). 5. an (*'an*): hien (*xiān*): hien (*g'ān*): yüan (*ngiwan*): hien (*xiān*). 6. hi (*xiag*): ch'i (*i'ag*): kiu (*k'üag*): yu (*giüg*): li (*liag*): yi (*ziag*): yu (*giüg*).
- Ts' ai k' i: 1. k'i (*k'ag*): mu (*mag*): chī (*i'ag*): shī (*siag*): chī (*i'ag*): k'i (*g'ag*): t'ien (*d'ien*): ts'ien (*ts'ien*): yi (*giak*): hi (*xiak*): fu (*b'üak*): ko (*kek*). 2. hiang (*xiang*): yang (*'iang*): heng (*g'ang*): ts'iang (*ts'iang*): huang (*g'wang*): heng (*g'ang*). 3. chī (*i'ag*): shī (*siag*): chī (*i'ag*): ku (*ko*): lü (*gli*): yüan (*'iwen*): t'ien (*d'ien*). 4. ch'ou (*d'og*): lao (*lög*): yu (*ziog*): ch'ou (*i'og*): t'un (*t'wan*): yün (*ziwan*): lei (*lwar*): wei (*'iwar*).
- K ü kung: 1. kung (*kung*): t'ung (*d'ung*): lung (*lung*): tung (*tung*). 2. hao (*xog*): fou (*b'og*): ts'ao (*ts'og*): shou (*siog*). 3. miao (*mog*): hiao (*xiog*): mao (*mog*): ao (*ngog*). 4. yi (*diak*): si (*siak*): yi (*diak*). 5. ts'i (*ts'iar*): tsī (*tsiär*): t'iao (*d'og*): t'ung (*d'ung*). 6. kia (*ka*): yi (*'ia*): ch'i (*d'ia*): p'o (*p'wa*). 7. ming (*mieng*): tsing (*tsieng*): king (*k'eng*): ying (*d'eng*). 8. cheng (*i'eng*): sheng (*sieng*): ch'eng (*d'eng*).
- K i j i: 1. mou (*mug*): tao (*tog*): hao (*xog*): fou (*b'og*): fou (*b'og*): ch'ou (*i'og*). 2. wu (*ngo*): ma (*md*): yü (*ngiwo*): so (*sio*): t'ung (*d'ung*): ts'ung (*dz'ung*). 3. yu (*giüg*): si (*d'ag*): yu (*giüg*): yu (*giüg*): tsī (*tsiag*). 4. shī (*siar*): si (*d'iar*): li (*liar*).

HUNG YEN.

- Hung yen: 1. yü (*giwo*): ye (*diä*): kua (*kwä*). 2. tsē (*d'ak*): tso (*tsak*): tsē (*d'ak*): 3. ao (*ngog*): lao (*log*): kiao (*k'og*).
- T'ing liao: 1. yang (*'iang*): kuang (*kwang*): ts'iang (*ts'iang*). 2. ai (*ngäd*): chī (*i'ad*): hui (*xwad*). 3. ch'en (*d'ien*): yün (*giwan*): k'i (*g'iar*).
- Mien shuei: 1. shuei (*siwar*): sun (*siwan*): ti (*d'iar*): hai (*xmag*): chī (*i'ag*): mu (*mag*). 2. shang (*siang*): yang (*diang*): hing (*g'ang*): wang (*miwang*). 3. ling (*liang*): ch'eng (*d'ang*): hing (*xiang*).
- Ho ming: 1. ye (*diä*): chu (*i'io*): yüan (*giwan*): t'an (*d'an*): t'o (*t'ak*): ts'o (*ts'ak*). 2. t'ien (*t'ien*): yüan (*'iwen*): ku (*kuk*): yü (*ngiuk*).
- K' i fu: 1. ya (*ngä*): kü (*k'io*). 2. shī (*d'ag*): chī (*i'ag*): ts'ung (*ts'ung*): yung (*'iung*).
- Po kü: 1. miao (*mog*): chao (*tog*): yao (*d'og*). 2. huo (*xwak*): si (*dz'ak*): k'o (*k'lak*). 3. lai (*lag*): k'i (*g'ag*): si (*siag*). 4. ku (*kuk*): shu (*siuk*): yü (*ngiuk*): yin (*'iam*): sin (*siam*).
- Huang niao: 1. ku (*kuk*): su (*siuk*): ku (*kuk*): tsu (*dz'uk*). 2. sang (*sang*): liang (*liang*): ming (*miang*): hiung (*xiwang*). 2. hū (*xiwo*): shu (*sio*): ch'u (*i'io*): fu (*b'wo*).
- Wo hing k' i ye: 1. ye (*diä*): ch'u (*i'io*): ku (*ko*): kü (*k'io*): kia (*kä*). 2. ch'u (*t'io*): su (*siok*): hū (*xiok*): fu (*b'io*). 3. fu (*piük*): t'ê (*d'ak*): fu (*piüg*): yi (*giag*).

S i k a n: 1. kan (*kân*): shan (*sǎn*); pao (*pôg*): mou (*mîóg*): hao (*χóg*): yu (*zîóg*). 2. tsu (*tso*): tu (*to*): hu (*g'o*): ch'u (*t'îo*): yü (*ngîo*). 3. ko (*klák*): t'o (*t'ák*): ch'u (*d'îo*): k'ü (*k'îab* > *k'îo*): hū (*χîwo*). 4. yi (*giək*): ki (*kîək*): ko (*kək*): fei (*piwər*): tsi (*tsiər*). 5. t'ing (*d'ien*): ying (*d'ieŋ*): cheng (*t'ieŋ*): ming (*mieng*): ning (*nieng*). 6. tien (*d'iem*): ts'in (*ts'iem*): hing (*χieŋ*): meng (*mîüŋ*): ho (*g'á*): pi (*pia*): shê (*d'ia*). 7. pi (*pia*): shê (*d'ia*): siang (*dziang*): siang (*dziang*). 8. ch'uang (*dɤ'iang*): shang (*d'iang*): chang (*îiang*): hung (*g'wǎŋ*): huang (*g'wǎŋ*): wang (*giwang*). 9. ti (*d'ia*): wa (*ngwa*): yi (*ngia*): yi (*ngia*): li (*lia*).

W u y a n g: 1. k'ün (*g'üwən*): jun (*nüwən*): chī (*tsiəp*): shī (*siəp*): li (*liəp*): o (*á*): ch'ī (*d'ia*): o (*ngwá*): hou (*g'u*): kü (*g'ü*). 3. cheng (*îieŋ*): hiung (*giüŋ*): king (*kîeŋ*): peng (*pəŋ*): kung (*kwəŋ*): sheng (*siəŋ*). 4. yü (*ngîo*): yü (*zîo*): nien (*nien*): chen (*tsien*).

TSIE NAN SHAN.

T s i e n a n s h a n: 1. yen (*ngam*): chan (*t'iam*): t'an (*d'am*): t'an (*d'am*): chan (*tsām*): kien (*klam*). 2. yi (*ia*): ho (*g'á*): ts'o (*dz'á*): to (*tá*): kia (*ka*): tsie (*tsia*). 3. shī (*siər*): ti (*tiər*): wei (*düwər*): p'ī (*b'îər*): mi (*miər*): shī (*siər*). 4. ts'in (*ts'ien*): sin (*siēn*): shī (*dɤ'ieg*): tsī (*tsiæg*): yi (*ziæg*): tai (*d'æg*): shī (*dɤ'ieg*). 5. yung (*düŋ*): hiung (*χüŋ*): huei (*g'üwəd*): li (*liəd*): kie (*kəd*): k'üe (*k'üwət*): yi (*d'æg*): wei (*giwər*). 6. ting (*d'ien*): sheng (*səŋ*): ning (*nieng*): ch'eng (*d'ieŋ*): ch'eng (*d'ieŋ*): cheng (*t'ieŋ*): sing (*siēŋ*). 7. ling (*liēŋ*): ch'eng (*t'ieŋ*). 8. o (*ák*): yi (*d'äck*): mao (*mîóg*): ch'ou (*d'îóg*). 9. p'ing (*b'ieŋ*): ning (*nieng*): cheng (*t'ieŋ*). 10. sung (*dziung*): hiung (*χüŋ*): pang (*püŋ*).

C h e n g y ü e: 1. shuang (*siang*): shang (*siang*): tsiang (*tsiang*): king (*klǎŋ*): yang (*ziang*). 2. yü (*dü*): hou (*g'u*): k'ou (*k'u*): yü (*dü*): wu (*mü*). 3. lu (*luk*): pu (*b'uk*): lu (*luk*): wu (*uk*). 4. cheng (*îieŋ*): meng (*mîüŋ*): sheng (*siəŋ*): tseng (*tsəŋ*): 5. ling (*liəŋ*): ch'eng (*d'ieŋ*): meng (*mîüŋ*): hiung (*giüŋ*). 6. tsi (*tsiək*): tsi (*tsiək*): yi (*d'ieŋ*): t'ê (*d'æk*): k'o (*k'æk*): tsê (*tsək*): tê (*tək*): li (*liək*). 8. kie (*kiet*): li (*liəd*): mie (*mîat*): huei (*χmîwət*). 9. yü (*giwo*): fu (*b'üwo*): yü (*d'io*). 10. fu (*piük*): tsai (*tsæg*): yi (*ieŋ*). 11. chao (*t'io*): chao (*t'io*): yao (*g'ög*): lo (*glāk*): nüe (*ngiok*). 12. yün (*giwən*): yin (*ien*). 13. wu (*uk*): ku (*kuk*): lu (*luk*): cho (*tük*): tu (*d'uk*).

S h i y ü e c h i k i a o: 1. mao (*móg*): ch'ou (*t'îóg*): wei (*müwər*): ai (*är*). 2. hing (*g'ǎŋ*): liang (*liang*): ch'ang (*d'iang*): tsang (*tsāŋ*). 3. tien (*d'ien*): ling (*liēŋ*, *liēn*): t'eng (*d'əŋ*): peng (*pəŋ*): ling (*liəŋ*): ch'eng (*d'ieŋ*). 4. t'u (*d'o*): fu (*piwo*): ma (*má*): ch'u (*t'îo*): shī (*dɤ'ieg*): tsai (*tsæg*): shī (*siæg*). 5. shī (*d'ieŋ*): mou (*mîüŋ*): lai (*læg*): yi (*ziæg*). 6. hiang (*χiang*): tsang (*dz'ang*): wang (*giwang*): hiang (*χiang*). 7. lao (*log*): ao (*ngog*): t'ien (*t'ien*): jen (*nîēn*). 8. li (*liæg*): mei (*mwæg*): yu (*îóg*): hui (*χióg*): ch'ê (*t'iat*): yi (*d'iet*).

Y ü w u c h e n g: 1. tê (*tək*): kuo (*kwək*): t'u (*d'o*): ku (*ko*): p'u (*p'wo*). 2. mie (*mîat*): li (*liəd*): yi (*d'iad*): ye (*ziæg*): si (*dz'äck*): o (*ák*). 3. t'ien (*t'ien*): sin (*siēn*): chen (*tsien*): shen (*siēn*): t'ien (*t'ien*). 4. t'uei (*t'wəd*): suei (*dz'iwəd*): tsuei (*dz'iwəd*): suei (*siwəd*): t'uei (*t'wəd*). 5. ch'uei (*t'iwəd*): tsuei (*dz'iwəd*): liu (*lióg*): hui (*χióg*). 6. shī (*dɤ'ieg*): tai (*d'æg*): shī (*siæg*): tsī (*tsiæg*): shī (*siæg*): yu (*giüŋ*). 7. tu (*to*): kia (*ká*): hui (*χiwet*): tsi (*dz'iet*): shī (*siēt*).

S i a o m i n: 1. t'u (*t'o*): tsü (*tsio*): ts'ung (*dz'üŋ*): yung (*düŋ*): k'üŋ (*g'üŋ*). 2. tsī (*tsiär*): ai (*är*): wei (*giwər*): yi (*ieŋ*): chī (*tiər*). 3. yu (*zîóg*): tsü (*dz'îóg*): shī yung pu tsü 孰, so ap. Han shī wai chuan): kiu (*g'îóg*): tao (*d'óg*). 4. ch'eng (*d'ieŋ*): king (*kieng*): t'ing (*t'ieŋ*): cheng (*tsəŋ*): ch'eng (*d'ieŋ*). 5. chī (*ieŋ*): fou (*piüŋ*): mou (*mîüŋ*): yi (*ngiäd*): pai (*b'wad*). 6. ho (*g'á*): t'o (*t'á*): king (*kîeŋ*): ping (*piəŋ*).

Sia o y ü a n : 1. t'ien (*t'ien*): jen (*njēn*). 2. k'o (*k'ək*): fu (*pjǔg*): yu (*gǔg*). 3. ts'ai (*ts'æg*): fu (*b'jǔg*): sī (*dzjæg*): ling (*lieng*): ming (*mjēng*): cheng (*tjēng*): sheng (*sēng*): mai (*mwad*): mei (*mjəd*). 5. su (*sjuk*): yü (*ngjūk*): pu (*puk*): ku (*kuk*). 6. mu (*muk*): ku (*kuk*): king (*kjəng*): ping (*pjəng*).

Sia o p ' a n : 1. sī (*sijēg*): ch'ī (*djēg*): li (*lia*): ho (*g'á*). 2. tao (*d'óg*): ts'ao (*ts'óg*): tao (*tóg*): lao (*lóg*): shou (*sjóg*). 3. tsī (*tsjæg*): chī (*tjæg*): mu (*mæg*): li (*ljæg*): tsai (*dz'æg*). 4. huei (*xiwad*): p'i (*p'jad*): kie (*ked*): mei (*mjəd*). 5. k'i (*g'jēg*): (ts'i): chī (*tjēg*): chī (*tjēg*). 6. sien (*siən*): kin (*g'jēn*): jen (*njēn*): yün (*gijwen*). 7. ch'ou (*t'jóg*): kiu (*kjóg*): ki (*kia*): chī (*d'ia*): t'o (*t'á*). 8. shan (*sān*): ts'üan (*dz'jwan*): yen (*ngjān*): yüan (*gijwān*): kou (*ku*): hou (*g'u*).

K ' i a o y e n : 1. tsü (*tsjo*): ku (*ko*): hu (*χmwō*): wei (*'jwər*): tsuei (*dz'wəd*). 2. han (*g'am*): ch'an (*dz'ām*): nu (*no*): tsü (*tsjo*): ch'ī (*t'jæg*): yi (*zjæg*): 3. ming (*mjāng*): chang (*tjāng*): tao (*d'óg*): pao (*b'og*): kan (*kām*): t'an (*d'am*): kung (*kjūng*): k'jung (*g'jūng*). 4. tso (*tsāk*): mo (*māk*): to (*d'ák*): huo (*g'wāk*). 5. shu (*d'ju*): shu (*sju*): k'ou (*k'u*): hou (*g'u*). 6. mi (*mjər*): kie (*ker*): yung (*djūng*): chung (*djūng*): yi (*'jər*): ki (*kjər*): to (*ta*): ho (*g'á*).

H o j e n s i : 1. kien (*ken*): men (*mwən*): yün (*gijwən*). 2. huo (*g'wā*): wo (*ngā*): k'o (*k'á*). 3. ch'en (*d'jēn*): shen (*sjēn*): jen (*njēn*): t'ien (*t'ien*). 4. feng (*pjūm*): nan (*nəm*): sin (*sjəm*). 5. shē (*sjā*): kü (*kjo*): hü (*χjwo*). 6. yi (*djēg*): chī (*tjēg*): chī (*tjēg*). 7. ch'ī (*d'jēg*): chī (*tjēg*): sī (*sjēg*). 8. yü (*gijwək*): tē (*tək*): ki (*g'jək*): ts'ē (*tsjək*).

H i a n g p o : 1. kin (*kjəm*): shen (*djəm*). 2. ki (*kjæg*): mou (*mjūg*). 3. jen (*njēn*): sin (*sjēn*). 4. fan (*p'jwān*): yen (*ngjān*): ts'ien (*ts'jān*). 5. hao (*χóg*): ts'ao (*ts'óg*): t'ien (*t'ien*): jen (*njēn*). 6. chē (*tjā*): hu (*χo*): shī (*d'jək*): pei (*pək*): shou (*djóg*): hao (*g'óg*). 7. k'iu (*k'jūg*): shī (*sjæg*): chī (*tjæg*).

KU FENG.

K u f e n g : 1. yü (*gijwo*): ju (*njo*): yü (*djo*). 2. t'uei (*d'wər*): huai (*g'wer*): yi (*g'jwed*). 3. wei (*ngwər*): wei (*'jwār*): yüan (*'jwān*).

L u o : 1. hao (*χog*): lao (*log*). 2. wei (*'jwad*): tsuei (*dz'jwad*). 2. ch'ī (*t'jæg*): kiu (*kjūg*): shī (*djæg*): sū (*sjuwēt*): chī (*tjēd*). 3. kü (*kjók*): hü (*χjók*): yü (*djók*): fu (*b'jók*): fu (*pjók*): tē (*tək*): ki (*g'jək*). 4. lie (*ljat*): fa (*pjwāt*): hai (*g'ád*). 5. lü (*bljwāt*): fu (*pjwāt*): tsu (*tsjwāt*).

T a t u n g : 1. pi (*pjər*): chī (*tjər*): shī (*sjər*): li (*ljər*): shī (*djər*): t'i (*t'jər*). 2. tung (*tung*): k'ung (*k'ung*): shuang (*sjang*): hang (*g'áng*): lai (*læg*): kiu (*kjūg*). 3. ts'üan (*dz'jwan*): t'an (*t'án*): sin (*sjēn*): jen (*njēn*): tsai (*tsæg*): si (*sjək*). 4. tsī (*tsjæg*): lai (*læg*): fu (*b'jūk*): k'iu (*g'jóg*): shī (*sjæg*). 5. tsiang (*tsiang*): ch'ang (*d'jāng*): kuang (*kwāng*): siang (*snjāng*). 6. siang (*snjāng*): chang (*tjāng*): siang (*sjāng*): ming (*mjāng*): keng (*kāng*): hang (*g'áng*). 7. yang (*djāng*): tsiang (*tsiang*): shē (*d'jāt*): kie (*g'jāt*).
S i y ü e : 1. hia (*g'á*): shu (*sjō*): yü (*djo*). 2. ts'i (*ts'jər*): fei (*b'jwər*): kuei (*kjwər*). 3. lie (*ljat*): fa (*pjwāt*): hai (*g'ád*). 4. mei (*mwæg*): yu (*gijūg*). 5. cho (*tūk*): ku (*kuk*). 6. ki (*kjæg*): shī (*dz'jæg*): yu (*gijūg*). 7. t'ien (*t'ien*): yüan (*'jwen*). 8. wei (*mjwər*): yi (*djər*): ai (*'ər*).

P e i s h a n : 1. k'ī (*k'jæg*): tsī (*tsjæg*): shī (*dz'jæg*): mu (*mæg*). 2. hia (*g'á*): t'u (*t'ō*): pin (*pjēn*): ch'en (*djēn*): kün (*kjwēn*): hien (*g'ien*). 3. pang (*pāng*): peng (*pwang*): tsiang (*tsiang*): kang (*kāng*): fang (*pjwang*). 4. si (*sjək*): kuo (*kwək*): ch'uang (*dz'jāng*): hing (*g'āng*). 5. hao (*g'og*): lao (*log*): yang (*ngjāng*): chang (*tjāng*). 6. tsiu (*tsjóg*): kiu (*g'jóg*): yi (*ngia*): wei (*gwia*).

W u t s i a n g t a k ü : 1. (text uncertain). 2. ming (*mieng*): kiung (*kiweng*). 3. yung (*jūng*): chung (*d'jūng*).

Sia o ming: 1. t'u (t'o): ye (d'ä): shu (s'io): k'u (k'o): yü (giwo): ku (ko). 2. ch'u (d'io): mu (mäg > mo'): shu (siwag > siwo'): hia (g'ä): ku (ko): nu (no). 3. yü ('iök): tsu (tsiök): shu (s'iók): ts'i (ts'iók): su (s'iók): fu (p'iók). 4. ch'u (t'io): yü (zio): ju (nío). 5. si (s'iek): ch'i (d'iek): fu (p'ükk).

K u chung: 1. ts'iang (ts'iang): shang (s'iang): shang (s'iang): wang (m'iwang). 2. kie (ker): hie (g'er): pei (p'ier): huei (g'wær). 3. kao (kóg): chou (t'ióg): ch'ou (t'ióg): yu (zióg). 4. k'in (k'iem): k'in (g'iem): yin ('iem): nan (näm): ts'in (ts'iem).

C h ' u t s ' i: 1. ki (k'iek): tsi (tsi'iek): yi (g'iek): yi ('iek): shi (d'iek): si (dz'ieg): yu (g'ügg): fu (p'ükk). 2. ts'iang (ts'iang): yang (zi'ang): ch'ang (d'iang): p'eng (p'äng): tsiang (ts'iang): peng (päng): ming (m'iang): huang (g'wäng): hiang (x'iang): k'ing (k'iang): k'iang (k'iang). 3. ts'ue (ts'iek): shi (d'iek): ch'i (t'iek): mo (mák): k'o (k'lák): ts'o (ts'ák): to (d'ák): huo (g'wák): ko (klák): tso (dz'ák). 4. k'ien (k'ian): sun (swän): si (dz'ieg): shi (d'iek): fu (p'ükk): shi (s'iek): tsi (tsi'iek): ch'i (t'iek): ki (g'iek): yi ('iek). 5. pei (b'ieg): kie (keg): kao (kóg): ch'i (t'ieg): k'i (k'iek): shi (s'ier): kuei (k'iwær): ch'i (d'ier): ti (d'ier): si (s'ier). 6. tsou (tsug): lu (luk): tsiang (ts'iang): k'ing (k'iang): pao (póg): shou (s'ióg): k'ao (k'óg): tsin (dz'ien): yin (d'ien).

S i n n a n s h a n: 1. tien (d'ien): t'ien (d'ien): li (li'eg): mu (mäg). 2. yün (g'iwän): fen (p'iwän): mu (muk): wo ('ük): ku (kuk). 3. yi (g'iek): yü ('iük): sê (s'iek): shi (d'iek): pin (p'ien): nien (nien). 4. lü (li'eg): kua (kwä): tsü (ts'io): tsu (tso): hu (g'o). 5. tsiu (tsi'óg): mu (móg): k'ao (k'óg): tao (tog): mao (mog): liao (liog). 6. hiang (x'iang): ming (m'iang): huang (g'wäng): k'iang (k'iang).

FU T' IEN.

F u t ' i e n: 1. t'ien (d'ien): ts'ien (ts'ien): ch'en (d'ien): jen (níen): nien (nien): mu (mäg): ts'i (ts'ieg): yi (ng'ieg): ch'i (t'ieg): shi (d'iek): 2. ming (m'iang): yang (zi'ang): fang (p'iwang): tsang (ts'ang): k'ing (k'iang): ku (ko): tsu (tso): yü (giwo): shu (s'io): nü (nio). 3. ch'i (t'ieg): ts'i (ts'ieg): mu (mäg): hi (x'ieg): yu (g'ügg): fou (p'ügg): mu (mäg): yu (g'ügg): min (?). 4. liang (li'ang): king (kl'iang): ts'ang (ts'ang): siang (s'iang): liang (li'ang): k'ing (k'iang): k'iang (k'iang).

T a t ' i e n: 1. kie (keg): shi (d'iek): si (dz'ieg): mu (mäg): shi (d'iek): jo (niak). 2. tsao (dz'óg): hao (x'óg): yu (zi'óg): tê (d'ek): tsê (dz'ek): ch'i (d'ier): huo (x'wær). 3. ts'i (ts'ier): k'i (g'ier): si (s'ier): ch'i (d'ier): tsi (dz'ier): suei (dz'iwær): li (li'ed): 4. ch'i (t'ieg): ts'i (ts'ieg): mu (mäg): hi (x'ieg): si (dz'ieg): hei (x'mæk): tsi (tsi'iek): si (dz'ieg): fu (p'ükk).

C h a n p i L o y i: 1. yi (zi'eg): ch'i (t'ieg): ts'i (dz'ier): shi (s'ier). 2. pi (p'iet): shi (s'iet).

S h a n g s h a n g c h ê h u a: 1. s'ü (s'io): sie (s'ia > s'io) ch'u (t'io). 2. huang (g'wäng): chang (t'iang): k'ing (k'iang): 3. po (b'ák): lo (glák): jo (niak). 4. tso (tsä): yi (ngia): yu (g'ügg): yu (g'ügg): si (dz'ieg).

S a n g h u: 1. hu (g'o): yü (giwo): s'ü (s'io): hu (g'o). 2. ling (li'eng): p'ing (b'iang). 3. han (g'án): hien (x'ian): nan (nän): no (när). 4. k'iu (g'ióg): jou (níog): ao (ngog): k'iu (g'ióg).

Y ü a n y a n g: 1. li (lia): yi (ngia). 2. yi (g'iek): fu (p'ükk). 3. mo (mwät): ai (ngäd). 3. ts'uei (dz'wær): suei (sn'iwær).

K ' u e i p i e n: 1. ho (g'ä): kia (ka): t'o (t'ä): po (p'äk): yi (d'iek): yi (d'iek). 2. k'i (g'ieg): shi (d'ieg): lai (lög): shang (d'iang): ping (p'iang): tsang (ts'ang). 3. shou (s'ióg): fou (b'ióg): kiu (g'ióg): sien (sian): kien (kian): yen ('ian).

K ü h i a: 1. hia (g'ät): shi (d'iad): k'o (k'ät): kuo (kwät): yu (g'ügg): hi (x'ieg). 2. kiao (k'ög): kiao (k'ög): yi (d'iek). 3. tsiu (tsi'óg): yao (g'ög): ju (nio): wu (m'wo). 4. s'ü (s'io): sie (s'ia > s'io). 5. yang (ng'iang): hing (g'äng): k'in (g'iem): sin (s'iem).

Ts'ing ying: 1. fan (*b'iwǎn*): yen (*ngiǎn*). 2. ki (*kǐək*): kuo (*kwək*); chen (*tsʰien*): jen (*ńǐěn*).

Pin chī ch'u yen: 1. ch'u (*ts'io*): lü (*gliō*); shē (*śiat*): yi (*dǐēt*); k'ang (*k'áng*): chang (*tiang*); t'ung (*d'ung*): kung (*kung*); ti (*tiok*): tsüe (*tsiok*). 2. ku (*ko*): tsu (*tso*); li (*liar*): chī (*ńǐǎd*); lin (*gliəm*): tan (*təm*); neng (*nəng*): yu (*giǔg*): shī (*dǐǎg*). 3. yen (*dian*): fan (*piwǎn*): fan (*p'iwǎn*): ts'ien (*ts'ian*): sien (*sian*); pi (*b'ǐēt*): chī (*dǐēt*). 4. nao (?): k'i (*k'ǐǎg*): yu (*giǔg*); o (*ngá*): ts'o (*ts'á*); fu (*piǔk*): tē (*tək*); kia (*ka*): yi (*ngia*); fou (*piǔg*): shī (*slǐǎg*): ch'i (*t'ǐǎg*): tai (*d'ǎg*); yü (*ngǐo*): ku (*ko*); chī (*ńǐǎg*): yu (*giǔg*).

YÜ TSAO.

Yü tsao: 1. shou (*śiōg*): tsiu (*tsōg*). 2. wei (*mǐwər*): k'ai (*k'ər*). 3. p'u (*b'wo*): kü (*kǐo*).

Ts'ai shu: 1. kü (*klǐo*): yü (*dǐo*); ma (*mǎ*): fu (*piwo*). 2. k'in (*g'ǐən*): k'i (*g'ǐər*): p'i (*p'ǐad*): huei (*xiwǎd*): sī (*śiǎd*): kie (*ked*). 3. ku (*ko*): hia (*g'á*): shu (*śio*): yü (*dǐo*); ming (*mǐǎng*, *mǐěn*): shen (*śiěn*). 4. p'eng (*b'ung*): pang (*pǔng*): t'ung (*d'ung*): ts'ung (*dz'ǐung*). 5. wei (*dǐwər*): k'uei (*g'ǐwer*): p'i (*b'ǐər*): li (*liǎd*).

Kü e kung: 1. fan (*piwǎn*): yüan (*giwǎn*). 2. yüan (*giwǎn*): fan (*ńǐan*); kiao (*kǒg*): hiao (*g'ǒg*). 3. yü (*giǔg*): yü (*dǐu*). 4. liang (*liang*): fang (*piwang*): jang (*ńǐang*): wang (*mǐwang*). 5. kü (*kǐu*): hou (*g'u*): k'ü (*k'ǐu*): ts'ü (*ts'ǐu*). 6. mu (*muk*): shu (*dǐuk*). 7. piao (*piog*): siao (*śiog*): kiao (*kǐog*). 8. fou (*b'ǐōg*): liu (*liōg*): mao (*mog*): yu (*ńǐōg*).

Yü liu: 1. si (*śiək*): ni (**ńǐək?* the Anc. Ch. form is *ńǐēt*, but both the phonetic and this Shī rime indicate a **ńǐək*): ki (*g'ǐək*). 2. k'i (*k'ǐad*): chai (*tsǎd*): mai (*mwad*): 3. t'ien (*t'ien*): chen (*tsʰien*): k'in (*g'ǐěn*).

Tu jen shī: 1. huang (*g'wǎng*): chang (*ńǐang*): wang (*mǐwang*). 2. ts'o (*ts'wǎt*): fa (*piwǎt*): yüe (*dǐwǎt*). 3. shī (*d'ǐēt*): ki (*kǐēt*): kie (*kiel*). 4. li (*liǎd*): ch'ai (*t'ǎd*): mai (*mwad*). 5. yü (*dǐo*): yü (*zǐo*): hü (*xiwo*).

Ts'ai lü: 1. lü (*liuk*): kü (*kǐók*): kü (*g'ǐuk*): mu (*muk*). 2. lan (*glām*): ch'an (*t'ǐam*): chan (*ńǐam*). 3. kung (*kǐǔng*): sheng (*d'ǐəng*). 4. sü (*dzǐo*): chē (*ńǐǎ*).

Shu miao: 1. kao (*kog*): lao (*log*). 2. niu (*ngǐǔg*): tsai (*tsǎg*). 3. yü (*ngǐo*): lü (*gliō*): ch'u (*t'ǐo*). 4. ying (*giwǎng*): ch'eng (*d'ǐəng*). 5. p'ing (*b'ǐəng*): ts'ing (*ts'ǐəng*): ch'eng (*d'ǐəng*): ning (*nieng*).

Si sang: 1. o (*á*): no (*nár*): ho (*g'á*). 2. wu (*ok*): lo (*glǎk*). 3. yu (*ńǐōg*): kiao (*klōg*). 4. ai (*ǎd*): wei (*giwǎd*): ts'ang (*dz'ǎng*): wang (*mǐwang*).

Po hua: 1. shu (*śiuk*): tu (*d'uk*). 2. mao (*mōg*): yu (*zǐōg*). 3. t'ien (*d'ien*): jen (*ńǐěn*). 4. sin (*śiěn*): jen (*ńǐěn*): shen (*dǐəm*): sin (*śiəm*). 5. wai (*ngwǎd*): mai (*mwad*). 6. lin (*gliəm*): sin (*śiəm*). 7. liang (*liang*): liang (*liang*); yi (*giək*): tē (*tək*). 8. pei (*piǐg*): k'i (*g'ǐǐg*).

Mien man: 1. o (*á*): ho (*g'á*); sī (*dzǐǎg*): huei (*xiwǎg*): tsai (*tsǎg*). 2. yü (*ngǐu*): ts'ü (*ts'ǐu*). 3. ts'ē (*tsǐək*): ki (*g'ǐək*).

Hu ye: 1. p'eng (*p'ǎng*): ch'ang (*dǐang*). 2. shou (*śiōg*): tsiu (*tsǐōg*); fan (*b'iwǎn*): hien (*xiǎn*). 3. chī (*ńǐǎk*): tso (*dz'ák*). 4. p'ao (*b'ōg*): ch'ou (*dǐōg*).

Ch'an ch'ian ch'ī shī: 1. kao (*kog*): lao (*log*): chao (*tiog*). 2. tsu (*tsǐwǎt*): mo (*mwǎt*): ch'u (*t'ǐwǎt*). 3. po (*pwá*): t'o (*d'á*): t'o (*t'á*).

T'iao ch'ī hua: 1. huang (*g'wǎng*): shang (*śiang*). 2. ts'ing (*ts'ǐeng*): sheng (*śəng*). 3. shou (*śiōg*): liu (*liōg*): pao (*pōg*).

Ho ts'ao pu huang: 1. huang (*g'wǎng*): hing (*g'ǎng*): tsiang (*tsiang*): fang (*piwang*). 2. huan (*g'iwən*): k'in (*g'ǐěn*): min (*mǐěn*). 3. hu (*χo*): ye (*dǐá*): fu (*piwo*): hia (*g'á*). 4. hu (*g'wo*): kü (*kǐo*): ts'ao (*ts'ōg*): tao (*d'ōg*).

WEN WANG.

Wen wang: 1. t'ien (*t'ien*): sin (*sien*); shī (*shien*): yu (*giŭg*). 2. yi (*ziŋg*): tsī (*tsiŋg*): shī (*dz'ŋg*); shī (*siad*): shī (*siad*). 3. yi (*giŋk*): kuo (*kwək*); sheng (*səŋg*): cheng (*tiŋŋg*) ning (*nieng*). 4. chī (*iŋg*): tsī (*tsiŋg*); yī (*'ŋk*): fu (*b'ŋk*). 5. ch'ang (*d'ŋang*): king (*kliŋŋg*); hū (*xiwo*): tsu (*tso*). 6. tē (*tək*): fu (*piŋk*); ti (*tiŋg*): yi (*d'ŋg*). 7. shen (*shien*; 身 demanded by the rime, instead of the obviously erroneous 身): t'ien (*t'ien*); ch'ou (*i'ŋg*): fu (*p'ŋg*).

Ta ming: 1. shang (*d'ŋang*): wang (*giwang*): fang (*piwang*). 2. shang (*siŋang*): king (*kliŋŋg*); hing (*g'ŋg*): wang (*giwang*). 3. yi (*giŋk*): fu (*piŋk*): kuo (*kwək*). 4. tsī (*dz'ŋp*): ho (*g'ŋp*); sī (*dz'ŋg*): chī (*iŋg*): tsī (*tsiŋg*). 5. mei (*muwəd*): wei (*giwəd*); liang (*liang*): kuang (*kwāŋg*). 6. t'ien (*t'ien*): shen (*shien*); wang (*giwang*): king (*kliŋŋg*); hing (*g'ŋg*): wang (*giwang*): shang (*siŋang*). 7. lü (*gliŋ*): ye (*d'ŋ*): ju (*n'ŋ*); lin (*gliŋm*): hing (*xiŋg*): sin (*siŋm*). 8. yang (*ziŋang*): huang (*g'wāŋg*): pang (*pāŋg*): yang (*d'ŋang*): wang (*giwang*): shang (*siŋang*): ming (*miŋŋg*).

Mien: 1. tie (*d'iet*): ts'ī (*ts'iet*): hūe (*g'iwet*): shī (*shiet*). 2. fu (*piwo*): ma (*mā*): hu (*ho*): hia (*g'ā*): nü (*n'ŋ*): yū (*giwo*). 3. yi (*d'ŋg*): mou (*miŋg*): kwei (*k'iwag*): shī (*d'ŋg*): tsī (*tsiŋg*). 4. chī (*iŋg*): yu (*giŋg*): li (*liŋg*): mu (*māg*): shī (*dz'ŋg*). 5. t'u (*d'o*): kia (*kā*): chī (*d'ŋk*): tsai (*tsag*): yi (*giŋk*). 6. jeng (*n'ŋg*): hung (*xiwāŋg*): teng (*tāŋg*): p'ing (*b'ŋg*): hing (*xiŋg*): sheng (*siŋg*). 7. k'ang (*k'āŋg*): ts'iang (*ts'ŋang*): hing (*g'ŋg*). 8. yün (*'ŋwən*): wen (*miwən*); pei (*b'wād*): tui (*d'wād*): t'uei (*t'wād*): ch'uei (*t'ŋwād*). 9. ch'eng (*d'ŋg*): sheng (*səŋg*); fu (*b'ŋu*): hou (*g'u*): tsou (*tsu*; yū yue yu pen tsou 走, so ap. King tien shī wen): wu (*miu*).

Yü pu: 1. yu (*ziŋg*): ts'ü (*ts'ŋu*; probably faulty text). 2. wang (*giwang*): chang (*iŋang*) o (*ngā*): yī (*ngia*). 3. tsie (*tsiŋp*): ki (*g'ŋp*). 4. t'ien (*t'ien*): jen (*n'ŋen*). 5. chang (*iŋang*): siang (*siŋang*): wang (*giwang*): fang (*piwang*).

Han lu: 1. tsi (*tsiŋ*): ti (*d'ŋ*). 2. chung (*tiŋg*): kiang (*kōŋg*). 3. t'ien (*t'ien*): yüan (*'ŋwen*): jen (*n'ŋen*). 4. tsai (*tsag*): pei (*b'ŋg*): sī (*dz'ŋg*): fu (*piŋk*). 5. liao (*liŋg*): lao (*log*). 6. mei (*muwər*): hui (*g'wər*).

Si ch'ai: 1. mu (*māg*): fu (*b'ŋg*); yin (*'ŋm*): nan (*nām*). 2. kung (*kung*): t'ung (*t'ung*): pang (*pūŋg*); ts'ī (*ts'ŋ*): ti (*d'ŋ*). 3. miao (*miŋg*): pao (*pōg*). (4, 5 no regular rimes).

Huang yi: 1. ho (*hāk*): mo (*māk*): huo (*g'wāk*): to (*d'āk*): k'uo (*k'wāk*): tsē (*d'āk*). 2. yī (*'ied*; k'ī tsī k'ī yī 彳, so the Han version ap. L.): li (*liad*): pi (*b'ŋk*): t'ī (*t'iek*): kü (*k'ŋ*): chē (*iŋg* > *i'ŋ*): lu (*glāg* > *glo*): ku (*ko*). 3. pei (*b'wād*): tui (*d'wād*): tui (*twəd*): ki (*k'iwəd*); hiung (*xiwāŋg*): k'ing (*k'ŋg*): kuang (*kwāŋg*): sang (*sāŋg*): fang (*piwang*). 4. sin (*siŋm*): yin (*'ŋm*): pi (*piŋ*): lei (*liwəd*): hui (*xiwāŋg*): ch'ī (*t'ŋg*): tsī (*tsiŋg*). 5. yüan (*giwāŋ*): sien (*dzian*): an (*ngāŋ*): kung (*kung*): pang (*pūŋg*): kung (*kung*); nu (*no*): lü (*gliŋ*): hu (*g'o*): hia (*g'ā*). 6. king (*kliŋŋg*): kiang (*k'ŋang*): kang (*kāŋg*): o (*'ā*): ch'ī (*d'ia*): yang (*d'ŋang*): tsiang (*tsiŋang*): fang (*piwang*): wang (*miwang*). 7. tē (*tək*): sē (*siŋk*): ko (*kek*): tsē (*tsək*): wang (*giwang*): fang (*piwang*): hiung (*xiwāŋg*; t'ung er ti hiung, so ap. Hou Han shu); ch'ung (*t'ŋung*): yung (*d'ŋung*). 8. hien (*g'āŋ*): lien (*liāŋ*): an (*'āŋ*): fu (*b'ŋu*): wu (*miu*); fu (*piwət*): yī (*ngiŋt*): sī (*siŋd*): hu (*xiwət*): fu (*b'ŋwət*).

Ling t'ai: 1. ying (*giwŋg*): ch'eng (*d'ŋg*); ki (*k'ŋk*): lai (*lāg*). 2. yū (*giŋk*): fu (*b'ŋk*); cho (*d'ŋk*): ho (*hōk*): chao (*iŋg*): yūe (*d'ŋk*). 3. tsung (*tsiŋg*): yung (*d'ŋung*): chung (*iŋg*): yung (*'ŋung*). 4. chung (*iŋg*): yung (*'ŋung*): p'eng (*b'ung*): kung (*kung*).

Hia wu: 1. wang (*giwang*): king (*kliŋŋg*). 2. k'iu (*g'ŋg*): fu (*p'ŋg*). 3. shī (*siŋk*): tsē (*tsək*). 4. tē (*tək*): fu (*b'ŋk*). 5. wu (*miwo*): hu (*g'o*). 6. ho (*g'ā*): tso (*tsā*).

Wen wang yu sheng: 1. sheng (*šěng*): ning (*nieng*): ch'eng (*děng*). 2. kung (*kung*): ch'ung (*dž'óng*): feng (*p'óng*). 3. hū (*χiwět*, chu ch'eng yi hū 𠂔, so the Han version ap. L.; this word is read *χiwək* in Ts'ie yün, through confusion with a synonymous word with 𠂔 as phonetic, but both its 𠂔 phonetic and the rime here indicate final *-t): p'i (*p'ět*); yü (*giuk*): hiao (*χóg*). 4. yüan (*giwän*): han (*g'an*). 5. tsi (*tsiek*): pi (*piək*). 6. yung (*'iung*): tung (*tung*): pei (*pək*): fu (*b'üək*). 7. wang (*giwang*): king (*kliäng*): cheng (*šěng*): ch'eng (*děng*). 8. k'i (*k'ieg*): shī (*dž'ieg*): mou (*müg*): tsī (*tsieg*).

SHENG MIN.

Sheng min: 1. min (*měñ*): yüan (*ngiwän*): sī (*dziäg*): tsī (*tsiäg*): chī (*šięg*): su (*siók*): yü (*džók*): tsi (*tsiək*). 2. yüe (*ngiwät*): t'a (*t'ät*): hai (*g'äd*): ling (*lieng*): ning (*nieng*): sī (*dziäg*): tsī (*tsiäg*). 3. tsī (*dž'ieg*): yi (*giək*): lin (*gliem*): ping (*piäng*): k'ü (*k'iab* > *k'io*): ku (*kwo*): hū (*χiwo*): lu (*gläg* > *glo*). 4. po (*b'ək*): yi (*ngiək*): shī (*d'iek*): pei (*b'wäd*): suei (*dziwäd*): meng (*mung*): peng (*pung*). 5. tao (*d'óg*): ts'ao (*ts'óg*): mou (*mžóg*): pao (*póg*): yu (*zióg*): siu (*sióg*): hao (*χóg*): li (*liět*): shī (*šięt*). 6. p'ei (*p'ieg*): k'i (*k'ieg*): mu (*mäg*): k'i (*k'ieg*): fu (*b'üg*): sī (*dziäg*). 7. yu (*džóg*): huo chuang huo yu 𠂔, so ap. Shuo wen): jou (*nžóg*): sou (*sióg*): fou (*b'žóg*): wei (*dziwər*): chī (*šięr*): po (*b'wät*): lie (*liät*): suei (*siwäd*). 8. teng (*täng*): sheng (*šięng*): hin (*χiem*): kin (*kžem*): shī (*džięg*): sī (*dziäg*): hui (*χmwäg*).

Hing wei: 1. wei (*giwər*): li (*liər*): t'i (*t'liər*): ni (*niər*): ti (*d'liər*): er (*nžär*): ki (*kžer*). 2. si (*džięk*): tso (*dž'äk*): chī (*šięk*): küe (*g'iak*): o (*ngák*): yü (*ngio*): kia (*kä*). 3. kien (*kien*): kün (*kžien*): kün (*kžien*): hien (*g'ien*): kou (*ku*): hou (*g'u*): shu (*džiu*): wu (*mžiu*). 4. chu (*šiu*): ju (*nžiu*): tou (*tu*): kou (*ku*): pei (*pwäg*): yi (*giək*): k'i (*g'ieg*): fu (*pžüg*).

Ki tsuei: 1. tē (*tək*): fu (*pžük*). 2. tsiang (*tsiäng*): ming (*mžäng*). 3. yung (*džóng*): chung (*šžóng*): ch'u (*šžók*): ku (*kók*). 4. ho (*g'ä*): kia (*ka*): yi (*ngia*). 5. shī (*džięg*): tsī (*tsiäg*): kuei (*kžwed*): lei (*liwäd*). 6. k'un (*k'wän*): yin (*džien*). 7. lu (*luk*): pu (*b'uk*). 8. shī (*dž'ieg*): tsī (*tsiäg*).

Fu yi: 1. king (*kieng*): ning (*nieng*): hing (*χieng*): ch'eng (*děng*). 2. sha (*sa*): yi (*ngia*): to (*tä*): kia (*ka*): wei (*gwia*). 3. chu (*šio*): ch'u (*šio*): sü (*šio*): fu (*pžwo*): hia (*g'd*). 4. ts'ung (*dž'ung*): tsung (*tsóng*): hiang (*g'óng*): ch'ung (*dž'óng*). 5. men (*mwän*): hün (*χiwän*): hin (*χien*): fen (*p'iwän*): kien (*ken*).

Kia lo: 1. tsī (*tsiäg*): tē (*tək*): jen (*nžien*): t'ien (*t'ien*): ming (*mžäng*, *mžien*): shen (*šięñ*). 2. fu (*pžük*): yi (*'iək*): huang (*g'wäng*): wang (*giwang*): wang (*mžwang*): chang (*šięng*). 3. yi (*'iək*, *'iět*): chī (*d'ięt*): p'i (*p'ięt*): kiang (*kžiang*): wang (*mžwang*). 4. ki (*kžięg*): yu (*giüg*): shī (*dž'ieg*): tsī (*tsiäg*): wei (*giwed*): hi (*χiäd*).

Kung Liu: 1. k'ang (*k'äng*): kiang (*kžiang*): ts'ang (*ts'äng*): liang (*liäng*): nang (*näng*): kuang (*kwäng*): chang (*liäng*): yang (*džiang*): hing (*g'äng*). 2. yüan (*ngiwän*): fan (*b'iwän*): süan (*siwan*): t'an (*t'an*): yen (*ngiän*): yüan (*ngiwän*): yao (*džog*): tao (*tog*). 2. ts'üan (*dž'üwan*): yüan (*ngiwän*): kang (*käng*): king (*kliäng*): ye (*džä*): ch'u (*šio*): lü (*gliö*): yü (*ngio*). 4. yi (*'iər*): tsi (*tsiər*): ki (*kžer*): yi (*'iər*): ts'ao (*dž'óg*): lao (*lóg*): p'ao (*b'óg*): yin (*'iem*): tsung (*tsóng*). 5. ch'ang (*d'iang*): kang (*käng*): yang (*džiang*): ts'üan (*dž'üwan*): tan (*tän*): yüan (*ngiwän*): liang (*liäng*): yang (*džiang*): huang (*χwäng*). 6. kuan (*kwän*): luan (*lwän*): tuan (*twän*): li (*liäg*): yu (*giüg*): kien (*kan*): kien (*kan*): mi (*mžiet*): tsi (*tsiək*, *tsiět*).

Hiung cho: 1. tsī (*tsiäg*): ch'i (*šięg*): tsī (*tsiäg*): mu (*mäg*). 2. lei (*liwər*): kuei (*kžwər*). 3. kai (*käd*): hi (*χiäd*).

K'üan o: 1. o (*ä*): ko (*kä*): nan (*näm*): yin (*'iem*). 2. yu (*džóg*): hui (*χžóg*): ts'iu (*dž'žóg*). 3. hou (*g'u*): chu (*šiu*). 4. ch'ang (*d'iang*): k'ang (*k'äng*): ch'ang (*džiang*).

5. yi (*giək*): tē (*tək*): tsē (*tsək*). 6. ang (*ngāng*): chang (*tīang*): wang (*mīwang*): wang (*mīwang*). 7. chī (*tīag*): shī (*dz'īag*): shī (*siag*): tsī (*tsiag*). 8. t'ien (*t'ien*): jen (*nīēn*): ming (*mīāng*, *mīēn*): jen (*nīēn*). 9. ming (*mīēng*): sheng (*sēng*): ts'ī (*tsiēr*): kie (*kēr*). 10. kū (*kīo*): ma (*mā*): to (*tā*): ch'ī (*d'ia*): to (*tā*): ko (*kā*).

M i n l a o : 1. k'ang (*k'āng*): fang (*pīwang*): liang (*liang*): ming (*mīāng*): wang (*gi-wang*). 2. hui (*χīōg*): k'iu (*g'īōg*): nao (?): yu (*'īōg*): hui (*χīōg*). 3. si (*siək*): kuo (*kwək*): ki (*g'īək*): t'ē (*t'nek*): tē (*tək*). 4. k'ī (*k'īad*): yi (*ziad*): li (*liad*): pai (*b'wad*): ta (*d'ād*). 5. an (*ān*): ts'an (*dz'ān*): k'üan (*k'īwān*): fan (*pīwān*): kien (*kīan*).

P a n : 1. pan (*pwan*): tan (*tān*): jan (*nīan*): yüan (*giwān*): kuan (*kwān*): tan (*tān*): yüan (*giwān*): kien (*kīan*). 2. nan (*nān*): hien (*χīān*): kuei (*kīwad*): yi (*ziad*): tsi (*dz'īap*): hia (*g'ep*): yi (*dīāk*): mo (*māk*). 3. liao (*liog*): ao (*ngog*): siao (*siog*): jao (*nīog*). 4. nüe (*ngiok*): hūe (*χiok*): küe (*g'īok*): mao (*mog*): hūe (*χiok*): hu (*χok*): yūe (*giok*). 5. tsi (*dz'īer*): p'ī (*b'īer*): mi (*mīer*): shī (*siēr*): hi (?): k'uei (*g'īwer*): tsī (*tsiēr*): shī (*siēr*). 6. ch'ī (*d'īēg*): kuei (*kiweg*): hi (*g'īweg*): yi (*'īēk*): yi (*dīēk*): p'ī (*p'īēk*): pi (*b'īēk*). 7. fan (*giwān*): yüan (*giwān*): han (*g'ān*): p'ing (*b'īeng*): ning (*nieng*): ch'eng (*dīēng*): huai (*g'wer*): wei (*'īwēr*). 8. nu (*no*): yū (*dīo*): yū (*dīu*): k'ü (*k'īu*): ming (*mīāng*): wang (*giwang*): tan (*tān*): yen (*giān*).

TANG.

T a n g : 1. ti (*tiēg*): pi (*pīēk*): ti (*tiēg*): p'ī (*p'īēk*): shen (*dīēm*): chung (*tīōng*). 2. k'o (*k'ək*): fu (*b'īūk*): tē (*tək*): li (*liək*): lei (*liwəd*): chuei (*d'īwəd*): tui (*twəb > twəd*): nei (*nwəb > nwəd*): chu (*tīōk*): kiu (*kīōg*). 4. kuo (*kwək*): tē (*tək*): ts'ē (*tsīək*): ming (*mīāng*): k'ing (*k'īāng*). 5. shī (*siək*): chī (*tīag*): hui (*χmwəg*): hu (*χo*): ye (*ziag > zīo*). 6. t'ang (*d'āng*): keng (*kāng*): sang (*sāng*): hing (*g'āng*): fang (*pīwang*). 7. shī (*dīag*): kiu (*g'īūg*): hing (*g'īeng*): t'ing (*t'īeng*): k'ing (*k'īwēng*). 8. kie (*g'iat*): hai (*g'ād*): po (*b'wāt*): shī (*siad*).

Y i : 1. yū (*ngīu*): yū (*ngīu*): tsi (*dz'īet*): li (*liəd*). 2. hūn (*χiwən*): shun (*d'īwən*): ku (*kók*): tsē (*tsək*). 3. cheng (*tīēng*): hing (*g'īeng*): tsiu (*tsiōg*): shao (*dīog*). 4. shang (*dīang*): wang (*mīwang*): chang (*tīang*): ping (*pīāng*): fang (*pīwang*): mei (*mīəd*): nei (*nwəb > nwəd*). 5. tu (*d'āg > d'o*): yū (*ngīwo*): yi (*ngīa*): kia (*ka*): mo (*mwā*): wei (*gwīa*). 6. shē (*d'īat*): shī (*dīad*): ch'ou (*dīōg*): pao (*pōg*): yu (*giōg*): tsī (*tsiag*): sheng (*d'īang*): ch'eng (*dīang*). 7. yen (*ngan*): k'ien (*k'īan*): lou (*lu*): kou (*ku*): ko (*klāk*): to (*d'āk*): yi (*dīāk*). 8. kia (*ka*): yi (*ngīa*): tsē (*dz'ək*): tsē (*tsək*): li (*liag*): tsī (*tsiag*). 9. sī (*siag*): ki (*kīag*): tsien (*tsiēm*): sin (*siēm*). 10. tsī (*tsiag*): pei (*pīag*): shī (*dz'īag*): er (*nīag*): tsī (*tsiag*): ying (*dīēng*): ch'eng (*dīēng*). 11. chao (*tīog*): lo (*glāk*): ts'ao (*ts'og*): mo (*mōk*): kiao (*kōg*): nüe (*ngiok*): mao (*mog*). 12. tsī (*tsiag*): chī (*tīag*): mou (*mīūg*): hui (*χmwəg*): nan (*nān*): yüan (*giwān*): kuo (*kwək*): t'ē (*t'ək*): tē (*tək*): ki (*kīək*).

S a n g j o u : 1. jou (*nīōg*): liu (*liōg*): yu (*'īōg*): sün (*dzīwēn*): min (*mīēn*): t'ien (*d'ien*): k'in (*g'īēn*). 2. k'uei (*g'īwer*): yi (*dīer*): li (*liēr*): ai (*'ēr*): p'ien (*p'īan*): min (*mīēn*): tsin (*dz'īēn*): p'in (*b'īēn*). 3. tsī (*tsiēr*): wei (*dīwēr*): kie (*kēr*): tsiang (*tsiāng*): wang (*giwang*): king (*g'īāng*): keng (*kāng*). 4. yin (*'īen*): ch'en (*dīān*): si (*siēr*): the line should run: tsī tung ts'u si: hun (*χmwən*): yū (*giwo*): nu (*no*): ch'u (*t'īo*): yū (*ngīo*). 5. pi (*pīēd*): sū (*siwēt*): jē (*nīat*): sūe (*siok*): tsūe (*tsiok*): cho (*d'ōk*): ni (*niok*). 6. feng (*pīum*): sin (*siēm*): ai (*'əd*): tai (*d'əd*): sē (*siək*): shī (*d'īək*): pao (*pōg*): hao (*χōg*). 7. wang (*giwang*): yang (*ziang*): huang (*χwāng*): ts'ang (*ts'āng*): tsei (*dz'ək*): kuo (*kwək*): li (*liək*). 8. siang (*siang*): tsang (*tsāng*): ch'ang (*d'īang*): k'uang (*g'īwang*). 9. lin (*glīēm*): chen (*tsīēm*): lu (*luk*): ku (*kuk*): ku (*kuk*). 10. li (*liag*): hi (*χīag*): ki (*g'īag*). 11. ti (*d'īōk*): fu (*b'īōk*): tu (*d'ōk*). 12. ku (*kuk*): ku (*kuk*): kou (*ku*). 13.

suei (*dz'iwəd*): lei (*liwəd*): t'uei (*twəb* > *twəd*): tsuei (*ts'iwəd*): pei (*b'wəd*). 14. tso (*tsāk*): huo (*g'wāk*): ho (*χāk*). 15. ki (*g'īək*): pei (*b'wəg*): k'o (*k'ək*): li (*liək*). 16. k'o (*k'á*): ko (*ká*).

Y ü n H a n : 1. t'ien (*t'ien*): jen (*ñiēn*): chen (*tsien*): sheng (*sēng*): t'ing (*t'ien*). 2. ch'ung (*d'ióng*): kung (*k'ióng*): tsung (*tsóng*): lin (*bl'iam*): kung (*k'ióng*). 3. t'uei (*t'wər*): lei (*lwər*): yi (*g'iwəd*): wei (*'i'wər*): ts'uei (*dz'wər*). 4. tsü (*tsio*): so (*sio*): ku (*ko*): chu (*d'ē'io*): tsu (*tso*): yü (*dio*). 5. ch'uan (*t'iwən*): fen (*b'iwən*): hün (*χiwən*): wen (*m'iwən*): tun (*d'wən*). 6. k'ü (*k'īab* > *k'io*): ku (*ko*): mu (*mág* > *mo*): yü (*ng'üwo*): nu (*no*). 7. ki (*k'īəg*): tsai (*tsəg*): yu (*gi'ü*): ch'ī (*t'īəg*): li (*liəg*). 8. sing (*sieng*): ying (*d'īēng*): ch'eng (*d'īēng*): cheng (*t'īēng*): ning (*nieng*).

S u n g k a o : 1. t'ien (*t'ien*): shen (*d'īēn*): shen (*s'ien*): han (*g'án*): fan (*p'iwán*): süan (*s'üwan*). 2. sh'ī (*d'ē'īg*): sh'ī (*s'iek*): po (*pāk*): tsé (*d'āk*): pang (*p'ūng*): kung (*kung*). 3. pang (*p'ūng*): yung (*d'üung*): t'ien (*d'ien*): jen (*ñiēn*). 4. ying (*gi'wēng*): ch'eng (*d'īēng*): ch'eng (*d'īēng*): mo (*mōk*): küe (*g'īok*): cho (*d'ōk*). 5. ma (*má*): t'u (*t'o*): pao (*pōg*): pao (*pōg*). 6. mei (*m'īər*): kuei (*k'iwər*): kiang (*k'iang*): chang (*t'iang*): hing (*g'āng*). 7. po (*pwár*): t'an (*t'án*): han (*g'án*): hien (*χ'ian*). 8. tē (*tək*): ch'ī (*d'īək*): kuo (*kwək*): sh'ī (*d'īāk*): po (*pāk*).

C h e n g m i n : 1. tsé (*tsək*): tē (*tək*): hia (*g'á*): fu (*p'üwo*). 2. tē (*tək*): tsé (*tsək*): sē (*s'iek*): yī (*giək*): sh'ī (*s'iek*): li (*liək*): jo (*ñiag* > *ñio*): fu (*p'üwo*). 3. k'ao (*k'ōg*): pao (*pōg*): shē (*d'īat*): wai (*ngwád*): fa (*p'iwāt*). 4. tsiang (*tsiang*): ming (*m'āng*): shen (*s'ien*): jen (*ñiēn*). 5. ju (*ñio*): t'u (*t'o*): fu (*p'üwo*): ju (*ñio*): t'u (*t'o*): kua (*kwá*): yü (*ng'üo*). 6. kü (*k'io*): t'u (*d'o*): kü (*k'üwo*): chu (*d'ē'io*): pu (*pwo*). 7. ye (*ng'üāp*): tsie (*dz'īap*): ki (*g'īap*): pang (*pāng*): ts'iang (*ts'iang*): fang (*p'iwang*). 8. k'uei (*g'īwer*): kie (*ker*): ts'ī (*dz'īər*): kuei (*k'iwər*): feng (*p'ium*): sin (*s'iam*).

H a n y i : 1. tien (*d'ien*): ming (*m'āng*, *m'ien*): tao (*d'ōg*): k'ao (*k'ōg*): hie (*g'ēg*): yi (*d'īēg*): pi (*p'iek*). 2. chang (*t'iang*): wang (*gi'wang*): chang (*t'iang*): heng (*g'āng*): yang (*d'iang*): mi (*miek*): o (*'ēk*). 3. tsu (*tso*): t'u (*d'o*): hu (*g'o*): yü (*ng'üo*): p'u (*b'wo*): kü (*k'io*): tsü (*tsio*): s'ü (*sio*). 4. tsi (*tsiəg*): ch'ī (*t'īəg*): li (*liəg*): pang (*pāng*): ts'iang (*ts'iang*): kuang (*kwāng*): yün (*gi'wən*): men (*mwən*). 5. tao (*tog*): lo (*glāk*): t'u (*t'o*): hū (*χ'üwo*): yü (*ng'üwo*): hu (*χo*): kü (*k'io*): yü (*z'io*). 6. wan (*g'wán*): man (*mlwan*): mo (*māk*): po (*pāk*): ho (*χāk*): tsi (*dz'īāk*): p'ī (*b'ia*): pi (*pia*).

K i a n g H a n : 1. fou (*b'ōg*): t'ao (*t'ōg*): yu (*d'ōg*): k'iu (*g'īōg*): kü (*k'io*): yü (*z'io*): shu (*s'io*): p'u (*p'wo*). 2. shang (*s'iang*): kuang (*kwāng*): fang (*p'iwang*): wang (*gi'wang*): p'ing (*b'īēng*): ting (*d'ien*): cheng (*tsēng*): ning (*nieng*). 3. hu (*χo*): hu (*χo*): t'u (*t'o*): ki (*k'iek*): ki (*g'īək*): li (*liəg*): hai (*χməg*). 4. süan (*s'üwan*): han (*g'án*): ts'ī (*tsiəg*): s'ī (*z'ieg*): ch'ī (*t'īəg*). 5. jen (*ñiēn*): t'ien (*d'ien*): ming (*m'āng*, *m'ien*): nien (*niēn*). 6. shou (*s'ōg*): hiu (*χ'ōg*): k'ao (*k'ōg*): shou (*d'ōg*): ts'ī (*tsiəg*): yī (*z'ieg*): tē (*tək*): kuo (*kwək*).

C h ' a n g w u : 1. tsu (*tso*): fu (*p'üwo*): kie (*keg*): kuo (*kwək*). 2. fu (*p'üwo*): lü (*gl'io*): p'u (*p'wo*): t'u (*t'o*): ch'ü (*t'io*): s'ü (*dz'io*). 3. ho (*χāk*): tso (*tsāk*): yu (*d'ōg*): sao (*sōg*): t'ing (*d'ien*): king (*k'īēng*). 4. wu (*m'üwo*): nu (*no*): hu (*χo*): lu (*lo*): p'u (*p'wo*): so (*sio*). 5. t'an (*t'án*): han (*g'án*): han (*χán*): pao (*pōg*): liu (*liōg*): yī (*giək*): k'o (*k'ək*): kuo (*kwək*). 6. sē (*sək*): lai (*lāg*): t'ung (*d'ung*): kung (*kung*): p'ing (*b'īēng*): t'ing (*d'ien*): hui (*g'wər*): kuei (*k'iwər*).

C h a n y a n g : 1. hui (*g'iwəd*): li (*liəd*): chai (*tsād*): ning (*nieng*): ting (*d'ien*): ts'ī (*dz'īət*): kie (*ked*): shou (*s'ōg*): ch'ou (*t'liōg*). 2. t'ien (*d'ien*): jen (*ñiēn*): to (*d'wát*): t'o (*t'wát*). 3. ch'eng (*d'īēng*): k'ing (*k'īēng*): ch'ī (*t'īər*): kie (*ker*): t'ien (*t'ien*): jen (*ñiēn*): hui (*χmwəg*): s'ī (*dz'ieg*). 4. t'ē (*t'ək*): pei (*b'wəg*): ki (*g'īək*): t'ē (*t'ək*): pei (*b'wəg*): sh'ī (*s'iek*): sh'ī (*d'ē'īg*): ch'ī (*t'īək*). 5. ts'ī (*ts'iek*): ti (*d'iek*): fu (*p'üūg*): ki (*g'īəg*): siang (*dz'iang*): wang (*m'iwang*): lei (*liwəd*): tsuei (*dz'iwəd*). 6. wang (*m'iwang*):

wang (*mīwang*); yu (*'iōg*): yu (*'iōg*); ki (*kīər*): pei (*pīər*). 7. shen (*śiəm*): kin (*kīəm*) (the rest unrimed).

S h a o m i n: 1. sang (*sāng*): wang (*mīwang*): huang (*χwāng*). 2. hung (*g'ung*): kung (*kung*): pang (*pūng*). 3. tien (*tiam*): pien (*pīam*). 4. mou (*mīōg*): chī (*tīæg*). 5. fu (*pīūg*): shī (*dīæg*): kiu (*kīūg*): tsī (*tsīæg*) (the rest unrimed). 6. kie (*g'iat*): hai (*g'ād*): chung (*tīōng*): hung (*g'wəng*): kung (*kīōng*). 7. li (*liæg*): tsai (*tsæg*): kiu (*g'īūg*).

CHOU SUNG.

C h ī k i n g: wang (*gīwang*): k'ang (*k'āng*): huang (*g'wāng*): fang (*pīwang*): ming (*mīāng*): hung (*g'wāng*): ts'iang (*ts'īang*): jang (*nīang*): kien (*kān*): fan (*pīwān*): fan (*pīwān*).

CH'EN KUNG.

C h e n l u: yung (*'iung*): jung (*dīung*): o (*'āk*): yi (*dīāk*): ye (*ziæg > zīo*): yū (*zīo*).
F e n g n i e n: shu (*śio*): t'u (*t'o*): tsī (*tsīər*): li (*liər*): pi (*pīər*): li (*liər*): kie (*kər*).
Y u k u: ku (*ko*): kü (*g'io*): yū (*gīwo*): ku (*ko*): yū (*ngīo*): kü (*kīo*): t'ing (*d'īeng*): sheng (*śiēng*): ming (*mīēng*): t'ing (*t'īeng*): ch'eng (*dīēng*).
T s ' i e n: tsü (*tsīo*): yū (*ngīo*): wei (*gīwəg*): li (*liæg*): sī (*dzīæg*): fu (*pīūk*).
Y u n g: yung (*'iung*): kung (*kung*): su (*śiōk*): mu (*mīōk*): mu (*mōg*): k'ao (*k'ōg*): sī (*dzīæg*): tsī (*tsīæg*): jen (*nīēn*): t'ien (*t'ien*): hou (*g'u*): hou (*g'u*): shou (*dīōg*): k'ao (*k'ōg*): ch'i (*t'īæg*): mu (*mæg*).
T s a i h i e n: wang (*gīwang*): chang (*tīang*): yang (*dīang*): yang (*'iang*): ts'iang (*ts'īang*): kuang (*kwāng*): hiang (*χīang*): shou (*dīōg*): pao (*pōg*): hu (*g'o*): kia (*kā*).
Y u k ' o: ma (*mā*): lü (*glīo*): chuei (*tīwər*): suei (*snīwər*): wei (*'iwer*): yi (*dīər*).

MIN YÜ SIAO TSI.

M i n y ū s i a o t s i: tsao (*dz'ōg*): k'ao (*k'ōg*): hiao (*χog*): t'ing (*d'īeng*): king (*kīēng*): wang (*gīwang*): wang (*mīwang*).
K i n g c h ī: chī (*tīæg*): sī (*siæg*): tsai (*tsæg*): tsī (*tsīæg*): tsī (*tsīæg*): chī (*tīæg*): tsiang (*tsīang*): ming (*mīāng*): hing (*g'āng*).
S i a o p i: feng (*p'īung*): ch'ung (*d'īōng*): niao [*tiao*] (*tīōg*): liao (*gliōg*).
T s a i s h a n: tsē (*tsāk*): shī (*śiāk*): yūn (*gīwən*): chen (*tīən*): yi (*ziæg*): fu (*b'īūg*): shī (*dz'īæg*): sī (*dzīæg*): mu (*mæg*): hu (*g'wāt*): ta (*d'āt*): kie (*g'iat*): miao (*mīog*): piao (*pīog*): tsi (*tsīər*): tsi (*tsīər*): li (*liər*): pi (*pīər*): li (*liər*): hiang (*χīang*): kuang (*kwāng*): hing (*χīeng*): ning (*nieng*).
L i a n g s i: si (*dzīæg*): mu (*mæg*): ju (*nīo*): kü (*klīo*): shu (*śio*): kiu (*kīōg*): tiao (*d'īog*): liao (*gliōg*): hui (*χīōg*): mou (*mīōg*): chī (*tīēt*): li (*līēt*): chī (*tsīēt*): shī (*śīēt*): ying (*dīēng*): ning (*nieng*): küe (*kūk*): sü (*dzīuk*).
S i y i: fou (*p'īūg*): k'iu (*g'īūg*): ki (*kīæg*): niu (*ngīūg*): tsī (*tsīæg*): k'iu (*g'īōg*): jou (*nīōg*): hui (*χīōg*).

LU SUNG.

K i u n g: 1. ma (*mā*): ye (*dīd*): chē (*tīd*): huang (*g'wāng*): (*pāng*): kiang (*kīang*): tsang (*tsāng*). 2. p'ei (*p'īæg*): k'i (*g'īæg*): p'ei (*p'īæg*): k'i (*g'īæg*): ts'ai (*dz'æg*). 3. lo (*glāk*): lo (*glāk*): yi (*dīāk*): yi (*dīāk*): tso (*tsāk*). 4. hia (*g'ā*): yū (*ngīo*): k'ü (*k'īab > k'īo*): sie (*dzīd*): ts'u (*dz'o*).
Y u p i: 1. huang (*g'wāng*): ming (*mīāng*): hia (*g'd*): wu (*mīwo*). 2. mu (*mōg*): tsiu (*tsīōg*): fei (*pīwər*): kuei (*kīwər*). 3. hūan (*χīwan*): yen (*'ian*): shī (*śiæg*): yu (*gīūg*): tsī (*tsīæg*).

P' a n s h u e i : 1. k'in (*g'ien*): k'i (*g'ier*); pei (*b'wad*): hui (*hwad*): ta (*d'ad*): mai (*muad*). 2. tsao (*tsog*): kiao (*kjog*): chao (*ljog*): siao (*sjog*): kiao (*kog*). 3. mao (*mog*): tsiu (*tsjog*): lao (*log*): tao (*d'og*): ch'ou (*ljog*). 4. tē (*tək*): tsē (*tsək*): wu (*mjwo*): tsu (*tsu*): hu (*g'o*). 5. tē (*tək*): fu (*b'jūk*): kuo (*kwək*): yao (*djog*): siu (*dzjog*). 6. sin (*sjəm*): nan (*nəm*): huang (*g'wāng*): yang (*djang*): hiung (*χjung*): kung (*kung*). 7. k'iu (*g'jog*): sou (*sjog*): po (*pāk*): yi (*djāk*): yi (*ngjāk*): huo (*g'wāk*). 8. lin (*gljəm*): shen (*djəm*): yin (*jəm*): ch'en (*ljəm*): kin (*kjəm*).

P i k u n g : 1. mei (*mwər*): hui (*g'wər*): yi (*jər*): ch'i (*d'jər*): tsi (*tsjək*): fu (*pjūk*): lu (*gljōk*): mo (*mwək*): kuo (*kwək*): sē (*sjək*): shu (*sjō*): kü (*g'jō*): t'u (*t'o*): sū (*dzjō*). 2. wang (*giwang*): yang (*djang*): shang (*sjang*): wu (*mjwo*): sū (*dzjō*): ye (*djā*): yū (*ngjwo*): ju (*njō*): lü (*gljō*): fu (*b'jwo*): lu (*lo*): yū (*gjō*): fu (*b'jwo*). 3. kung (*kung*): tung (*tung*): yung (*djung*): tsī (*tsjag*): sī (*dzjag*): er (*njag*): hie (*g'ēj*): ti (*tiag*): hi (*χia*): yi (*ngia*): to (*tā*): tsu (*tsu*): ju (*njō*). 4. ch'ang (*djang*): heng (*g'ang*): kang (*kang*): ts'iang (*ts'jang*): keng (*käng*): fang (*b'iwang*): yang (*zjang*): k'ing (*k'äng*): ch'ang (*lj'jang*): tsang (*tsäng*): fang (*pjwang*): ch'ang (*djang*): peng (*päng*): t'eng (*d'eng*): p'eng (*b'eng*): ling (*ljäng*). 5. sheng (*d'jäng*): t'eng (*d'eng*): kung (*kjüng*): ts'in (*ts'jəm*): tseng (*tsäng*): ying (*jäng*): ch'eng (*d'jäng*): ch'eng (*d'jäng*): ch'i (*lj'jag*): fu (*pjüg*): pei (*pwag*): shī (*sjag*): ta (*d'ad*): ai (*ngad*): suei (*sjwad*): hai (*g'ad*). 6. yen (*ngam*): chan (*ljam*): meng (*mun*): tung (*tung*): pang (*päng*): t'ung (*d'ung*): ts'ung (*dz'jung*): kung (*kung*). 7. yi (*djāk*): tsē (*d'āk*): mo (*māk*): no (*nāk*): jo (*njak*). 8. kia (*kā*): lu (*lo*): hū (*χjō*): yū (*gjō*): hi (*χjag*): mu (*mäg*): shī (*dz'jag*): yu (*gjüg*): ch'i (*lj'jag*): ch'i (*lj'jag*). 9. po (*pāk*): to (*d'āk*): ch'i (*lj'jag*): si (*sjāk*): shī (*djāk*): yi (*djāk*): tso (*tsāk*): jo (*njak*).

SHANG SUNG.

N o : ku (*ko*): tsu (*tsu*): ch'eng (*d'jäng*): sheng (*sjäng*): p'ing (*b'jäng*): sheng (*sjäng*): yi (*djāk*): yi (*djāk*): k'o (*k'lāk*): yi (*djāk*): si (*sjāk*): tso (*tsāk*): si (*dzjāk*): k'o (*k'lāk*): ch'ang (*djang*): tsiang (*tsjang*).

L i e t s u : tsu (*tsu*): hu (*g'o*): so (*sjō*): hu (*g'o*): ch'eng (*d'jäng*): p'ing (*b'jäng*): cheng (*tsäng*): kiang (*kjang*): heng (*g'ang*): ts'iang (*ts'jang*): hiang (*χjang*): tsiang (*tsjang*): k'ang (*k'ang*): jang (*njang*): hiang (*χjang*): kiang (*kjang*): ch'ang (*djang*): tsiang (*tsjang*).

H ü a n n i a o : 1. shang (*sjang*): mang (*mwäng*): t'ang (*l'ang*): fang (*pjwang*): yu (*gjüg*): tai (*d'ag*): tsī (*tsjag*): sheng (*sjäng*): sheng (*d'jäng*): ch'eng (*d'jäng*): li (*ljag*): ch'i (*lj'jag*): hai (*χmäg*): ho (*g'ā*): yi (*ngia*): ho (*g'ā*).

C h ' a n g f a : 1. shang (*sjang*): siang (*dzjang*): mang (*mwäng*): fang (*pjwang*): kiang (*kjang*): ch'ang (*d'jang*): tsiang (*tsjang*): shang (*sjang*). 2. po (*pwāt*): ta (*d'āt*): yüe (*gjwāt*): fa (*pjwāt*): lie (*ljat*): tsie (*dz'iat*): 3. wei (*gjwər*): ts'i (*dz'jər*): ch'i (*d'jər*): tsi (*tsjər*): ch'i (*d'jər*): ch'i (*lj'jər*): wei (*gjwər*). 4. k'iu (*g'jog*): liu (*ljog*): hu (*χjog*): k'iu (*g'jog*): jou (*njog*): yu (*jog*): ts'iu (*dz'jog*). 5. kung (*kung*): mang (*mäng*): lung (*ljung*): yung (*djung*): tung (*d'ung*): sung (*sjung*): tsung (*tsung*). 6. pei (*b'wad*): yüe (*gjwāt*): lie (*ljat*): o (*āt*): nie (*ngjat*): ta (*d'āt*): tsie (*dz'iat*): fa (*b'jwāt*): kie (*g'jat*). 7. ye (*djap*): ye (*ngjap*): tsī (*tsjag*): shī (*dz'jag*): heng (*g'ang*): wang (*giwang*).

Y i n w u : 1. wu (*mjwo*): ch'u (*ts'jō*): tsu (*tsjō*): lü (*gljō*): so (*sjō*): sū (*dzjō*). 2. hiang (*χjang*): t'ang (*l'ang*): k'iang (*k'jang*): hiang (*χjang*): wang (*giwang*): ch'ang (*djang*). 3. pi (*pjčk*): tsi (*tsiek*): pi (*pjčk*): tsē (*d'čk*): hie (*g'ēj*). 4. kien (*klam*): yen (*ngjäm*): lan (*gläm*): kuo (*kwək*): fu (*pjūk*). 5. yi (*gjək*): ki (*g'jək*): sheng (*sjäng*): ling (*lieng*): ning (*nieng*): sheng (*säng*). 6. shan (*sän*): huan (*g'wän*): ts'ien (*ts'jan*): k'ien (*g'jan*): ch'an (*lj'an*): hien (*g'än*): an (*än*).

ARCHAIC GRAPHS.

In the dictionary below archaic graphs will be quoted according to the following system.

Oracle inscriptions.

Yin time graphs on tortoise shell and bone will be quoted directly, by *k ü a n* and page in one or other of the following repertories, represented, for brevity's sake, by capital letters:

- A = Yin k'ü shu k'i ts'ien pien;
- B = Yin k'ü shu k'i hou pien;
- C = Yin k'ü shu k'i sü pien;
- D = Yin k'ü shu k'i tsing hua;
- E = T'ie yün ts'ang kuei;
- F = T'ie yün ts'ang kuei chī yü;
- G = T'ie yün ts'ang kuei shī yi;
- H = Kuei kia shou ku wen tsī;
- I = Tsien shou t'ang so ts'ang Yin k'ü wen tsī;
- K = Yin k'i pu ts'i;
- L = Yin k'ü wen tsī ts'un chen;
- M = Sin huo pu ts'i sie pen;
- N = T'ien ye k'ao ku pao kao I;
- O = Yin k'i tsuei pien;
- P = Yin k'i yi ts'un.

Thus, for instance, an entry like this: A 5: 40,5 means that the graph in question is to be found in Lo Chen-yü's Yin k'ü shu k'i ts'ien pien, *k ü a n* 5, p. 40, shell (or bone) n:o 5.

Bronze and stone inscriptions.

The inscriptions upon which I have drawn I register here in a numbered series, and in the dictionary an entry like this: Chou I 57 means that the graph in question is to be found in our inscription 57 below, which is an inscription of the period Chou I (cf. the introduction above). In our list of inscriptions here, the repertories are indicated by the following abbreviations:

- Chengsung = Cheng sung t'ang tsi ku yi wen;
- Chengts'iu = Cheng ts'iu kuan ki kin t'u;
- Eumorf. = The George Eumorfopoulos collection of Chinese and Korean Bronzes
..... 1929, 1930;
- Huaimi = Huai mi shan fang ki kin t'u;
- K'i = K'i ku shī ki kin wen shu;
- K'ia = K'ia chai tsi ku lu;
- Kün = Kün ku lu kin wen;
- Mengwei = Meng wei ts'ao t'ang ki kin t'u;
- Paoyün = Pao yün lou yi k'i t'u lu;
- Santai = San tai ki kin wen ts'un;

Senoku	= Senoku seishō (Sumitomo cat.);
Shan	= Shan chai ki kin lu;
Shierkia	= Shī er kia ki kin t'u lu;
Shiku	= Shī ku shu ki (stone drums);
Siaokiao	= Siao kiao king ko kin shī wen tsī;
Sung chai, sū	= Sung chai ki kin sū lu;
T'ao	= T'ao chao ki kin lu;
Tsunku	= Tsun ku chai so kien ki kin t'u;
T'ulu	= Liang Chou kin wen ts'i ta hi t'u lu;
Wuying	= Wu ying tien i k'i t'u lu.

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| 427. Santai 3: 18 | 451. K'i 1: 19 |
| 428. K'ia 6: 13 | 452. Chengsung 8: 41 |
| 429. K'ia 14: 23 | 453. see Ku wen sheng hi, ts'i 1 |
| 430. K'i 1: 9 | 454. see Kin wen pien 2: 9 |
| 431. Chengsung 9: 9 | 455. K'i 7: 30 |
| 432. T'ao 3: 7 | 456. Kün 2/1: 5 |
| 433. K'i 7: 19 | 457. Kün 1/3: 52 |
| 434. see Ku wen sheng hi, yu 8 | 458. K'i 1: 17 |
| 435. see Ku wen sheng hi, yang 4 | 459. K'i 18: 7 |
| 436. see Ku wen sheng hi, yang 15 | 460. Chengsung 8: 42 |
| 437. Kün 1/2: 33 | 461. see Ku wen sheng hi, chī 1. |
| 438. K'ia 23: 14 | |

I give here in Chinese characters the names of the vessels which carry these inscriptions, and the figures in the Chinese table refer to the inscription list above. So 1 *P'eng nü ting* is the vessel the inscription of which is reproduced in Chengsung 2: 24 etc.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 彭女鼎 | 27 宜子鼎 | 53 皿合觚 |
| 2 呬父癸鼎 | 28 父甲鼎 | 54 伯懋父斁 |
| 3 夾鼎 | 29 亳鼎 | 55 衛斁 |
| 4 鄧鬲 | 30 日壬斁 | 56 師旅鼎 |
| 5 向彝尊 | 31 遽仲簋 | 57 中(南宮)鼎 |
| 6 能匍尊 | 32 戊辰彝 | 58 沈子它斁 |
| 7 夾卣 | 33 豐鼎 | 59 小臣宅斁 |
| 8 對卣 | 34 登鼎 | 60 禽斁 |
| 9 玆卣 | 35 杞婦卣 | 61 大祝鼎 |
| 10 母辛卣 | 36 旅卣 | 62 獻侯鼎 |
| 11 林鬲 | 37 伯禾鼎 | 63 周公斁 |
| 12 禦簋 | 38 祖己卣 | 64 麥盃 |
| 13 父丁尊 | 39 矢彝 | 65 大盃鼎 |
| 14 父乙尊 | 40 父戊彝 | 66 盃卣 |
| 15 父丁卣 | 41 夫觚 | 67 小盃鼎 |
| 16 婦鬲 | 42 若觶 | 68 盃卣 |
| 17 祖丁簋 | 43 父丙觥 | 69 矢令斁 |
| 18 懋卣 | 44 乙亥斁 | 70 矢令彝 |
| 19 師罍鼎 | 45 冊刺鼎 | 71 明公斁 |
| 20 小子斁 | 46 立鼎 | 72 大保斁 |
| 21 辛巳斁 | 47 祖辛父庚鼎 | 73 旅鼎 |
| 22 觶尊 | 48 龔鬲 | 74 臣辰盃 |
| 23 小臣兒卣 | 49 父丁卣 | 75 作冊大鼎 |
| 24 宵鼎 | 50 季尊 | 76 效卣 |
| 25 旂鼎 | 51 棘觶 | 77 獻彝 |
| 26 戊寅父丁鼎 | 52 母亞癸卣 | 78 競卣 |

79 楮改 𣥂
 80 伯遲 鼎
 81 取尊
 82 迺 𣥂
 83 𣥂 鼎
 84 𣥂 𣥂
 85 𣥂 𣥂
 86 𣥂 伯 𣥂
 87 𣥂 𣥂
 88 師湯 父 鼎
 89 𣥂 鼎
 90 趙尊 𣥂
 91 𣥂 𣥂
 92 庚 𣥂 𣥂
 93 趙 鼎
 94 𣥂 鼎
 95 毛公 𣥂 鼎
 96 麥 鼎
 97 格伯 𣥂
 98 貉子 𣥂
 99 戒 𣥂
 100 農 𣥂
 101 師眉 鼎
 102 史獸 鼎
 103 匿侯 𣥂 鼎
 104 𣥂 伯 𣥂

105 令(耜田) 鼎
 106 𣥂 𣥂
 107 刺 鼎
 108 伯 𣥂
 109 靜 𣥂
 110 曾伯 鼎
 111 毓且 丁 尊
 112 鄭饗 原父 𣥂
 113 己侯 貉子 𣥂
 114 𣥂 作 𣥂 仲 鼎
 115 北伯 𣥂
 116 滕虎 𣥂
 117 蔡姬 尊
 118 賢 𣥂
 119 姑 互 母 𣥂
 120 刺 𣥂 鼎
 121 周 𣥂
 122 伯 衛父 𣥂
 123 季 咏父 𣥂
 124 員父 尊
 125 鮮父 鼎
 126 康侯 𣥂
 127 魯侯 父 𣥂
 128 中 𣥂
 129 𣥂 伯 𣥂
 130 宰 𣥂 角

131 井 季 𣥂
 131a 𣥂 尊
 131b 任氏 𣥂
 132 𣥂 鼎
 133 師奎 父 鼎
 134 師虎 𣥂
 135 趙曹 鼎 一
 136 趙曹 鼎 二
 137 利 鼎
 138 豆 𣥂 𣥂
 139 大 克 鼎
 140 小 克 鼎
 141 無 𣥂 𣥂
 142 克 𣥂
 143 𣥂 𣥂
 144 伊 𣥂
 145 𣥂 𣥂 𣥂 鼎
 146 𣥂 叔 旅 鐘
 147 散氏 盤
 148 克 鐘
 149 師 趙 鼎
 150 召伯 虎 𣥂 一
 151 召伯 虎 𣥂 二
 152 井人 安 鐘
 153 師 兑 𣥂 一
 154 師 兑 𣥂 二

- 155 咎 壺
 156 師 釐 殷
 157 號 季 子 伯 盤
 158 史 亢 簋
 159 伯 晨 鼎
 160 諫 殷
 161 師 晨 鼎
 162 揚 殷
 163 史 頌 殷
 164 公 頌 鼎
 165 史 頌 簋
 166 康 鼎
 167 盧 鐘 一
 168 鄭 井 叔 萇 父 鬲
 169 同 殷
 170 卯 殷
 171 噩 侯 殷
 172 不 娶 殷
 173 噩 侯 鼎
 174 叔 向 父 殷
 175 大 殷
 176 大 鼎
 177 師 酉 殷
 178 杜 伯 須 鼎
 179 無 惠 鼎
 180 毛 公 鼎
 181 震 盤
 182 師 震 殷
 183 師 望 鼎
 184 宗 周 鐘
 185 荝 伯 殷
 186 善 鼎
 187 吳 彝
 188 匡 卣
 189 兮 甲 盤
 190 適 殷
 191 友 殷
 192 師 遽 殷
 193 師 遽 彝
 194 番 生 殷
 195 蒯 殷
 196 追 殷
 197 叔 氏 (士 父) 鐘
 198 叔 向 父 殷 二
 199 史 頌 匹
 200 敵 殷
 201 號 文 公 子 鼎
 202 趙 鼎
 203 亢 盤
 204 亢 殷
 205 史 懋 壺
 206 禹 鼎
 207 段 殷
 208 君 夫 殷
 209 守 殷
 210 井 鼎
 211 癸 未 尊
 212 周 棘 生 簋
 213 詒 伯 鼎
 214 閑 碩 鼎
 215 穀 獻
 216 王 仲 嬀 簋
 217 朱 公 犛 鐘
 218 朱 公 華 鐘
 219 王 子 嬰 次 盧
 220 厲 羌 鐘
 221 宋 公 戌 鐘
 222 若 公 鐘
 223 徐 王 釐 鼎
 224 沈 兒 鐘
 225 儔 兒 (余 義) 鐘
 226 徐 王 義 楚 鐙
 227 徐 王 崙
 228 國 差 簠
 229 秦 公 殷
 230 者 減 鐘
 231 王 子 申 簋
 232 鄭 伯 肅 父 鼎

233 鄧太保盆	259 格伯殷	285 齊陳曼簋
234 齊侯壺	260 商丘叔簋	286 陳侯因敦
235 衛子簋	261 陳侯鼎	287 陳賁殷
236 伯其父簋	262 陳子匜	288 陳駢壺
237 趙孟壺	263 陳公子觶	289 楚王禽章鐘
238 晉公盃	264 徐王錡	290 陳純釜
239 楚熊盤	265 復公子殷	291 陳逆簋
240 陳伯元匜	266 叔姬簋	292 陳逆殷
241 鄭仲子紳簋	267 師賁父盤	293 匭侯載彝
242 鄭栢叔壺	268 嬖姬殷	294 無子牧簋
243 鑄公簋	269 中伯壺	295 呂鐘
244 鑄子叔黑頤簋	270 窪叔殷	296 甯兒鼎
245 寒似鼎	271 師趯父殷	297 宋走馬亥鼎
246 戲伯鬲	272 媿氏殷	298 齊侯敦
247 告史頤父鼎	273 易姚鼎	299 齊侯盤
248 杞伯每鼎	274 仲宦父鼎	300 齊大宰盤
249 號季氏簋	275 縑仲父殷	301 齊侯鋪
250 魯太宰原父簋	276 伯荀父鼎	302 妣釐母殷
251 魯伯愈父匜	277 伯疑父殷	303 甫人父匜
252 曼龔父簋	278 叔睪父殷	304 其甌句鑶
253 仲倂父鼎	279 宜桐孟	305 姑馮句鑶
254 邾伯鼎	280 殷句壺	306 王孫遺者鐘
255 鄧公殷	281 交君壺	307 徐日庚句鑶
256 鄧伯氏鼎	282 邾公針鐘	308 詹侯殷
257 鄧伯倚壺	283 曾姬無卣壺	309 詹大史申鼎
258 鄧伯栗簋	284 陳侯午殷敦	310 子璋鐘

371 杜氏壺	337 鄭戚句父鼎	363 叔臬父殷
372 吉日鎡	338 邾討鼎	364 弭仲簋
373 師麻簋	339 吳龍父殷	365 鬲叔簋
374 師陟簋	340 仲旂父鼎	366 父季良壺
375 鉦鐵	341 羅鼎	367 喪父鉞
376 斨狄鐘	342 昶伯鼎	368 量侯殷
377 禾殷	343 鐘伯侵鼎	369 父卣
378 啓疆尊	344 謚鼎	370 丕易戈
379 拍盤	345 賈鼎	371 難鼎
380 者汚鐘	346 賈殷	372 康殷
381 留鐘	347 伯矩簋	373 鄆小子鼎
382 昆庀王鐘	348 奢虎簋	374 簋小子殷
383 石鼓吾車	349 謙季殷	375 雷伯鐘
384 石鼓汧醫	350 遺叔吉父殷	376 邾公糧鐘
385 石鼓田車	351 食中走父殷	377 楚公嘆鐘
386 石鼓鑾車	352 弭叔殷	378 懋鼎
387 石鼓靈雨	353 番匄生壺	379 辛鼎
388 石鼓猷作	354 賈伯盤	380 邕子鬲
389 石鼓而師	355 隼叔匜	381 中閔父簋
390 石鼓天	356 公父匜	382 取盧盤
391 石鼓吾水	357 異仲壺	383 叔多父盤
392 石鼓吾人	358 楚羸匜	384 冲子鼎
393 仲子化盤	359 犀伯魯父鼎	385 封仲殷
394 黃韋俞父盤	360 函皇父殷	386 季宮父簋
395 蔡姑殷	361 走殷	387 麓伯星父殷
396 蔡大師鼎	362 康侯鼎	388 鎬鼎

389 弘尊
390 毫鼎
391 仲獻父盤
392 右獻鬲
393 邾太宰簠
394 周般匜
395 殷穀盤
396 相侯殷
397 仲義父鑑
398 拍盤
399 獸殷
400 伯液鼎
401 鯨鼎
402 馬姁鼎
403 玁鼎
404 伯殷
405 辨殷
406 仲再殷
407 辛巳殷
408 女媛仲殷
409 龍母尊
410 史伏尊
411 述尊
412 办壺
413 菁罍
414 今卣

415 傳尊
416 獾鼎
417 居殷
418 兮熬壺
419 父戊鼎
420 丙午鼎
421 遂鼎
422 兒姁鬲
423 寫長鼎
424 宵殷
425 汪伯卣
426 市師鼎
427 余鼎
428 齔鼎
429 伯春盃
430 旁鼎
431 乙公觚
432 滔罍
433 父戊舟爵
434 父舟寶殷
435 白殷
436 戊辰殷
437 帚女卣
438 弟目父癸爵
439 史喜鼎
440 來獸殷

441 矧奴顧
442 甫眚罍
443 旗父乙爵
444 子雨己鼎
445 改盥
446 丙申角
447 公達鼎
448 君妻子彝
449 贊母鬲
450 美節
451 甚謀鼎
452 少盃
453 俎子鼎
454 趙罍
455 癸是爵
456 祉殷
457 盥卣
458 叔鼎
459 禡角
460 伯定盃
461 妣辛殷

1	可	可	可	柯	苛	何	河	荷	苛	呵	訶	阿	阿	旃	荷
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
哥	歌	訶	奇	琦	騎	錡	寄	倚	畸	羈	綺	踦	鞫	騎	倚
p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	a'	b'	c'	d'	e'	f'
椅	猗	鞫	倚	踦	旃	2	我	耳	戎	戎	戎	戎	戎	戎	俄
g'	h'	i'	j'	k'	l'		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
耳	峨	睽	戎	議	餓	驚	蛾	義	義	義	義	義	義	義	義
j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z

- 1 a—c. *k'á / k'á / k' o — T can, able, may (Shī), suitable (Chuang). b. is Chou III/IV (inscription 301), c. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 324). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- d. *ká / ká / k o — T, L axe-handle (Shī).
- e. *ká / ká / k o — T shaft of an arrow (Chouli); character also applied to a synonymous word *kân / kân / kan¹).
- f. *g'á / yá / h o — T carry (Shī); loan for *id.* (by *idem* is always meant, in this dictionary, the same reading, Archaic, Ancient and Mandarin, as the one just recorded, in this case *g'á / yá / h o) — which, what, how, why (Shī), where (Meng).
- g—h. *g'á / yá / h o — T river, esp. the Yellow River (Shī). h. is Chou II (inscr. 169); the meaning of the additional element at the top is obscure.
- i. *g'á / yá / h o — T, L small herbs (Kuots'è); loan for *id.* molest, tyrannize (Li), scold, rebuke (Chouli), itch, prurigo (Li).
- j. *xá / xá / h o — T scold (Hanfei).
- k—l. *xá / xá / h o — T shout, scold (only Han time text ex). l. is Chou III (inscr. 225, sense of r. below).
- m. *á / á / o — T high mound, hill (Shī), tall, stately (sc. tree) (Shī), river bank (Tso), slope (Mu t'ien tsī chuan); (to slope, lean towards:) be insinuating, servile (Kuoyü); pillar (Chouli), ridge-pole (Yili); loan for *id.* yes (Lao).
- n. *á / á / o — T, and *ia / ié / y i — T flutter as a banner (Ch'uts'i).
- o. *g'á / yá / h o — T, L lotus (Shī); loan for *id.* carry (Lunyü).
- p. *ká / ká / k o — T sing (Shuo wen says this was an Arch. form of r. below); in later times loaned for *id.* elder brother.
- q. *ká / ká / k o — T sing, song (Shī).
- r. *ká / ká / k o — variant of the preceding (Sün).
- s. *g'ia / g'jié / k' i — T strange, extraordinary (Tso); *kia / kjié / k i — T, L odd (number) (Yi), unique (Li), surplus, supernumerary (Hanfei), irregular (Li).
- t. *g'ia / g'jié / k' i — T precious stone (only Han time text ex.); to fondle, handle (Sün).
- u. *g'ia / g'jié / k' i — (even tone) T to ride (Chuang); *g'ia / g'jié / k i — (oblique tone) rider (Li).

¹) It was my intention, as stated on p. 5 above, to place all reconstructed Archaic Chin. forms of unusual words in parenthesis, thereby indicating that they are only conditionally conclusive. It turned out, however, typographically very clumsy and inconvenient, so it had to be given up, and the reader, once warned, shall have to keep in mind, regarding rare words, the reservations concerning their reconstructed Archaic readings expressed on p. 5.

- v.** **g'ia / g'jiɛ / k i* — (oblique tone) T, L and **g'ia / g'jiɛ / k' i* — (even tone) T, and **ngia / ngjiɛ / y i* — T, L cooking pot (Shī); **g'ia / g'jiɛ / k' i* — (even tone) L chisel (Shī).
- x.** **kia / kjiɛ / k i* — T, L lodging (Kuoyü); give as residence, place at (Tso); commit to one's charge (Lunyü), entrust to (Li), communicate (Li); to place in exile (Li).
- y.** **kia / kjiɛ / k i* — T, L pull by one leg (Tso), pull aside (Shī).
- z.** **kia / kjiɛ / k i* — T, L odd (number) (Sün), odd, singular, exceptional (Chuang); wing of an army (Kuoyü).
- a'.** **kia / kjiɛ / k i* — T lodging-house (Tso).
- b'.** **k'ia / k'jiɛ / k' i* — T patterned silk (Kuots'ê).
- c'.** **k'ia / k'jiɛ / k' i* — T, L one-footed (Kuoyü); **kia / kjiɛ / k i* — L, K stand around close to the door (Kungyang); **kia / kjiɛ / k i* — L, and **ngia / ngjiɛ / y i* — L knock against (Chuang).
- d'.** **k'ia / k'jiɛ / k' i* — K, and **kia / kjiɛ / k i* — K slanting (Sün).
- e'.** **kia / kjiɛ / k i* — T, L, and **k'ia / k'jiɛ / k' i* — T, L one horn turning up and one down (Yi, one version), odd (Chuang).
- f'.** **ia / iɛ / y i* — T, L lean upon, rely upon (Kuots'ê), leaning to one side (Li); loan for s. above (Chuang).
- g'.** **ia / iɛ / y i* — T, L Catalpa (Shī).
- h'.** **ia / iɛ / y i* — T, L oh! (Shī), final particle (Shī); long (Shī); pull in and collect (sc. leaves) (Shī); **â / â / o* — L pliant (Shī); loan for f' (Shī).
- i'.** **ia / iɛ / y i* — T, L sides of carriage box (Kuots'ê, one version).
- j—k'.** **ia / iɛ / y i* — T place name (only Han time text ex.). k' is Chou II/III (inscr. 257).
- l'.** **ia / iɛ / y i* — T unfold in the wind (sc. a banner) (Ch'uts'i).
- 2 a—g.** **ngâ / ngâ / w o* — T I, me, we, us, my, our (Shī). Pek. w o is irregular, we should expect o. The form b. is Yin bone (A 1: 27,4), c. is Yin bone (A 2: 16,2), d. is Yin (inscr. 12), e. is Chou I (inscr. 58), f. is Chou I (inscr. 65), g. is Chou I (inscr. 70). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- h.** **ngâ / ngâ / o* — T, L slanting (Shī); in a moment (Kungyang).
- i—j.** **ngâ / ngâ / o* — T graceful (Lie). j. is Yin bone (A 4: 52,2, sense of name).
- k.** **ngâ / ngâ / o* — T, L high (Ch'uts'i), solemn (Shī).
- l.** **ngâ / ngâ / o* — T, L look, regard (Kungyang).
- m.** **ngâ / ngâ / o* — T, L name of a plant (some kind of Artemisia?) (Shī).
- n.** **ngâ / ngâ / o* — T approve (Shī ap. Shuowen).
- o.** **ngâ / ngâ / o* — T hungry, starve (Meng).
- p.** **ngâ / ngâ / o* — T, L goose (Meng).
- q.** **ngâ / ngâ / o* — T, L silkworm moth (Shī); **ngia / ngjiɛ / y i* — T, L ant (Li).
- r—t.** **ngia / ngjiɛ / y i* — T righteous, righteousness (Shī), true sense, meaning (Li). S. is Yin bone (B hia 13:5), t. is Chou I (inscr. 56). Y a n g 'sheep' is radical, a. above phonetic.
- u.** **ngia / ngjiɛ / y i* — T proper demeanour, decorum (Shī), ceremony, rule (Li), model, imitate (Shī); (proper match:) mate, associate (Shī); (proper fittings:) ornaments (Shī); (judge what is proper:) estimate, judge (Shī).
- v.** **ngia / ngjiɛ / y i* — T to plan for (Shī), discuss (Shī), select (Yili).
- x.** **ngia / ngjiɛ / y i* — T, L ant (Li), ant-coloured (Shu).
- y.** **χia / χjiɛ / h i* — T a proper name (Shu).
- z.** **χia / χjiɛ / h i* — T, L sacrificial animal, pure victim (Shī).

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- l. **d'ia* / *dž'ia* / *shê* — T snake (Shī); loan for **dia* / *iē* / *yi* — T, L self-contented, complacent (Shī).
- m. **śia* / *śia* / *shê* — T short lance (Sün).
- n—p. **dia* / *iē* / *yi* — T, L ewer (Tso), ewer-shaped (sauce-boat-shaped) ritual vessel (Yili). o. is Chou II (inscr. 199, rad. 167 inst. of rad. 22), p. is Chou II/III (inscr. 262, rad. 167 and 108 inst. of rad. 22).
- q. **dia* / *iē* / *yi* — T conceited (Meng).
- r. **dia* / *iē* / *yi* — T, L slant, deflect (Chouli).
- s. **dia* / *iē* / *yi* — T, L rice or millet broth (Li; so acc. to Kia K'uei and Cheng Hūan; Shuowen takes it to be some kind of spirits made of millet).
- t—u. **d'ia* / *d'iē* / *ch'ī* — T pool, pond (Shī), moat (Shī); a kind of ornamental covering (spout?) over funeral car (Li); loan for *id.* uneven, of unequal length (Shī). Sometimes used for k. above. The form u. is Chou I (inscr. 109).
- v. **d'ia* / *d'iē* / *ch'ī* — L a kind of flute (Li).
- x. **d'ia* / *d'iē* / *ch'ī* — T gallop (Shī), dash after (Tso).
- y. **d'ia* / *d'iē* / *ch'ī* — (oblique tone) T, L (after Sū Miao), and **t'ia* / *t'iē* / *ch'ī* — L, K to split wood (Shī); **dia* / *iē* / *yi* — L, K a tree resembling a white poplar (Li); loan for n'. below (Li, one version).
- z. **d'ia* / *d'iē* / *ch'ī* — T, L slope (Chouli); fall down, collapse (Kuoyü).
- a'. **śia* / *śiē* / *shī* — T, L unstring, slacken (sc. a bow) (Li); release, be indulgent towards (Li); remove (Tso); extend (Li).
- b'. **d'ia* / *d'i* / *ti* — T earth, ground (Shī); position (Meng). The Anc. Chin. form *d'i* is irregular. The Shī king rimes, as well as the *hie sheng* character clearly indicate Arch. **d'ia*, and this ought to give Anc. *d'iē*.
- c'. **t'ā* / *t'ā* / *t'o* — another (Shī) (enlarged form of a. above).
- d'. variant of f'. below.
- e'. see group 易 below.
- f'. **t'ā* / *t'ā* / *t'o* — T to draw (Lungyü).
- g'. **dia* / *iē* / *yi* T — disembowel (Chuang).
- h'. **dia* / *iē* / *yi* — T, L lower hem of robe (Yili).
- i'. **dia* / *iē* / *yi* — T, L turn aside (Shu).
- j'. **śia* / *śiē* / *shī* — T throw away, destroy (Kuoyü).
- k'. variant of s. above (Mu tien tsī chuan).
- l'. **śia* / *śiē* / *shī* — T, L expand (Yi), spread out, expose (Shu); (extend:) set (sc. a net) (Shī); (drawn out:) sluggishly (sc. to walk) (Shī, so acc. to Mao comm.); dodgingly (sc. to walk) (Meng); give, bestow (Tso); contentedly (Meng); **dia* / *iē* / *yi* — L transfer, extend to (Shī).
- m'. **śia* / *śiē* / *shī* — T name of a plant (Ch'uts'i).
- n'. **dia* / *iē* / *yi* — T, L a clothes' stand (Li).
- 5 a—d. **tsā* / *tsā* / *ts'o* — T left, to the left (Shī); to aid (Yi). b. is Yin bone (A 3: 31,1), c. is Chou I (inscr. 67), d. is Chou II (inscr. 157). The graph is a drawing of the left hand, in the last case with addition of *kun g* 'work'.
- e. **tsā* / *tsā* / *ts'o* — T to aid, assist (Shī).
- f—g. **ts'a* / *ts'a* / *ch'a* — L, K diverge, discrepancy (Shu), mistake (Sün); ? / *ts'ai* / *ch'a* — T, L and, ? / *ts'ai* / *ch'a* — T choose (Shī); **ts'ia* / *ts'iē* / *ts'i* — L, K graduated, of different length (Shī); **ts'ā* / *ts'ā* / *ts'o* — L to rub (Li). g. is Chou III (inscr. 228). The meaning of the upper part is obscure.
- h. **dz'a* / *dz'a* / *ch'a* — (oblique tone) T, L, and **dz'a* / *dz'a* / *ch'a* — (even tone) T cut trees (Kuoyü).

5	左	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	左	差	差	差	差	差	差	差	差	差	差	差
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	
6	羅	羅	7	戈	戈	戈	戈	戈	戈	戈	戈	8	禾	禾	禾	禾
	a	b		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		a	b	c	
	和	和	和	和	和	和	和	和	和	和	和	9	臥	10	朵	朵
	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n		a		a	b
11	陸	隋	隋	隋	隋	隋	隋	隋	隋	隋	隋	隋	隋	隋	隋	隋
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l				

- i. **ts'â / ts'â / ts' o* — T, L white and brilliant (Shī).
j. **ts'â / ts'â / ts' o* — T, L to file, polish (Shī).
k. **sâ / sâ / s o* — T, L, and **ts'â / ts'â / ts' o* — T, L onomatop. depicting a tipsy and continued dancing (Shī).
l. **dz'â / dz'â / ts' o* — T, L, and **ts'ia / ts'ia / ts' ie* — T disease (Shī).
m. **dz'â / dz'â / ts' o* — L, K salt, salty (Li).
n. **ts'ia / ts'ia / ts' ie* — T sigh, alas! (Shī).
o. **dz'ia / dz'ia / ts' i* — K bone with meat on (Lü).

- 6 a. **lâ / lâ / l o* — T bird-net (Shī); gauze (Kuots'ê). From 'net', 'silk' and 'bird'.
b. **lâ / lâ / l o* — T, L n ü - l o Cuscuta (Shī).

- 7 a—d. **kwâ / kwâ / k u o* — T dagger-axe (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 6: 9,2), c. is Yin bone (B shang 10: 11), d. is Chou I (inscr. 59). The graph is a drawing.

- e. **g'wâ / g'wâ / h u a* — K to punt (a boat) (Lü).
f—h. **g'wâ / g'wâ / h u a* — T Shuowen says: thrust; but there are no text examples of this. g. is Yin (inscr. 11, sense of name), h. is Chou I (inscr. 79, sense here uncertain).

- 8 a—d. **g'wâ / g'wâ / h u o*, h o — T growing grain (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 3: 29,3), c. is Yin (inscr. 37, sense of name), d. is Chou II (inscr. 132). The graph is a drawing.

- e—f. **g'wâ / g'wâ / h o* — T harmony, harmonious (Shī); peaceful (Tso); reconcile (Tso); make correct proportions, blend, mix (Tso), attune (instruments) (Li); small flute (Chouli); h o - l u a n bells on chariot yoke (Shī); h o - m e n camp gate (Chouli); respond in singing (Shī); laudatory tablet at grave (Kuots'ê). f. is Chou IV (inscr. 287, sense of name).

- g—j. same word as e. (Kuoyü). h. is Yin bone (A 2: 45,2), i. is Chou II (inscr. 146), j. is Chou II (inscr. 153).

- k—m. **g'wâ / g'wâ / h u o* — T a kind of vessel (for blending) (inscr. 64 and 203). l. is Chou I (inscr. 64), m. is Chou I/II (inscr. 203).

- n. **k'wâ / k'wâ / k' o* — T, L class, degree (Lunyü); rule, statute (Kuots'ê); loan for *id.* hollow of a tree trunk (Yi), a hollow, cavity (Meng); k' o - t o u tadpole (Chuang).

- 9 a. **ngwâ / ngwâ / w o* — T lie down, sleep (Meng). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- 10 a—b. **twâ / twâ / t o* — T, L move (sc. the jaw, in chewing) (Yi). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- 11 a. **d'wâ / d'uâ / t'o* — Shuowen gives this as the primary form of e. below (hence the reading), and considers 𠂔, doubled, as phonetic. There are no text examples in support of this.
- b. **t'wâ / t'uâ / t'o* — T, and **swia / swiɣ / suei* — L, and **ɣwia / ɣjwiɣ / huei* — L shred sacrificial meat (which was buried after the sacrifice), a sacrifice of shred meat (Chouli); in later times used as name of the Sui dynasty; loan for e. below (Mo). The discrepancy in initials in these readings is very enigmatic; are they traces of some early consonant combinations?
- c. **t'wâ / t'uâ / t'o* — T narrow and long, oval (Ch'uts'i).
- d. **d'wâ / d'uâ / t'o* — T long and narrow mountain (Shi).
- e. **d'wâ / d'uâ / t'o* — T, L, and **ɣwia / ɣjwiɣ / huei* — T, L dismantle, destroy the walls of (sc. a city) (Ch'unts'iu), destroy, overthrow (Shu), spoil (e. g. someone's reputation) (Kuots'ê); loan for l. below (Li).
- f. **ɣwia / ɣjwiɣ / huei* — T, L destroy (Lao).
- g. **dzwia / zwiɣ / suei* — T follow (Shu), to conform to (Shi); foot (Yi).
- h. **swia / swiɣ / suei* — T marrow (Kuots'ê).
- i. **swia / swiɣ / suei* — L, K slippery (Li).
- j. **twâ / tuâ / t'o* — T, L, and **d'wâ / d'uâ / t'o* — T, L (after Liu), and **d'wia / d'wiɣ / ch'uei* — T hanging tuft of hair (Li).
- k. **t'wâ / t'uâ / t'o* — T, and **d'wâ / d'uâ / t'o* — T beautiful (Lie).
- l. **d'wâ / d'uâ / t'o* — T, L lazy, negligent (Shu), careless (Tso); useless (Li).
Of the above, c. **t'wâ* and d. **d'wâ* are cognate words.
- 12 a. **dz'wâ / dz'uâ / t's'o* — (oblique tone) T sit (Shi); seat (Lunyü); kneel (Li). The graph has two 'men' and 'earth'.
- b. **dz'wâ / dz'uâ / t's'o* — (even tone) T, L ulcer (Hanfei).
- c. **ts'wâ / tsuâ / t's'o* — T, L push (Lao); maltreat (Meng); break (Chouli), eliminate (Ch'uts'i), destroy (Kuoyü). The aspirate in Mandarin is irregular.
- d. **ts'wâ / tsuâ / t's'o* — L, and **tsa / tsa / ch'a* — L to sham (sc. an obeisance) (Li).
- e. **ts'wâ / ts'uâ / t's'o* — T, and **ts'wâ / tsuâ / t's'o* — L cut (Chuang).
- f. **ts'wâ / ts'uâ / t's'o* — T, L cut small, minute (Shu).
- g. **ts'wa / ts'wa / ch'ua* — T, L a kind of hair knot worn by women in mourning (Li).
- 13 a. **swâ / suâ / s'o* — K Shuowen says: the sound of cowries; but there are no text examples in support of this, and it seems more likely that this is the primary form of b. next, consisting of 'small' and 'cowry'.
- b. **swâ / suâ / s'o* — T, L small, fragment (Shi).
- 14 a. The sense and reading of this element is unknown. Shuowen says: name of an animal; but there is no text example in support of this. The Sung editors of the Shuowen read it *luâ / lo*, but neither T nor K has it recorded.
- b. **hwâ / huâ / lo* — T, L *kuo-lo* a small wasp (Shi); a kind of mollusc (Kuoyü).
- c. **hwia / l'wiɣ / lei* — T, L lean, emaciated (Kuoyü), weak (Tso); loan for *id.* entangle (Yi).
- 15 a—b. **ka / ka / kia* — T add (Lunyü); apply (Lunyü); attain, hit (Shi). b. is Chou II (inscr. 157, sense of g. below). The graph has 'strength' and 'mouth'.
- c. **ka / ka / kia* — T, L flail (Kuoyü); a stand, support (Li).
- d. **ka / ka / kia* — T, L women's hair ornament, gem on hairpin (Shi).

12	坐	座	挫	菱	到	脍	壘	13	貞	瑣	14	羸	羸	羸	15
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b		a	b	c	
加	拈	枷	珈	駕	嘉	嘉	嘉	哿	賀	16	沙	進	鯊	娑	
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	i	j		a	b	c	d	e
莎	17	麻	𦵏	座	麼	摩	磨	廢	靡	麾	攞	18	駟	蝸	
	f		a	b	c	d	e	g	h	i	j		a	b	c
媧	過	禍	𦵏	邁	19	化	化	貨	叱	訛	20	瓦			
	d	e	f	g	h		a	b	c	d	e	a			

e—f. **ka / ka / k i a* — T to yoke (Shī); yoke-horses (of a team) (Tso), yoked carriage (Lie); loan for a. (Chuang). f. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 331).

g—h. **ka / ka / k i a* — T good, excellent (Shī), happy (Tso); approve (Shī); gratify (Li). h. is Chou III (inscr. 224).

i. **ká / ká / k o* — T, L good, passable, possible, all right (Shī).

j. **g'á / γ á / h o* — T congratulate (Shī).

Of the above, g. **ka*, i. **ká* and j. **g'á* are cognate words.

16 a—c. **sa / sa / s h a* — T, L sand (Shī); loan for *id.* shrill, rough (sc. voice) (Chouli); satin (Li; in later times wr. with rad. 120 'silk' instead of 'water' to the left). b. is Chou II (inscr. 179), c. is Chou II (inscr. 181). The graph shows grains of sand and 'water'.

d. **sa / sa / s h a* — T, L a small fish living in the beach sand (Shī); word cognate to the preceding.

e. **sā / sā / s o* — L, K saunter, dance (Shī).

f. **swā / suā / s o* — T, L name of a plant (Cyperus) (only Han time text ex.); **sa / sa / s h a* — L s h a - k i a kind of locust (Shī).

17 a—b. **ma / ma / m a* — T hemp (Shī). b. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 313, sense of name). The graph shows bundles of hemp suspended under a roof.

c. **mwā / muā / m o* — T dust (Ch'uts'i).

d. **mwā / muā / m o* — T small (Lie).

e. **mwā / muā / m o* — T, L rub (Tso); touch (Li), close to (Tso); crush, extinguish (Chuang); loan for *id.* conceal (Chouli).

f. **mwā / muā / m o* — T grind, polish (Shī); etym. s. w. a. last.

g. **mia / mjiwǝ / m i* — T, L rice gruel (Li).

h. **mia / mjiwǝ / m i* — T, L not, there is not (Shī); loan for *id.* small, tiny (Yi); lay down, let fall (Tso); squander, prodigal (Li), exhaust (Kuoyü); to share with (Yi); implicate, commit oneself (Shī, so Mao comm.); to rub (Chuang); slowly (Shī); obey (Sün).

i. **χmwia / χjiwǝ / h u e i* — T, L signal flag (Tso), to signal (Shī); loan for *id.* quick (Li).

j. **mia / mjiwǝ / m i* — L the part of a bell which is beaten (Chouli).

18 a. **kwa / kwa / k u a* — T cut the meat from the bone, to bare a skeleton (Lie, one version). The graph was probably originally a drawing of a skeleton.

b. **kwa / kwa / k u a* — T, L, and ? / *kwai / k u a* — T yellow horse with black mouth (Shī).

- c. **kwa / kwa / k u a* — T, L, and ? / *kwai / k u a* — T, and **glwâ / luâ / l o* — L snail (Li).
- d. **kwa / kwa / k u a* — L, K, and ? / *kwai / k u a* — T, L a proper name (Li).
- e. **kwâ / kuâ / k u o* — T to pass (Shī), transgress (Lunyü), excess, fault (Tso).
- f. **g'wâ / γuâ / h u o* — T calamity (Shī).
- g. variant of the preceding (Sün).
- h. **k'wâ / k'uâ / k' u o* — T, L at ease (Shī).

19 a—b. **χwa / χwa / h u a* — T transform, reform (Yi); change (Shu). b. is Chou (inscr. 333). The graph shows one man turning away from another (turn: change).

- c. **χwâ / χuâ / h u o* — T property, goods, ware (Tso).
- d. **ngwâ / nguâ / o* — L, K move (Shī), change (Shī).
- e. **ngwâ / nguâ / o* — L, K move (Shī), change (Shī), false (Shī). Of the above, d. and e. **ngwâ* 'change' are cognate to a. **χwa* 'transform, change'.

20 a. **ngwa / ngwa / w a* — T tile (Shī); ridge of a shield (Tso). The original graph has probably been a drawing.

21 a—g. **ngia / ngjiē / y i* — T sacrifice to the deity of the soil (Li); loan for *id.* right, proper, beseech (Shī), adjust (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 37,2), c. is Yin bone (A 1: 39,2), d. is Yin (inscr. 27), e. is Chou I (inscr. 69), f. is Chou I (inscr. 98), g. is Chou III (inscr. 229). Many authors take these early forms to be 𠄎 *tsu* 'sacrificial table', but I follow Shuowen; it may be *tsu* in some cases (the same graph serving for both words, just as the same graph serves for both *si* 'evening' and *yü e* 'moon'), but in a great many contexts it is undoubtedly *y i*. The graph shows the sacred (phallic) pole of the *shê* altar to the soil, behung with slices of meat.

h. **ngia / ngjiē / y i* — T right principle (Kuots'ê).

22 a. **χia / χjiē / h i* — Shuowen says: earthenware vessel; but there are no text examples in support of this. The graph has 'vessel' and 'tiger', the meaning of the latter obscure.

b—c. **χia / χjiē / h i* — T, L to sport (Tso), joke, jest (Shī); an interjection (Li, said to be read *χuo* for 呼, T, L); loan for 義 (Chuang), for 魔 (Chouli, certain versions). c. is Chou II (inscr. 138, sense of name).

23 a. **t'lia / t'iē / c h' i* — T Shuowen says: a mountain demon, thus taking it to be the primary form of next; but there are no text examples in support of this. Explanation of graph uncertain.

- b. **t'lia / t'iē / c h' i* — T, L a kind of demon (Tso).
- c. **t'lia / t'iē / c h' i* — T, L a kind of dragon (Lü), a demon (Tso).
- d. **lia / ljiē / l i* — T girdle-satchel (Shī).
- e. **lia / ljiē / l i* — T thin wine (Ch'uts'i).
- f. **lia / ljiē / l i* — T *liu-li* name of a bird (Shī, so acc. to Mao comm.); loan for *id.* leave, depart from (Shī); to be dispersed (Shī); divide, distribute (Li), arrange (Tso); vis-à-vis each other (Li); meet with, come across, fall into, incur (Shī), pass through (Shī); droop, hang down (Shī); light, brilliance (Yi); loan for g. below (Kuoyü).
- g. **lia / ljiē / l i* — T, L hedge (Ch'uts'i).
- h. **lia / ljiē / l i* — T drip, drop (Kuots'ê).

24 a. **lia / ljiē / l i* — T, L drag into, involve (Shu); sorrow, trouble (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

21	宜							誼	22	虐	戲	23	离	螭	螭	
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		a	b		a	b	c	
縹	醕	離	離	離	離	離	24	羅	25	皮	疲	被	被	彼	彼	
	d	e	f	g	h		a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
陂	披	披	波	波	波	波	破	頗	婆	26	罷	罷	27	爲	爲	
	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q		a	b		a	b	
										28	虧					
	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	a					

25 a—c. **b'ia / b'jiɛ / p'i* — (even tone) T skin (Shī). b. is Chou III (inscr. 230), c. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 307). Explanation of graph uncertain.

d. **b'ia / b'jiɛ / p'i* — T, L weary, exhausted (Tso), emaciated (Kuan).

e. **b'ia / b'jiɛ / p'ei* — (oblique tone) T, L coverlet (Ch'uts'i); outer garment (Tso); be covered by, wear (Tso); outside of garment (Yili); (be covered by:) be exposed to, receive (Shī); reach out over (Shu); (covering:) head dress (Shī); (covered part:) handle of a weapon (Chouli); **p'ia / p'jiɛ / p'i* — L cover oneself with (Tso).

f. **b'ia / b'jiɛ / p'i* — T pulling strap on carriage (Kuoyü).

g. **pia / pjiɛ / p'i* — T that, they (Shī).

h. **pia / pjiɛ / p'i* — T, L one-sided (sc. words), insincere (Meng).

i. **pia / pjiɛ / p'i* — T, L river bank (Shī), dyke (Shu), slope, slanting (Yi), oblique, unjust (Shu).

j. **p'ia / p'jiɛ / p'i* — T, L divide (Tso); **pia / pjiɛ / p'i* — L side supports (ropes on coffin) (Li).

k. **p'ia / p'jiɛ / p'i* — T, L short sword, dagger (Tso); loan for j. above (Sün).

l. **pwā / puā / p'o* — T wave, surge (Shī); to be shaken as on waves (Chuang).

m. **pwā / puā / p'o* — T, L to walk lame (Yi); **pia / pjiɛ / p'i* — L, K to lean to one side (Li).

n. **pwā / puā / p'o* — T, L to winnow (Shī) (to the left in the char. is k i winnowing basket).

o. **p'wā / p'uā / p'o* — T break (Shī).

p. **p'wā / p'uā / p'o* — T, L slanting, oblique (Ch'uts'i); partial, unfair (Tso).

q. **b'wā / b'uā / p'o* — T, L p'o - so saunter, dance (Shī).

Of the above, h. **pia* 'one-sided', m. **pwā* 'walk lame' and p. **p'wā* 'slanting, partial' are cognate words.

26 a. **b'ia / b'jiɛ / p'i* — L, K wear out, exhaust (Tso); ? / *b'ai / p'a* — T, L stop, cease (Lunyü).

b. **pia / pjiɛ / p'i* — T, L a kind of bear (Shī).

Char. a. may have been the primary form of b. and then it may have been a drawing similar to 熊 bear, see that word.

27 a—e. **gwia / jwiɛ / w'e i* — T make, do (Shī), to act as, to be (Shī), (make it to be:) for, because (Shī). b. is Yin bone (B hia 10: 11), c. is Yin (inscr. 46), d. and e. are Chou I (both inscr. 101). The drawing shows an elephant and a hand. The inference of some scholars that the archaic Chinese had tamed the elephant, causing it to 'make', work is perhaps somewhat bold.

29	危	詭	嵬	塊	塊	跪	30	吹	炊	31	垂	陞	陞	睡	華
	a	b	c	d	e	f		a	b		a	b	c	d	e
	甄	鍾	鍾	捶	筆	誼	埤	唾	32	家	𡩂	𡩂	𡩂	嫁	稼
	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m		a	b	c	d	e	f
	段	𠂔	假	蝦	葭	蝦	暇	瑕	蝦	遐	霞	𩇛	34	𩇛	35
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l		a	b
	下	一	一	下	36	夏	𩇛	廈	廈						
	a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d						

i. **gwia* / *jwiɿ* / *wei* — T to open (Kuoyü).

g—j. **kwia* / *kjwiɿ* / *kuei* — T, L place and family name (Tso). h. is Chou I (inscr. 120), i. and j. are Chou III (both inscr. 216).

k. **ngwia* / *ngjwiɿ* / *wei* — T false, spurious (Sün), cheat (Tso); change (Ch'uts'i).

l. **χwia* / *χjwiɿ* / *huei* — T, L to signalize, manifest (Yi, so acc. to certain comm.).

m. **ngwâ* / *nguâ* / *o* — T deceive, false (Shī ap. Shuowen), cognate to k.

28 a. **k'wia* / *k'jwiɿ* / *k'uei* — T, L to fail, wane (Shī), diminish (Yi), lack, be missing (Tso). Explanation of graph uncertain.

29 a. **ngwia* / *ngjwiɿ* / *wei* — T high (Li), precipitous (Kuoyü), lofty (Lunyü); danger, dangerous (Yi); name of a constellation (Shu). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. **kwia* / *kjwiɿ* / *kuei* — T, L perverse (Shī), treacherous (Kuliang); weird (Chuang).

c. **kwia* / *kjwiɿ* / *kuei* — L, K oppose (Chouli).

d. **kwia* / *kjwiɿ* / *kuei* — T, L ruinous, dilapidated (sc. wall) (Shī).

e. **kwia* / *kjwiɿ* / *kuei* — T, L treacherous (Chuang). Etym. s. w. as b. above.

f. **g'wia* / *g'jwiɿ* / *kuei* — T, L, and **k'wia* / *k'jwiɿ* / *k'uei* — T kneel (Tso); foot (Sün).

30 a. **t'wia* / *t'swiɿ* / *ch'uei* — T, L to blow (Shī). From 'mouth' and 'gape'. Abbreviated phonetic in:

b. **t'wia* / *t'swiɿ* / *ch'uei* — T, L to heat, cook, prepare food (Kungyang); (loan for a., to blow up:) expand (Chuang). Possibly this is etymologically the same word as last: to blow upon flames, to heat.

31 a. **d'wia* / *zwiɿ* / *ch'uei* — (even tone) T hang down (Shī); fall (Tso); loan for b. below (Kuots'ê). The graph, as seen in c. below, consists of 'flower' (cf. group 44 below) and 'earth'.

b.—c. **d'wia* / *zwiɿ* / *ch'uei* — T border, frontier (Tso). c. is Chou IV (inscr. 283).

d. **d'wia* / *zwiɿ* / *shuei* — (oblique tone) T sleep (Kuots'ê).

e. **d'wia* / *zwiɿ* / *shuei* — L, K a kind of shrub (Chouli).

f. **d'wia* / *d'wiɿ* / *ch'uei* — (even tone) T, and **d'wia* / *d'wiɿ* / *chuei* — (oblique tone) T, L pot, jar (Lie).

g. **d'wia* / *d'wiɿ* / *chuei* — (even tone) T, L, and **d'wia* / *d'wiɿ* / *chuei* — (oblique tone) T, L sledge-hammer (Chuang).

h. **d'wia* / *d'wiɿ* / *chuei* — T press down, crush (Lü).

- i. **ŭwia* / *tŭwiŋ* / *chuei* — T, L beat (Li).
- j. **ŭwia* / *tŭwiŋ* / *chuei* — T horse-whip (Kuoyü).
- k. **twia* / *ŭwiŋ* / *chuei* — T implicate (Lie, in a symbolic name).
- l. **twā* / *tuā* / *t'o* — T droop (Sün).
- m. **t'wā* / *t'uā* / *t'o* — T, L spit (Tso).

Of the above, a. **d'wia* 'hang down' and l. **twā* 'droop' are cognate words, and g. **d'wia* 'sledge-hammer' and i. **ŭwia* 'beat' are cognate.

- 32 a—d. **kā* / *ka* / *kia* — T house (Shī), family (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 7: 4,15), c. is Yin bone (A 7: 38,1), d. is Chou I (inscr. 69). The graph has 'roof' (house) and 'pig'.
- e. **kā* / *ka* / *kia* — T to marry (said of woman) (Shī).
- f. **kā* / *ka* / *kia* — T grain (Shī), to sow (Shī).

All three words are cognate.

- 33 a—b. **kā* / *ka* / *kia* — T Shuowen says: to borrow, thus taking it to be the primary form of next word; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Chou II (inscr. 148, sense of d. below). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- c. **kā* / *ka* / *kia* — T false (Li); simulate (Meng); borrow (Tso); loan for *id.* great (Shī), good (Shī); go to (Shī); loan for d. below (Li) and j. below (Li).
- d. **kā* / *ka* / *kia* — T, L great (Yili), felicity, blessing (Shī).
- e. **kā* / *ka* / *kia* — T, L rush, sedge (Shī).
- f. **kā* / *ka* / *kia* — T, L male pig, boar (Tso).
- g. **g'ā* / *ya* / *hia* — T leisure (Shī).
- h. **g'ā* / *ya* / *hia* — T, L flaw, blemish (Shī); loan for *id.* how, why (Li); loan for j. below (Shī, so Mao comm.).
- i. **g'ā* / *ya* / *hia* — T *hia* - m a frog (Mo ap. T'āi p'ing yü lan).
- j. **g'ā* / *ya* / *hia* — T far, distant (Shī); loan for *id.* what, how (Shī).
- k. same as the preceding (Ch'uts'i).
- l. **g'ā* / *ya* / *hia* — T, L horse of mixed red and white colour (Shī).

- 34 a—b. **kā* / *ka* / *kia* — T, L a kind of ritual vessel (Shī). b. is Yin bone (B hia 7: 10). The graph is a drawing.

- 35 a—c. **g'ā* / *ya* / *hia* — T down, below, descend (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 7: 38,1), c. is Chou II (inscr. 139). The graph is a symbol.
- d. **g'ā* / *ya* / *hia* — T, L rush (Li); **g'o* / *yo* / *hu* — T, L Rehmannia (Yili).

- 36 a—b. **g'ā* / *ya* / *hia* — T, L summer (Shī); great (Shī); variegated (Shu); name of place and dynasty (Shī); loan for 38 d. below (Li). b. is Chou III (inscr. 229). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- c, d. **g'ā* / *ya* / *hia* — T house, room (Ch'uts'i).

- 37 a—b. **ngā* / *nga* / *ya* — T tooth (Shī). b. is Chou II/III (inscr. 250). The original graph seems to have been a drawing.

- c. **ngā* / *nga* / *ya* — T, L covered galleries on both sides of yard, horse-shed (Chouli).
- d. **ngā* / *nga* / *ya* — T shoot, sprout (Li).
- e. **ngā* / *nga* / *ya* — T, L meet, receive (Yili); astonished (Lü).
- f. **ngā* / *nga* / *ya* — T, L meet, receive (Shu).
- g. **ngā* / *nga* / *ya* — T elegant, refined (Lun'yü); a kind of musical instrument (Chouli).
- h. **ā* / *a* / *ya* — K raven, crow (Chuang).

37	牙	𪔐	𪔑	𪔒	𪔓	𪔔	𪔕	𪔖	𪔗	38	𪔘	𪔙	𪔚	𪔛	39	巴
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h			a	b	c	d		a
	把	芭	𪔜	𪔝	40	馬	𪔞	𪔟	𪔠	𪔡	𪔢	𪔣	𪔤	𪔥	41	瓜
	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		a	b
	孤	𪔦	𪔧	𪔨	𪔩	𪔪	𪔫	𪔬	42	𪔭	𪔮	43	𪔯	𪔰	𪔱	𪔲
	c	d	e	f	g	h	i		a	b		a	b	c	d	e
	𪔳	𪔴	𪔵	𪔶	𪔷	𪔸	𪔹	𪔺	44	華	𪔻	𪔼	𪔽	𪔾		
	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m		a	b	c	d			

38 a. *χā / χa / hia — K Shuowen says: cover; but there are no text examples whatever in support of this.

b. *kā / ka / kia — L, K price (Lunyü); *ko / kuo / ku — T merchant (Shī); buy (Tso).

c. *kā / ka / kia — T price (Meng). S. w. a. last.

d. *kā / ka / kia — T, L Catalpa (Tso).

39 a. *pā / pa / pa — T, L snake (only Han time text ex.); place name (Tso). The original graph was probably a drawing.

b. *pā / pa / pa — T, L grasp (Meng), a handful (Kuoyü).

c. *pā / pa / pa — T a kind of fragrant herb (Ch'uts'i), flower (Ta Tai li).

d. *pā / pa / pa — T, L sow (Shī, so acc. to the Mao comm.; acc. to other early comm. and Shuo wen alt.: pig two or three years old).

e. *b'ā / b'a / p'a — (even tone) T, L, and *b'd / b'a / p'a — (oblique tone) T a rake (Kuots'ê).

40 a—e. *mā / ma / ma — T horse (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 19,1), c. is Yin bone (A 4: 47,5), d. is Yin (inscr. 26), e. is Chou I (inscr. 55). The graph is a drawing.

f—g. *mā / ma / ma — T, L sacrifice in the open, in the camping place (Shī). g. is pre-Han (inscr. 459).

h. *mā / ma / ma — T, L revile, curse (Tso).

41 a. *kwā / kwa / ku a — T gourd, melon (Shī). The original graph was probably a drawing.

b. *kwo / kuo / ku — T, L wail, cry (Shī).

c. *kwo / kuo / ku — T fatherless, orphan (Lunyü), alone (Lunyü).

d. *kwo / kuo / ku — T, L net (Shī).

e. *kwo / kuo / ku — T, L Hydropyrum latifolium (Li).

f. *kwo / kuo / ku — T, L a trumpet-shaped ritual vessel (Lunyü); loan for c. above (Chuang).

g. *kwo / kuo / ku — L, K big bone, curved bone (Chuang).

h. *g'wo / γuo / hu — T, L bow (Yi); bend, curved (Chouli).

i. *g'wo / γuo / hu — T fox (Shī).

42 a—b. *kwā / kwa / ku a — T few, little (Yi); solitary, resourceless (Shī); unworthy (Shī). b. is Chou II (inscr. 180). The graph has 'roof' and 'head'.

45	者	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
諸	階	署	緒	書	𦉳	𦉳	暑	堵	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	都	鄰
p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	a'	b'	c'	d'	e'	f'
𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳
g'	h'	i'	j'	k'	l'	m'	n'	o'	p'						

- 43 a. **k'wā* / *k'wa* / *k' u a* — T L boast (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 b. **k'wā* / *k'wa* / *k' u a* — T boast (Kuan).
 c. **k'wā* / *k'wa* / *k' u a* — T good, fine (Ch'uts'i).
 d. **k'wā* / *k'wa* / *k' u a* — T, L to step over, pass over (Tso); **k'wo* / *k'uo* / *k' u* — K to squat over, have in one's power (Kuoyü); loan for b. above (Lie).
 e. **k'wā* / *k'wa* / *k' u a* — T, and **χiwo* / *χiu* / *h ü* — T, L flower (Chuang).
 f. **k'wo* / *k'uo* / *k' u* — T cut open, cut to pieces (Yi).
 g. **k'wo* / *k'uo* / *k' u* — L, K to insert the hand (and grasp) (Yili).
 h. **k'wo* / *k'uo* / *k' u* — T, L trousers (Li).
 i. same as the preceding (Mo).
 j. **g'wo* / *γwo* / *h u* — T, L bottle-gourd (Shī).
 k. **wo* / *'uo* / *w u* — T, L stagnant water, pool (Meng); dirt (Tso); deep (Ch'uts'i).
 l. **g'wā* / *γwa* / *h u a* — L big (Tso).
 m. variant of the preceding (Tso).

- 44 a—b. **g'wā* / *γwa* / *h u a* — T flower, blossom (Shī); loan for *id.* cleave (Li). b. is Chou II (inscr. 139, sense of name). The graph is a drawing.
 c. **g'wā* / *γwa* / *h u a* — T, L a fine horse (Chuang).
 d. **χwā* / *χwa* / *h u a* — T, L shout (Shu).

- 45 a—c. **tīā* / *tīā* / *ch ê* — T auxiliary word (Shī). b. is Chou I (inscr. 70, sense of p. below), c. is Chou II (inscr. 189). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 d. **tīā* / *tīā* / *ch ê* — T, L red earth (Kuan); red pigment (Shī).
 e—f. **śiā* / *śiā* / *sh ê* — T extravagant (Lunyü). f. is Chou (inscr. 348, sense of name).
 g. **tīo* / *tīwo* / *ch u* — T, L bag for clothes (Tso); store away (Tso); baldaquin over coffin (Li).
 h. **tīo* / *tīwo* / *ch u* — T, L pig (Tso); loan for k'. below (Shu).
 i. **tīo* / *tīwo* / *ch' u* — T, and **to* / *tuo* / *t u* — T paper-mulberry tree (Hanfei).
 j. **d'īo* / *d'īwo* / *ch u* — T, L chop-sticks (Li); loan for n'. below (Kuots'è); loan for 𦉳 (Kuoyü).
 k. **tīo* / *tīwo* / *ch u* — T, L islet (Shī).
 l—m. **tīo* / *tīwo* / *ch u* — T to boil, cook (Li).
 n. **tīo* / *tīwo* / *ch u* — T, L to boil, cook (Chouli).
 o. **tīo* / *tīwo* / *ch u* — T fly upwards, soar (Ch'uts'i).
 p. **tīo* / *tīwo* / *ch u* — T many, all (Shī); initial particle (Kungyang); final particle (Shī); preserves (Li); equal to 之乎 (Lunyü); loan for a. above (Li).
 q. **tīo* / *tīwo* / *ch u* — T islet (Kuoyü), s. w. as k. above.
 r. **d'īo* / *d'īwo* / *sh u* — T to place, position (Kuoyü).

- s. **dzio / zīwo / s ü* — T line of succession, inheritance (Shī), continue (Shī); the last, rest, remains (Chuang).
- t—v. **sio / sīwo / s h u* — T write (Yi), written document (Shī), script, graph (Chouli). u. is Chou I (inscr. 56), v. is Chou II (inscr. 164). The phonetic is contracted in the modern form.
- z. **sio / sīwo / s h u* — T heat (Shī).
- y, z, a'. **to / tuo / t u* — T, L 50 cubits length of wall (Shī); loan for *id.* a row or set of bells or musical stones (Chouli). z. is Chou III (inscr. 217, radical 167 instead of 32), a' is Chou III/IV (inscr. 295, radical 郭 'wall' instead of 32).
- b'. **to / tuo / t u* — T banner (Sün).
- c'. **to / tuo / t u* — T, L see (Li).
- d'. variant of the preceding (Meng).
- e—g'. **to / tuo / t u* — T capital city (Shī); loan for *id.* island in a marsh (Kuan); elegant (Shī); interjection of admiration (Shu). f'. is Chou II (inscr. 184), g'. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 301).
- h'. **to / tuo / t u* — T, L, and **dīā / zīa / s h ê* — T tower on top of wall (Shī).
- i'. **d'o / d'uo / t' u* — T, L to butcher (Chouli).
- j'. **d'o / d'uo / t' u* — T, L fatigue, suffering, disabled (Shī).
- k'. **tīo / tīwo / c h u* — T stagnant water (Chouli).
- l'. **d'io / d'īwo / c h' u* — T, L collect, store up (Kuoyü).
- m'. **dīo / zīwo / s h u* — T sunrise (Kuan).
- n'. **tīo / tīwo / c h u* — T, L place, order of place, position (Tso); loan for *id.* appear, visible, manifest (Yi); loan for 寧 (Shu).
- The same character applied to another word of similar meaning:
**tiak / tīak / c h o* — T, L to place, put, apply (Li); sacrificial vessel without feet ('applied' to the earth) (Li).
- These two different readings account for the two derivatives:
- o'. **d'io / d'īwo / c h' u* — T, L *c h' o u - c h' u* advance and draw back, hesitate (Chuang); **tīak / tīak / c h' o* — L jump over, pass over (Kungyang).
- p'. **tiak / tīak / c h o* — K cut, hack (Mo).
- Of the above, k. and q. **tīo* 'islet' and e'. **to* 'island' are cognate words, and so are r. **dīo* 'to place' and n'. **tīo* 'place'.

- 46 a—g. **ts'ia / ts'ia / t s' i e* — T moreover, and (Shī), even (Meng); meanwhile (Shī); on the point of, will soon (Kuots'è); this (Shī); **ts'io / ts'īwo / t s' ü* — L reverent (Shī), obstruct (Yi); **tsio / tsīwo / t s ü* — T, L final particle (Shī); plenty, many (Shī); loan for i'. below (Shī). b. is Yin bone (E 124: 3), c. is Yin bone (A 1: 10,2), d. is Yin (inscr. 9), e. is Chou I (inscr. 65), f. is Chou I (inscr. 86), g. is Chou II (inscr. 134). In all these cases, our graph stands for b'. below, 'grandfather, ancestor', and it is a drawing of the phallic-shaped ancestral tablet. All the meanings above are loan applications of the primary graph for b'.
- h. **tsiā / tsia / t s i e* — T, L rabbit-net (Shī).
- i. **tsā / tsa / c h a* — L, K a kind of sour fruit (Crataegus?) (Li).
- j. **tsā / tsa / c h a* — T, and **dzīā / zīa / s i e* — T, and **dz'ia / dz'ia / t s i e* — T pull out (of water) (Mo).
- k—L. **tsio / tsīwo / t s ü* — T, L marshy ground (Shī); **dz'io / dz'īwo / t s ü* — L to leak, ooze (Li); loan for *id.* to stop, prevent (Shī); vanquish (Kuoyü). l. is Yin bone (G 1: 14, sense of b').
- m. **tsio / tsīwo / t s ü* — T, L *t s i - t s ü* millipede (Chuang).
- n. **ts'io / ts'īwo / t s' ü* — T earth-clad mountain (Shī).

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- o'. *dʒ'io / dʒ'iuo / c h u — (oblique tone) T, L, and *dʒ'io / dʒ'iuo / c h ' u — (even tone) T cooperate in cultivating the public field (Chouli), cf. z. above.
- p'. *dʒ'io / dʒ'iuo / c h ' u — T, L hoe (Ch'uts'i).
- q'. *tso / tsuo / t s u — T, L, and *ts'io / ts'iuo / t s ' ü — T, and *tsio / tsiuo / t s ü — L bedding or packing of straw (for objects presented) (Chouli); cf. t. above.
- r'. *ts'io / ts'iuo / c h ' u — T variegated and elegant (dress) (Shi ap. Shuowen).
- s'—t'. *tsā / tsa / c h a — T a kind of tree (Crataegus?) (Chuang, one version), s. w. as i. above. t'. is Chou I/II (inscr. 212, sense of name).
- u'. vulgar form of the preceding (Li).
- v—y'. *tsā / tsa / c h a — T Shuowen says: take; but there are no text ex. of this. x'. is Yin bone (A 5: 37,5, sense of name), y'. is Chou I (inscr. 54, sense of particle).
- 47 a. *ziā / ia / y e — T place name (Meng); loan for *id.* interrogative particle (Yi); loan for *dzā / zia / s i e — T awry, crooked (Sün), deflected, depraved (Shi); loan for 徐 (Shi). The graph has 'tooth' and 'city': city of the tooth-shaped mountain (Lang-ye).
- b. vulgar form of the preceding (Tso).
- c. *dzā / zia / s i e — T, L oblique, perverse (Chouli), s. w. as a. above; phonetic abbreviated.
- 48 a—b. *sīd / śia / s h ê — T lodging-house (Li); to rest in, stop (Shi); loan for *id.* put away, set aside, leave (Shi); give, bestow (Tso); loan for 釋 (Chouli). b. is Chou I (inscr. 148). The graph is a drawing of a house.
- c. *sīd / śia / s h ê — T give up, let go (Kuoyü), cf. the preceding.
- 49 a—e. *ko / kuo / k u — T ancient (Shi). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 7,7, sense here uncertain), c. is Chou I (inscr. 56), d. is Chou I (inscr. 65, sense of i. below), e. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 329, sense of i.). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- f. *ko / kuo / k u — T fortified, secure (Li), securely, make sure (Shi); strong, firm (Tso); obstinate (Lunyü); mean (Lunyü), rude (Li); old-established (Meng); certainly (Lunyü).
- g—h. *ko / kuo / k u — T father's sister (Shi); mother-in-law (Tso); loan for *id.* now, temporarily, for the present (Shi). h. is Chou I (inscr. 92).
- i—j. *ko / kuo / k u — T fact, phenomenon, matter (Meng), cause, reason (Shi), because of (Shi); old intercourse (Shi), old (as opp. to new) (Yi). j. is Chou II/III (inscr. 255).
- k—l. *ko / kuo / k u — T, L name of a river (inscr. 147); loan for *id.* to buy, sell (Lunyü); summarily, careless (Li). l. is Chou II (inscr. 147).
- m—n. *ko / kuo / k u — T, L net (Shi). n. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 328).
- o. *ko / kuo / k u — T, L cricket (Chuang).
- p. *ko / kuo / k u — T guilt, crime (Shi).
- q. *ko / kuo / k u — T, L salt (Chouli), salty marsh (Tso); loan for *id.* slack, remiss (Shi).
- r—s. *ko / kuo / k u — K a kind of vessel (inscr. 165). s. is Chou II (inscr. 165, rad. 22 instead of 108 and 121; many scholars read this archaic char. as f u, which is not admissible because of the initial in the phonetic).
- t. *k'o / k'uo / k ' u — T withered, dried up (Li).
- u. *k'o / k'uo / k ' u — T Soncus, Lactuca (Shi); bitter (Shi); suffer (Shi); loan for *ko / kuo / k u — L bad, of poor quality (Chouli).
- v. *g'o / γuo / h u — T, L wooded hill (Shi).
- x. *g'o / γuo / h u — T, L rely on, depend on (Shi).
- y—z. *g'o / γuo / h u — T, L blessing (Shi). z. is Chou III (inscr. 236).
- a'. *g'o / γuo / h u — T dewlap (Shi); loan for *id.* how, why, what (Shi); long-during (Shi); part of a dagger-axe (Chouli); butterfly (Chuang); loan for i'. below (Tso).

49	古	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	古	固	姑	𠂔	故	沽	沽	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	辜	監	監	𠂔	枯	苦	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	胡	𠂔	居	𠂔	𠂔
	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	a'	b'	c'	d'	e' f'
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	g'	h'	i'	j'	k'	l'	m'	n'	o'	p'	q'	r'	s'	t'	u'
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b		a	b		

b'. *g'o / yuo / h u — T, L wine, a portion of wine (Shī, so the Mao comm. and Shuowen; Cheng Hūan reads *ko / kuo / k u — to buy or sell wine).

c'—d'. *k'io / k'iuo / k ü — T sit down (Lunyü); dwell, reside in, occupy (Shī); settlement, residence (Shī); repose (Shī), tranquil, satisfied (Shī); overbearing, unkindly (Shī); comfortable, easily (Shī); to hoard (Shu); loan for *id.* final particle (Shī); ? / k'ji / k i — L, K final particle (Li). d. is pre-Han (inscr. 417).

e'. *ko / kuo / k u — T, L to stop, obstruct (Tso).

f'. ? / kâ / k o — T piece, item (Sün).

g'. *ko / kuo / k u — T, L a kind of tree (Chouli).

h'. *g'o / yuo / h u — T, L a kind of tree (Shī); loan for *id.* of bad quality (Sün) (cf. u. above).

i'. *g'o / yuo / h u — T a kind of sacrificial vessel (Li).

j'. *g'o / yuo / h u — T lake (Chouli).

k'. *g'o / yuo / h u — T gourd (Kuots'ê).

l'. *g'o / yuo / h u — T, L supply food to, feed (Tso).

m'. *g'o / yuo / h u — T pelican (Chuang).

n'. *k'io / k'iuo / k ü — T, L bent in an angle (Li); arrogant (Li).

o'. *k'io / k'iuo / k ü — T, L grasp (Shī).

p'. *k'io / k'iuo / k ü — T, L gem worn at girdle-pendant (Shī).

q'. *k'io / k'iuo / k ü — T wide, ample (Sün).

r'. *k'io / k'iuo / k ü — T, L to squat (Tso).

s'. *k'io / k'iuo / k ü — T, L a saw (Kuoyü).

t'. *k'io / k'iuo / k' ü — T, L, and *k'io / k'iuo / k ü — T, L a kind of tree (Shī).

u'. *g'io / g'iuo / k' ü — T, L, and *k'io / k'iuo / k ü — T dried meat of birds, esp. pheasants (Li).

50 a. *ko / kuo / k u — T drum (Shī); measure of weight (Tso) or capacity (Li).

b—f. *ko / kuo / k u — T to drum (Shī). a. and b. are not distinguished in modern praxis. c. is Yin bone (A 5: 1,1), d. is Yin bone (E 38: 3), e. is Chou II (inscr. 139), f. is Chou III (inscr. 234). The graph shows a drum on its stand and a hand with a drum-stick.

g. *ko / kuo / k u — T, L eyeless, blind (Shī).

51 a. *ko / kuo / k u — T thigh (Shī). The graph consists of 'flesh' and 'to beat'.

b. *ko / kuo / k u — T, L ram (Shī). a. is abbreviated phonetic.

53	戶	戶	戶	戶	戶	戶	顧	54	互	互	互	55	乎	乎	乎
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b	c		a	b	c
乎	虐	虐	虐	呼	呼	呼	呼	56	壺	壺	壺	57	虎	虎	虎
d	e	f	g	h	i			a	b	c	d		a	b	c
虎	琥	58	五	五	五	五	伍	吾	吾	吾	吾	悟	悟	悟	悟
c	f		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
寤	語	語	語	語	語	語	語	語	語	語	語	語	語	語	語
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v							

52 a—b. *ko / kuo / ku — T, L noxious vermin in the food, in the stomach (Chouli); noxious influences, seduction, madness (Tso); loan for *id.* business, affair (Yi). b. is Yin bone (A 6: 42,6). The graph has 'vessel' and 'insects'.

53 a—b. *g'o / yuo / hu — T door (Shī), opening (Li), house, family (Tso); loan for *id.* to stop (Tso). b. is extracted from the arch. graph for 肇 (Chou I, inscr. 58), cf. also f. below. The graph is a drawing of a door-leaf.

c. *g'o / yuo / hu — T, L name of an ancient city (Ch'unts'iu); loan for *id.* a bird resembling a quail (Shī); to stop, to check (Tso); wide, vast (Li); to tend (sc. horses) (Kung-yang); be covered with, bear upon oneself (Ch'uts'i).

d, e, f. *g'o / yuo / hu — T the first graph is Shuowen's form, the second Erya's for the bird written c. in the classics (a bird resembling a quail); from Han time loan for kuo / ku — to hire (Han shu). f. is Yin bone (A 2: 4,8, sense of name).

g. *ko / kuo / ku — T turn the head and look (Shī), regard (Shī); loan for *id.* only, but (Li).

54 a. *g'o / yuo / hu — T, L intertwining, crossing (Chouli), barrier (Chouli), a stand (of crossing sticks) (Chouli). The graph seems to have been a drawing.

b. *g'o / yuo / hu — T, L railings, fence (Chouli); etym. s. w. a. last.

c. *g'o / yuo / hu — T, L shut in, stop up (said of cold which freezes, shuts up everything) (Tso).

55 a—d. *g'o / yuo / hu — T final particle of exclamation (Shī) and interrogation (Shī); in, at, on, at side of (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 48,4), c. is Chou I (inscr. 57, sense of h. below), d. is Chou II (inscr. 133). Explanation of graph uncertain.

e—g. variant of the preceding (Lunyü ap. Han shu). f. is Chou I (inscr. 58), g. is Chou I (inscr. 76).

h. *xo / xuo / hu — T call out, shout (Shī), oh! (Tso), call, summon (Li).

i. *xo / xuo / hu — L, K shout (Chouli).

56 a—d. *g'o / yuo / hu — T flask, flask-shaped vase (Shī); bottlegourd (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 5,5), c. is Chou I (inscr. 121), d. is Chou II (inscr. 150). The graph is a drawing.

- 57 a.** **χo* / *χuo* / h u — T abbreviated form of next.
b—e. **χo* / *χuo* / h u — T tiger (Shī). c. is Yin bone (A 4: 44,5), d. is Yin bone (B shang 6: 8), e. is Chou I (inscr. 86). The graph is a drawing, the tail being distorted into two legs in the modern form.
f. **χo* / *χuo* / h u — T, L tiger-shaped jade object (Tso).
- 58 a—d.** **ngo* / *nguo* / w u — T five (Shī). b. is Yin bone (E 247: 2), c. is Yin (inscr. 6), d. is Chou I (inscr. 54). Explanation of graph uncertain.
e. **ngo* / *nguo* / w u — T group of five (Tso).
f—i. **ngo* / *nguo* / w u — T I, we, my, our (Tso); part of name (Shī); **ngio* / *ngiwo* / y ü — L part of name (Tso). g. is Chou I (inscr. 58), h. is Chou II (inscr. 180), i. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 323). In h. and i. the phonetic is doubled, and in i. there are additional radicals.
j. **ngo* / *nguo* / w u — T awake, realize (Shu).
k. **ngo* / *nguo* / w u — T to turn against (Yili).
l. **ngo* / *nguo* / w u — T, L responsively, in response (Shī).
m. **ngo* / *nguo* / w u — T, L *Eloeococca* (Shī).
n. **ngo* / *nguo* / w u — T to wake, awake (Shī).
o. **ngo* / *nguo* / w u — K go against (Lü), encounter (Ch'uts'i').
p. **ngio* / *ngiwo* / y ü — T, L prison (Li), imprison (Tso).
q—r. **ngio* / *ngiwo* / y ü — T, L a kind of musical instrument (Shu). r. is Chou II (inscr. 200, sense of name).
s. **ngio* / *ngiwo* / y ü — T to go (Ch'uts'i'); **ngd* / *nga* / y a — T, L P'eng - y a place name (Tso).
t—u. **ngio* / *ngiwo* / y ü — T speak (Shī). u. is Chou III (inscr. 225).
v. **ngio* / *ngiwo* / y ü — T ch u - y ü like irregular and uneven teeth, disparate, not fitting together (Ch'uts'i'); k u n - y ü red metal (Lie).
- 59 a—c.** **ngo* / *nguo* / w u — T shout (Shī); name of a state (Tso). b. is Chou I (inscr. 109, sense of name), c. is Chou II (inscr. 134, sense of name). The graph has 'a bending man' and 'mouth'.
d. **ngo* / *nguo* / w u — T deceive (Kuots'ê), mistake (Shu).
e. variant of the preceding (Chuang).
f. **ngiwo* / *ngiu* / y ü — T, L tall (Shī).
g. **ngiwo* / *ngiu* / y ü — T rejoice (Shī).
h—i. **ngiwo* / *ngiu* / y ü — T, L t s o u - y ü a fabulous animal (Shī); loan for *id.* estimate, calculate (Shī); be preoccupied, anxious, foresee (Tso); to err (Shī, so the Mao comm.); pleasure, rejoice (Meng); a sacrifice on the day of burial (Tso). i. is Chou II (inscr. 147, sense of name).
j. **ngiwo* / *ngiu* / y ü — T, L to be herding together (sc. animals) (Shī).
k. **ngiwo* / *ngiu* / y ü — L in crowds, numerous (Shī), etym. s. w. a. last.
- 60 a—e.** **ngo* / *nguo* / w u — T cyclical character (Shī); loan for *id.* resist (Li); cross-wise (Li). b. is Yin bone (E 4: 1), c. is Yin bone (B shang 5: 9), d. is Chou I (inscr. 76), e. is Chou I (inscr. 79). Explanation of graph uncertain.
f. **ngo* / *nguo* / w u — L, K equal (Chuang).
g. **ngo* / *nguo* / w u — T, L oppose (Hanfei).
h. **ngo* / *nguo* / w u — T go against (Lie).
i—j. **χio* / *χiwo* / h ü — T approve, allow (Shu); promise (Lü); find likely, expect (Meng), admit, bring forward (Shī, so the Mao comm.); loan for *id.* a place (Tso); loan for **χo* / *χuo* / h u — noisily (Shī). j. is Chou II (inscr. 145).

59	吳	𠂔	𠂔	誤	誤	候	娛	虞	𠂔	虞	虞	60	午	𠂔	𠂔
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k		a	b	c
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	a
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	h	i	j	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	a				

k. *xo / xuo / hu — T, L river bank (Shī).

l—o. *ngio / ngiwo / y ü — T drive a chariot (Shī), charioteer (Shī); govern, direct (Li); manage, do service (Shu); office (Li), officer, attendant (Shī); set forth, present (Shī); loan for p. below (Shī); *ngā / nga / ya — L meet (Shī). m. is Yin bone (A 1: 34,7), n. is Chou I (inscr. 55), o. is Chou II (inscr. 146).

p—q. *ngio / ngiwo / y ü — T, L withstand (Shī), a match, opponent (Shī), hinder, prevent (Meng). q. is Yin (inscr. 12).

61 a—c. *o / 'uo / wu — T crow, raven (Shī); loan for id. oh! (Shu). b. is Chou I (inscr. 58), c. is Chou II (inscr. 180). The graph is a drawing.

d. *o / 'uo / wu — T alas (Tso).

e—f. *o / 'uo / wu — T, L oh! (Shī); loan for *io / 'iwo / y ü — T, L to be in, in, at, on, with (Shī). f. is Chou III (inscr. 225). The graph is really the same as in a—c. above, the drawing of a bird (crow, raven), loaned for the homophonous *o oh!, though here it has been modified in a different way in the modern form.

g. *io / 'iwo / y ü — T, L tray (Li).

h. *iwo / 'iwo / y ü — T blood congestion (Ch'uts'i).

i. *io / 'iwo / y ü — T withered (Ch'uts'i).

62 a—c. *t'o / t'uo / t' u — T soil, earth, land (Shī); loan for id. measure (Chouli); loan for *d'o / d'uo / t u — L roots of mulberry tree (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 10,2), c. is Chou I (inscr. 65). The graph is a drawing of the phallic-shaped sacred pole of the altar of the soil.

d. *t'o / t'uo / t' u — T, L eject from the mouth (Shī).

e—f. *d'o / d'uo / t' u — (even tone) T go on foot (Shī); foot soldier (Shī); follower, adherent (Shī); servant (Chouli); common people, multitude (Shu); loan for id. vainly (Lunyü), merely, only (Meng); bare, naked (Li). f. is Chou II (inscr. 162).

g—i. *d'o / d'uo / t u — (oblique tone) T Pyrus (Shī); to fill, block up (Shu). h. is Chou I (inscr. 97), i. is Chou II (inscr. 134, sense of name).

j. *d'ia / d'ia / s h ê — T spirit pole and altar to the spirit of the soil (Shī), sacrifice to that spirit (Shī).

Of the above, a. *t'o 'soil' and j. *d'ia 'altar to spirit of the soil' are cognate words.

63 a—b. *t'o / t'uo / t' u — T. hare (Shī). b. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 325). The original graph must have been a drawing.

c. *t'o / t'uo / t' u — T, L name of a plant (Tso, as part of place names); loan for a. (Ch'uts'i).

- 64 a—c.** *d'o / d'uo / t' u — T map, drawing, table (Chouli); plan, consult for (Shī), calculate, expect (Lunyü). b. is Chou II (inscr. 147), c. is Chou II (inscr. 179). The graph is a drawing.
- 65 a.** *ts'o / ts'uo / t s' u — L, K gross, coarse (Chouli). The graph has 'ox' and 'horn'.
- 66 a.** *ts'o / ts'uo / t s' u — T gross, coarse (Tso), big (Li). Etym. s. w. a. last and as 46 h'. above. The graph has 'deer' tripled.
- 67 a—b.** *so / suo / s u — T Shuowen says: to gather into sheaves, but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Chou II (inscr. 163, sense of name). The archaic graph has 'fish' and 'tree' — explanation uncertain.
- c—d.** *so / suo / s u — T f u - s u a kind of tree (Shī); loan for *id.* revive (Yi); take (Ch'uts'i); tremble, fear (Yi). d. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 296, sense of name).
- 68 a.** *so / suo / s u — T white silk (Shī), white (Shī), plain, unadorned (Li); in vain, for nothing (Shī); as usual, habitually (Tso); (familiar with:) premeditated (Kuoyü). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 69 a—c.** *lo / luo / l u — T Shuowen says: a kind of food vessel; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Chou II (inscr. 136, sense of q. below), c. is Chou (inscr. 382, sense of name). The lower part of the graph is a drawing, the rôle of 'tiger' at the top is obscure.
- d.** *lo / luo / l u — T Shuowen says: food vessel; but there are no pre-Han text examples in support of this; loan for *id.* cottage, house (Tso); hound (Shī); lance shaft (Kuoyü); black (Shu).
- e.** *lo / luo / l u — T captive (Shī). Observe that in the modern graph the middle part is drawn somewhat differently from the rest of the series.
- f.** *l'io / l'iuo / l ü — T think of, foresee (Shī), be anxious about (Lunyü).
- g—i.** *pl'iuo / p'iu / f u — T, L skin (Shī); loan for *id.* pork (Yili), cut meat (Li); great, admirable (Shī). h. is Chou III (inscr. 217, sense of y. below), i. is Chou (inscr. 389, sense of y.).
- j.** *lo / luo / l u — T, L black and hard soil (Shu).
- k.** *lo / luo / l u — T a kind of fruit tree (Lü).
- l.** *lo / luo / l u — T stove (Hanfei).
- m.** *lo / luo / l u — T, L stove (Tso); loan for v. (y.) below (Tso).
- n.** *lo / luo / l u — T lance shaft (Kuoyü ap. Shuowen).
- o.** *lo / luo / l u — T, L hempen threads (Meng).
- p.** *lo / luo / l u — T skull (Kuots'è).
- q.** *l'io / l'iuo / l ü — T, L hut (Shī), inn (Chouli); loan for n. above (Chouli).
- r—s.** *l'io / l'iuo / l ü — T, L display, expose (Kuoyü). s. is Chou III (inscr. 219, sense of d. above).
- t.** *l'io / l'iuo / l ü — T passive (Sün).
- u.** *l'io / l'iuo / l ü — T, L madder-plant (Shī).
- v.** *l'io / l'iuo / l ü — T inlay (sc. inlay work in bronze or iron) (only Han time text examples).
- x.** *t'l'io / t'iuo / c h' u — T extend (Ch'uts'i).
- y—z.** *l'io / l'iuo / l ü — (same as v. above, hence the reading) inlay (sc. inlay work in bronze or iron) (inscr. 218). z. is Chou III (inscr. 218).

67	蘇	蘇	蘇	蘇	68	素	69	盧	盧	盧	盧	盧	盧	盧	盧	盧	盧
	a	b	c	d		a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		
	盧	盧	盧	盧	盧	盧	盧	盧	盧	盧	盧	盧	盧	盧	盧	盧	盧
	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	
70	魯	魯	魯	魯	魯	魯	魯	魯	魯	魯	魯	魯	魯	魯	魯	魯	魯
	z	a	b	c	d	e		a	b		a		a	b			
車	車	車	車	車	庫	75	舉										
	a	b	c	d	e		a										

70 a—d. **lo / luo / lu* — T dull, blunt, simple (Lunyü); place name (Shī). b is Yin bone (B shang 31:2, sense here uncertain), c. is Chou I (inscr. 63, sense uncertain), d. is Chou I (inscr. 71, sense of name). The graph has 'fish' and 'mouth'.

e. **lo / luo / lu* — T, L shield (Li).

71 a—b. **lo / luo / lu* — T salty (sc. land) (Tso); rustic, coarse (Chuang); loan for 70 e. above (Kuots'ê). b. is Chou I/II (inscr. 203). Explanation of graph uncertain.

72 a. **p'o / p'uo / p'u* — T vast, everywhere (Yi). Explanation of graph uncertain.

73 a—b. **b'o / b'uo / pu* — T walk (Shī), step (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 8,4). The graph shows two feet making a step. In the Yin bone inscriptions, the character is often enlarged by 行.

74 a—d. **kjo / kjo / k ü* — T, L, and *t'ia / ts'ia / ch'ê* — T carriage, chariot (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 6,5), c. is Chou I (inscr. 59), d. is Chou I (inscr. 86). The graph is a drawing.

e. **k'o / k'uo / k'u* — T arsenal (Meng), magazine (Tso).
Possibly a. and e. are cognate words.

75 a. **kjo / kjo / k ü* — T lift, raise (Shī), start (Shī); loan for *id.* all (Tso). Explanation of graph uncertain.

76 a—c. **gljo / ljo / l ü* — T spine (Chuang); pitch-pipe (Li). b. is Yin bone (H 1: 5,8, sense here uncertain), c. is Chou I (inscr. 98, sense of name). The graph is a drawing.

d. **gljo / ljo / l ü* — T comrade (Kuots'ê).

e—f. **gljo / ljo / l ü* — T beam supporting rafters of roof (only Han time text ex.). f. is Chou (inscr. 333, sense of name).

g. **gljo / ljo / l ü* — T, L village gate, street gate (Tso); village (Chouli); loan for *id.* come together, accumulate (Chuang); a kind of battle array (Yi Chou shu).

h—i. **gljo / ljo / l ü* — K place name (inscr. 295). i. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 295).

j—k. **kljo / kjo / k ü* — T, L round basket (Shī). k. is Chou (inscr. 374, sense of name).

l. **kljo / kjo / k ü* — T name of a plant (no pre-Han text ex.); loan for *id.* place name (Ch'unts'iu).

76	呂	呂	呂	侶	招	招	閣	邵	邵	邵	邵	邵	77	旅	旅
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l		a	b
	旅	旅	旅	旅	78	虛	墟	墟	墟	虞	虞	虞	79	魚	魚
	c	d	e	f		a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b
	虞	虞	虞	虞	虞	虞	虞	虞	虞	虞	虞	虞	80	馭	馭
	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n			a	b
	馭	馭	馭	馭	馭	馭	馭	馭	馭	馭	馭	馭	81	率	率
	l	c		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	除	敘	徐	郗	除	除	除	除	除	除	除	除	除	除	除
	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	a'	b'	c'

77 a—d. **gliō* / *liwo* / l ü — T. troop (Shī), multitude (Shī), younger men of the family (Shī); arrange in a series (Shī), one after the other (Li); loan for *id.* guest, stranger (Shī), traveller (Yi); to lodge (Tso); road (Li); sacrifice to mountain deities (Shu); pieces forming a buff-coat (Chouli); loan for e. below (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 31,7), c. is Yin (inscr. 36), d. is Chou I (inscr. 67). The graph has two (several) men marching under a banner.

e. **gliō* / *liwo* / l ü — T spine (Kuoyü), s. w. a. 76 a. above.

f. **glo* / *luo* / l u — L, K black (Tso).

78 a. **k'io* / *k'iuo* / k' ü — L, K hill, mound (Tso); abandoned city, ruins, waste (Shī), site (Tso); loan for **χio* / *χiuo* / h ü — T, L empty (Li). The small seal character had 丘 'hill' below as radical and **χo* 'tiger' above as phonetic. Western authors insist on reading the character h ü even in its sense of 'abandoned city, ruins', in the famous expression Yin k' ü 'the ruins of Yin' (= An-yang). But both Kuang yün and L are positive that in this sense it must be read **k'io* / *k'iuo* / k' ü (being identical with b. below, the reading k' ü of which has never been questioned), and L (King tien shīwen, Li ki, section 19) especially adduces the expression Yin k' ü 'ruins of Yin' as an example of the reading k' ü.

b. **k'io* / *k'iuo* / k' ü — T, L ruins (Kuoyü, Li); gully, gulf (Ch'uts'i).

c. **χio* / *χiuo* / h ü — T, L to sigh, sob (Ch'uts'i).

d. **χio* / *χiuo* / h ü — T, L to blow, exhale (Chuang).

e—f. *g'io* / *g'iuo* / k' ü — T, L upright posts of a drum or bell frame (Shī). f. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 295 — this does not agree with the small seal form of a. above).

g. variant of the preceding (Chouli).

79 a—c. **ngio* / *ngiuo* / y ü — T fish (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 55,5), c. is Chou II (inscr. 180). The graph is a drawing.

d—f. variant of the preceding, enlarged by **χo* 'tiger', the rôle of which is uncertain. e. is Yin bone (A 6: 50,3), f. is Chou II (inscr. 189, sense of name).

g—l. **ngio* / *ngiuo* / y ü — T to fish (Tso). h. is Yin bone (A 7: 9,1), i. is Yin bone (A 5: 45,3), j. is Chou I/II (inscr. 210), k. is Chou II (inscr. 190), l. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 324).

m—n. **ngio* / *ngiuo* / y ü — T, L to fish (Chouli). n. is Chou III (inscr. 224, sense of 吾).

80 a—b. **ngjo* / *ngiwo* / y ü — T drive a chariot (Chouli); to direct, govern (Chouli), s. w. a. 御. The form b. is Chou I (inscr. 65). The graph has 'horse' and a 'hand' wielding some object.

81 a—c. **ngjo* / *ngiwo* / y ü — T, L prison, imprison (Chu Ch'u wen); restrain, embarrass (Meng); (keep in enclosures:) keep horses (Tso), groom (Tso); (enclosures:) borders, frontiers (Shi); loan for 58 q. (Shi), for 60 p. (Chuang). b. is Yin bone (A 6: 53,1), c. is Yin bone (A 4: 4,1). The graph shows an enclosure with a man with manacles; or, abbreviated, only the manacles.

82 a—e. **djo* / *iwo* / y ü — T I, we (Shi); loan for l. below (Chouli). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 5,3), c. is Chou I (inscr. 65), d. is Chou I (inscr. 105), e. is Chou II (inscr. 143, sense of s. below). The graph may have been the primary graph for f. below, being a drawing of a plough-share, applied to our meaning here by loan.

f. **djo* / *iwo* / y ü — T, L field in the 3rd (2nd?) year of cultivation (Shi).

g—h. **djo* / *iwo* / y ü — T pleased (Shu ap. Shuowen). h. is pre-Han (inscr. 427, sense of name).

i—k. **djo* / *iwo* / y ü — T a proper name (inscr. 138). j. is Yin (inscr. 22), k. is Chou II (inscr. 138).

l. **djo* / *iwo* / y ü — T remains (Shi), surplus (Lunyü).

m—n. **d'jo* / *d'iwo* / c h' u — (even tone) T eliminate, remove (Shi), to clear out (Tso); **d'jo* / *d'iwo* / c h u — (oblique tone) L, K pass away (Shi). n. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 328).

o. **dzjo* / *ziwo* / s ü — T arrange in order, order (Shu), class, rank (Chouli).

p. **dzjo* / *ziwo* / s ü — T walk slowly (Meng); gently (Meng), quiet (Chuang); loan for q. below (Tso).

q—r. *dzjo* / *ziwo* / s ü — T place name (inscr. 223). r. is Chou III (inscr. 223).

s. **šja* / *šja* / s h ê — T, L trade on credit (Chouli).

t. vulgar variant of the preceding (Chouli).

u. **d'o* / *d'uo* / t' u — T, L path on bank of a canal (Chouli); paved path (Chouli).

v. **d'o* / *d'uo* / t' u — T road (Lie).

x. **d'o* / *d'uo* / t' u — T, L and **d'ä* / *d'a* / c h' a — T, L some kind of Sonchus or Lactuca (Shi), bitter (Shu); a kind of rush or reed (Shi); weeds (Shi); loan for **šjo* / *šjo* / s h u — L slowly (Chouli); a kind of jade tablet (Li).

y—z. **t'o* / *t'uo* / t' u — T a kind of tree (T, no early text ex.). z. is Yin bone (O 1017, sense of name).

a'. **t'o* / *t'uo* / t' u — T a kind of precious stone (T.).

b'. **t'o* / *t'uo* / t' u — T, L glutinous rice (Shi).

c'. **d'jo* / *d'iwo* / c h' u — T, L coarse mat (Shi, here metaphor for an ugly-looking thing).

d'. **d'o* / *d'uo* / t' u — T mire (Shi); to plaster (Tso); stop up (Tso); to soil (Chuang); road (Lunyü), cf. v. above.

Of the above, p. **dzjo* 'slowly' and x. **šjo* 'slowly' are cognate words.

83 a—b. **djo* / *iwo* / y ü — T give (Shi); loan for *id.* I, we (Shi), cf. 82 a. above; b. is Yin bone (H 2, 7: 9). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c—d. The reading of this is unknown; it seems to mean 'to run' (inscr. 329). It is adduced here in order to show the late Chou form of a. above; d. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 329).

e. **djo* / *iwo* / y ü — T Shuowen says: elephant; but there are no text examples of this; (elephant-like:) slow and deliberate (Lao); think beforehand, take precautions (Li), anticipate (Tso); loan for *id.* at ease (Shi), amusement, recreation (Meng).

83	予	甲	迂	𠂔	豫	杼	抒	序	茅	紆	舒	野	埜	埜	𠂔	𠂔
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	
84	宁	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k		a	b		86
杵	87	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	a	a	b	c	d		a	b	c		a	b	c	d	e	
璵	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p					

- f. **d'io / d'iuo / ch u* — T, L shuttle (Shī); (shuttle-shaped:) tapering (Chouli); **d'io / d'iuo / sh u* — T, L oak (Chuang).
g. **d'io / d'iuo / sh u* — L, K remove (Tso).
h. **dzio / ziuo / s ü* — T walls running north and south at sides of the hall (of a palace), space or galleries close to such walls (Shu); school (Meng); loan for *id.* order (Shī), degrees (Tso), arrange in order (Shī), succession (Shī), cf. 82 o. above.
i. **dzio / ziuo / s ü* — L a kind of chestnut (Chuang).
j. **s'io / s'iuo / sh u* — T, L, and **d'io / d'iuo / sh u* — T to be remiss (Shī), relax, alleviate (Tso).
k. **s'io / s'iuo / sh u* — T extend (Shu); unfold (Shī); relax, slowly, leisurely (Shī).
l. **d'ia / ia / y e* — T, L open country, outside cities (Shī), rustic (Lunyü); **d'io / s'iuo / sh u* — T field hut (Kuots'ê).
m. variant of the preceding (open country) (Ch'uts'i').
n—j. variant of the preceding (with the phonetic left out) (Lü). o. is Chou II (inscr. 139).

Of the above, e. **d'io* 'at ease, recreation' and j, k. **s'io* 'relax' are cognate words.

- 84 a—b. **d'io / d'iuo / ch u* — (oblique tone) T, L, and **d'io / d'iuo / ch 'u* — (even tone) T, L space between gate and gate-screen (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 33,6, sense here uncertain). The graph is a drawing.
c. **d'io / d'iuo / ch u* — T, L to stand in attendance (Shī).
d. **d'io / d'iuo / ch u* — L, K to stand (Ch'uts'i').
e. **d'io / d'iuo / ch u* — T, L a kind of hemp (Shī).
f. **d'io / d'iuo / ch u* — T, L lamb (Shī).
g—k. **t'io / t'iuo / ch u* — T to store, to heap (Kuliang). h. is Yin bone (A 4: 2,3), i. is Yin bone (B hia 18:8), j. is Chou I (inscr. 58), k. is Chou I (inscr. 97).

- 85 a—b. **t'io / t'iuo / ch 'u* — T dwell, stay (Shī), keep still (Shī); to place (Li); place (Lü). b. is Chou II (inscr. 132). The graph has a man and a stool below, the rôle of the h u 'tiger' above is uncertain.

- 86 a. **t'io / t'iuo / ch 'u* — T pestle (Yi). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- 87 a—d. **ts'io / ts'iuo / ch 'u* — T begin, beginning (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 39,8, not very clearly drawn), c. is Yin (inscr. 25), d. is Chou I (inscr. 55). The graph has 'garment' and 'knife'.

88 a—c. **tš'io / tš'iuo / c h' u* — T thorny tree, thorns (Shī); bushy, luxuriant (Shī); fine, elegant (Shī); arrange in order (Shī); ferule (Li). b. is Yin bone (O 1547, sense of name), c. is Chou I (inscr. 69, sense of name). The graph shows two trees, possibly 90 a. below is phonetic.

89 a. **zio / iwo / y ü* — T lift (only Han time text ex.). The archaic graph (as shown by c. and d. below) had four hands.

b—d. **zio / iwo / y ü* — T give (Shī), to, for (Shī); associate with (Shī), together with (Shī); hold with, approve of (Shī); wait for (Lunyü); participate in, be present at (Tso); loan for *id.* final interrogative particle (Lunyü); fine, abundant (sc. grain) (Shī); dignified (Lunyü). c. is Yin (inscr. 12), d. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 301). The meaning of the element in the middle is uncertain; d. is enlarged by 'mouth'.

e. **zio / iwo / y ü* — T final interrogative particle (Lü), cf. the preceding.

f. **zio / iwo / y ü* — T, L name of a gem (Tso).

g—h. **zio / iwo / y ü* — (Tsi yün; K has, curiously, the reading 'ḡi) fat (no early text ex.). h. is Chou (inscr. 336, sense of name).

i. **zio / iwo / y ü* — T praise (Shī); joy (Tso).

j. **zio / iwo / y ü* — T bottom of a carriage (Shī), vehicle, carriage (Tso); carrier, carry on the shoulders (Tso); underlings, the crowd, many (Tso).

k. **zio / iwo / y ü* — T, L name of a bird (raven? crow?) (Shī).

l—m. **zio / iwo / y ü* — T, L a kind of flag (Shī); bending upwards (hair curling) (Shī). m. is pre-Han (inscr. 443, sense of name).

n. **dzio / ziuo / z ü* — T, L, and **zio / iwo / y ü* — T, L fine, good-tasting (sc. wine) (Shī).

o—p. **dzio / ziuo / s ü* — T, L name of a fish (Shī). p. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 324).

90 a. **sio / siwo / s h u* — T foot (Ti tsī chī ap. Shuowen). The archaic graph was probably a drawing.

b—c. **sio / siwo / s h u* — T wide apart (Tso), distant (Tso); loose (not dense, sc. a stuff) (Li); take away, eliminate (Kuoyü); (not fine:) coarse (Shī); to separate (Meng); perforate (Li), penetrate, perspicacious (Li); engrave (Li); loan for d. below (Chouli).

d. **sio / siwo / s h u* — T vegetable, grain (Li).

e. **sio / siwo / s ü* — T, L aid (Kuan); together, mutually (Shī); all (Shī); loan for *id.* examine (Shī); functionary (Chouli); butterfly (Chuang); distant (Shī).

f. **sio / siwo / s ü* — T, L to strain (spirits) (Shī); abundantly dripping (sc. dew) (Shī); abundant, flourishing (Shī).

g. **sio / siwo / s ü* — T, L grain ripe so as to drop its kernels (Li).

h. **sio / siwo / s ü* — T and *sio / siwo / s h u* — T sacrificial grain (Ch'uts'i).

i. **sio / siei / s ü* — T, L son-in-law (Tso). The Anc. Chin. reading *siei* is very enigmatic. The modern reading *s ü* agrees with that of the phonetic a. above, which rimes as **sio* in the Shī, so our word here must reasonably have been **sio* as well.

91 a—c. **sio / siwo / s o* — T (the Pek. reading *s o* is irregular; we should expect a *s h u*) place (Shī); where, the place where (Shī); *quem, quam, quod* (Shī). b. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 328), c. is Chou (inscr. 370). The graph has 'door' and 'axe'.

92 a. **sio / siwo / s h u* — T rat (Shī); loan for b. below (Shī). The original graph must have been a drawing.

b. **sio / siwo / s h u* — T, L hidden suffering (Shī).

90	疒	疒	疒	疒	疒	疒	疒	疒	91	所	所	所	92	鼠
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i		a	b	c	a
癩	93	黍	𥽿	𥽿	𥽿	94	女	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦
	b	a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
汝	𡚦	奴	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦
	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x
怒	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	95	巨	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦
	a'	b'	c'	d'	e'	f'		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦	𡚦
	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r					

93 a—d. **śio* / *śiwo* / *shu* — T millet (Shī); loan for *id.* wine vessel (Lü). b. is Yin bone (A 3: 29,7), c. is Yin bone (A 4: 40,2) d. is Chou (inscr. 391). The graph is a drawing.

94 a—e. **njo* / *njo* / *nü* — T woman, lady, girl (Shī); loan for j. below 'you' (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 41,1 — mostly used in the sense of 母), c. is Yin (inscr. 1), d. is Chou I (inscr. 65, sense of j. below 'you'), e. is Chou I (inscr. 70, sense of j. below 'you'). The graph is a drawing.

f. **njo* / *njo* / *nü* — T cakes (dumplings or threads) made of rice-flour and honey (Ch'uts'i).

g—i. **njo* / *njo* / *ju* — T resemble, like, as if (Shī); if (Lunyü); as to (Lunyü); loan for *id.* go to (Tso); or (Lunyü). h. is Yin bone (E 72: 4), i. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 326).

j—k. **njo* / *njo* / *ju* — T name of a river (Shī); loan for *id.* you (Shu). k. is Yin bone (G 9: 2).

l—n. **no* / *nuo* / *nu* — T slave (Lunyü). m. is Yin bone (A 5: 33,2), n. is pre-Han (inscr. 375).

o. **njo* / *njo* / *ju* — T, L wrapping silk band (Chouli). The Mand. reading *ju* is irregular, we should expect a *nü*.

p. **njo* / *njo* / *nü* — T, L rags (Yi).

q. **njo* / *njo* / *ju* — T, L marsh (Shī).

r. **njo* / *njo* / *ju* — T, L interlaced roots (sc. of a plant) (Yi); madder plant (Shī); loan for *id.* to swallow, eat (Shī); putrid, rotten (Lü); to deliberate, examine (Shī); soft (Ch'uts'i).

s. **njo* / *njo* / *ju* — T, L quail (Li).

t. **śnjo* / *śiwo* / *shu* — T generous, indulgent (Lunyü).

u. **snjo* / *śiwo* / *sü* — T coarse raw silk, silk floss (only Han time text ex.); loan for **t'njo* / *t'iwo* / *ch'u* — T, L to season, to flavour (sc. the soup) (Li).

v—x. **no* / *nuo* / *nu* — T wife and children (Shu). x. is Chou I (inscr. 100, graph slightly abbreviated).

y. **no* / *nuo* / *nu* — T, L store, treasury (only Han time text ex.); loan for v. above (Tso).

- z.** **no* / *nuo* / *nu* — T crossbow (Chouli).
a'. **no* / *nuo* / *nu* — T anger, angry (Shī), violent, vigorous (Chuang).
b', c'. **nā* / *ña* / *na* — T to handle (Ch'uts'i), take (Chuang).
d'. **no* / *nuo* / *nu* — T, L a kind of stone used for arrow-heads (Shu).
e'. **no* / *nuo* / *nu* — T, and **nā* / *ña* / *na* — T cage (Ch'uts'i).
f'. **no* / *nuo* / *nu* — T, L bad horse (Li).

95 a—b. **kīwo* / *kīu* / *kū* — (same as c. below, hence the reading) carpenter's square (Kuan); loan for **g'io* / *g'iuo* / *kū* — T great (Meng). b. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 308, sense of name). The graph is a drawing.

- c—d.** **kīwo* / *kīu* / *kū* — T carpenter's square (Meng); rule, law (Lunyü); to mark, set a mark on (sc. a tree to be felled) (Chouli). d. is Chou (inscr. 347, sense of name).
e. variant of the preceding (Ch'uts'i).
f. **kīo* / *kīwo* / *kū* — T gutter (Chouli).
g. **g'io* / *g'iuo* / *k'ü* — (even tone) T, L canal (Li); loan for *id.* vast, spacious (Shī); tire of wheel (Chouli); shield (Kuoyü).
h. **g'io* / *g'iuo* / *k'ü* — L millipede (Chuang).
i. **g'iuo* / *g'iu* / *kū* — (oblique tone) T, L oppose, ward off (Lunyü); **kīwo* / *kīu* / *kū* — L troops drawn up in squares (Tso).
j. **g'io* / *g'iuo* / *kū* — T, L black millet (Shī).
k—m. same as the preceding (inscr. 86). l. is Chou I (inscr. 86), m. is Chou II (inscr. 155).
n. **g'io* / *g'iuo* / *kū* — T cakes (dumplings or threads) made of rice-flour and honey (Ch'uts'i).
o. **g'io* / *g'iuo* / *kū* — T plough (Kuan).
p. **g'io* / *g'iuo* / *kū* — T, L *yung* - *kū* how, *num* (Chuang).
q. **g'io* / *g'iuo* / *kū* — T, L spur (Tso); loan for *id.* to oppose, resist (Shī); come to, reach (Shu); leap (Tso).
r. **g'io* / *g'iuo* / *kū* — T, L hard iron (Sün); loan for a. above 'great' (Li), for p. above (Kuots'è).

96 a—b. **kīwo* / *kīu* / *kū* — T Shuowen says: look to right and left, thus taking it to be the primary form of c. below; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is pre-Han (inscr. 442, sense of name).

- c.** **kīwo* / *kīu* / *kū* — T, L frightened glance (Li), anxious, careful (Shī); loan for **g'iuo* / *g'iu* / *k'ü* — (even tone) L a kind of lance (Shu).
d. **g'iuo* / *g'iu* / *k'ü* — T, L street (Tso).
e—f. **g'iuo* / *g'iu* / *k'ü* — T go (Ch'uts'i). f. is Chou II (inscr. 180, sense of i. below; rad. 156 instead of 157).
g. **g'iuo* / *g'iu* / *k'ü* — T, L *k'ü* - *yü* name of a bird (Tso).
h. **g'iuo* / *g'iu* / *k'ü* — (even tone) T, and **g'iuo* / *g'iu* / *kū* — (oblique tone) T lean, emaciated (Kuots'è).
i. **g'iuo* / *g'iu* / *kū* — T to fear (Shī).
 Of the above, c. **kīwo* 'frightened glance, anxious' and i. **g'iuo* 'to fear' are cognate words.

- 97 a—g.** **gīwo* / *jīu* / *yü* — T go to (Shī); to, in, at, on (Shī); loan for *id.* great (Li); lips of a bell (Chouli); chant (Chouli); tranquil (Chouli); loan for t. below (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 53,2), c. is Yin bone (B hia 43: 1), d. is Yin (inscr. 6), e. is Yin (inscr. 27), f. is Chou I (inscr. 56), g. is Chou I (inscr. 57). Explanation of graph uncertain.
h. **gīwo* / *jīu* / *yü* — T eaves, sides of house under eaves (Shī); territory (Shī), boundary (Tso); the world (Shī-tsī).

96	目	瞿	衡	躍	蹶	鸛	鸛	懼	97	于	于	于	于	于
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	a	b	c	d	e
于	于	宇	杆	玕	于	于	于	芋	迂	雱	雱	吁	吁	吁
f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t
訝	訝	紆	圻	圻	汙	汙	汙	尋	98	羽	羽	羽	羽	羽
v	x	y	z	a'	b'	c'	d'	a	b	c	d	a	b	
禹	禹	禹	禹	禹	100	雨	雨	雨	雨	雨	雨	雨	雨	雨
c	d	e	f	g		a	b	c	d	e				

- i. **giwo* / *jiu* / y ü — T, L bath tub (Li); big cup (Sün); loan for *id.* complacent, self-satisfied (Sün).
- j. **giwo* / *jiu* / y ü — T a kind of precious stone (Lie).
- k—m. **giwo* / *jiu* / y ü — T, L bowl (Hanfei). l. is Yin bone (A 1: 41,7, sense of name), m. is Chou I (inscr. 65, sense of name).
- n. **giwo* / *jiu* / y ü — T reed organ (Li).
- o. **giwo* / *jiu* / y ü — T Colocasia (Yili); loan for **xiwo* / *xiu* / h ü — L great, make great (Shi).
- p. **giwo* / *jiu* / y ü — T, L, and **xiwo* / *xiu* / y ü — T bend, deflect (Shu); astray, far away from (Lunyü).
- q—s. **giwo* / *jiu* / y ü — T, L sacrifice with prayer for rain (Lunyü). r. is Yin bone (A 5: 39,6), s. is Chou I (inscr. 54, sense of a. above).
- t. **xiwo* / *xiu* / h ü — T, L oh, alas, to sigh (Shi).
- u. **xiwo* / *xiu* / h ü — T, L lift the eyes and regard (Yi), stare (Sün); be anxious about (Shi, so acc. to Erya and Cheng Huan).
- v—x. **xiwo* / *xiu* / h ü — T, L great (Shi). x. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 311).
- y. **xiwo* / *xiu* / y ü — T, L bent, crooked (Chouli).
- z. **wo* / *uo* / w u — L, K plaster (Tso).
- a'. **wo* / *uo* / w u — T, L to plaster (Lunyü), s. w. a. last.
- b—c'. **wo* / *uo* / w u — T, L impure (Tso), to wash away dirt (Shi); stagnant water (Shi); low, mean (Tso); laborious service (Tso); debase, reduce, diminish (Li); **wa* / *wa* / w a — T, L impure, vile, mean (Meng); dig a hole in the ground (Li); loan for y. above (Tso).
- d'. **xiwo* / *xiu* / h ü — T, L ceremonial cap (Shi).
- 98 a—b. **giwo* / *jiu* / y ü — T feather, wing (Shi). b. is extracted from the archaic graph for 霍 (inscr. 439). The graph is a drawing.
- c. **xiwo* / *xiu* / h ü — T, L oak (Shi); loan for *id.* glad (Chuang).
- d. **xiwo* / *xiu* / h ü — T, L self-asserting, energetic (Li); far-reaching (Li).
- 99 a—c. **giwo* / *jiu* / y ü — T Shuowen says: c h' u n g (insect or reptile), but there are no text examples in support of this; N. pr. (Shi); loan for 95 c. above (Chouli). b. is Chou II (inscr. 174, sense of name), c. is Chou III (inscr. 229, sense of name). The graph is a drawing.
- d. **giwo* / *jiu* / y ü — L (after Sū Miao) circumspect (Lie).

101	夫	夫	夫	夫	鉄	扶	扶	芙	102	父	父	父	父	父	釜
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		a	b	c	d	e	f
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔		𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n		o	p	q	r	s	t
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔		𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	x	y	z	a'	b'	c'	d'	e'		f'	g'	h'	i'	j'	k'
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔		𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	n'	o'	p'	q'	r'	s'	t'	u'		v'	x'	y'	z'		m'

e. **kīwo* / *kīu* / k ü — L a clan name (Shī).

f. **kīwo* / *kīu* / k ü — L, K carpenter's square (Chouli), s. w. a. 95 a. and c. above.

g. **kīwo* / *kīu* / k ü — T, L solitary (Shī).

100 a—e. **giwo* / *jīu* / y ü — T rain (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 25,3), c. is Yin bone (A 2: 35,3), d. is pre-Han (inscr. 444, sense of name), e. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 327). The graph is a drawing.

101 a—d. **pīwo* / *pīu* / f u — T man (Shī); loan for **b'īwo* / *b'īu* / f u — T this, that (Shī), the one in question (Lunyü), as to (Tso); final particle (Lunyü). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 32,1), c. is Yin (inscr. 17), d. is Chou I (inscr. 65). The graph shows a man with a horizontal stroke (hair-pin?) on the head.

e. **pīwo* / *pīu* / f u — T, L axe (Li).

f. **b'īwo* / *b'īu* / f u — T to support, assist (Lunyü); loan for *id.* (L) to crawl (Li, then also read **p'wo* / *p'uo* / p' u — L); first syllable in various names of plants etc. (Shī etc.).

g. **b'īwo* / *b'īu* / f u — T a kind of tree (Kuan).

h. **b'īwo* / *b'īu* / f u — T f u - j u n g lotus (Ch'uts'ī).

102 a—e. **b'īwo* / *b'īu* / f u — T, L father (Shī), old man (Tso); **pīwo* / *pīu* / f u — L, K honorific second part of personal name e. g. K i a - f u (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 24,5), c. is Yin (inscr. 2), d. is Chou I (inscr. 54), e. is Chou II (inscr. 139). The traditional explanation of the graph is: a hand holding a stick.

f—g. **b'īwo* / *b'īu* / f u — T, L cooking-pot (Shī); a measure (Lunyü). g. is Chou IV (inscr. 290, rad. 121 instead of rad. 167).

h—i. **pīwo* / *pīu* / f u — T axe (Shī). S. w. a. 101 e. above; i. is pre-Han (inscr. 417).

j—l. **pwo* / *pwo* / p u — T cloth (Shī); currency (money) (Chouli); loan for *id.* spread out (a mat) (Li), display (Tso), announce (Tso); disperse (Tso). k. is Chou I (inscr. 91), l. is Chou I (inscr. 131 a). The modern graph is distorted so as to obscure the fact that a. above is phonetic.

m. **p'wo* / *p'uo* / p' u — T, L fear (Chuang).

n—q. **pīwo* / *pīu* / f u — T honorific second part of personal name, e. g. K i - f u (Shī), name (Li) (this is s. w. a. 102 a. above in its 2nd reading); great (Shī), numerous (Shī acc. to Erya—Mao takes it to mean 'great' also here); to begin (Chouli). o. is Yin bone (A 2: 8,4; possibly sense of z. below), p. is pre-Han (inscr. 440, sense of name), q. is

Chou III/IV (inscr. 303, sense of name). The explanation of this graph is very obscure. Some archaic forms, e. g. x. m'. below, clearly have 𠂔 as radical and a. above as phonetic. But other forms, e. g. o., p., a', b', r', seem rather to be a drawing of a plant growing from a field (the primary form of z. below?). Something between these two extremes are forms like q., s'. and z'.

- r. **p'wo* / *p'iu* / f u — T, L dried meat (Shī).
 s. **p'wo* / *p'iu* / f u — T an auspicious plant (Shuowen, no early text ex.); loan for n'. below (Ch'uts'i).
 t. **p'wo* / *p'iu* / f u — T, L embroidered axe on lower robe (Shī).
 u. **p'wo* / *p'iu* / f u — T, L a kind of ritual vessel (Yili).
 v—x. **b'wo* / *b'iu* / f u — T protecting boards on sides of carriage (Shī); protect, help (Shī); bones of upper jaw (Yi). x. is Chou II (inscr. 156, sense of name).
 y. **b'wo* / *b'iu* / f u — T, L a measure (Chouli), cf. f. above.
 z—b'. **pwo* / *pwo* / p u — T, L vegetable garden (Shī), gardener (Lunyü). a'. is Yin (inscr. 21), b'. is Chou I/II (inscr. 211).
 c'. **pwo* / *pwo* / p u — T to supplement (Shī); mend, repair (Meng); assist (Chouli).
 d'. **pwo* / *pwo* / p u — T, L escape (Shu).
 e'. **pwo* / *pwo* / p u — T, L eat (Meng), meal in the afternoon (Lü).
 f'. **p'wo* / *p'uo* / p' u — T, L river bank (Shī).
 g'. **p'wo* / *p'uo* / p' u — T, L, and **p'wo* / *p'iu* / f u — T, L suffering, exhausted, disabled (Shī).
 h'. **p'wo* / *p'uo* / p' u — T, L, and **p'wo* / *p'iu* / f u — T, L spread out (Shī); loan for g'. (Shī, so the Mao comm.).
 i'. **b'wo* / *b'uo* / p u — (oblique tone) T, L have food in the mouth (Chuang).
 j'. **b'wo* / *b'uo* / p u — T, L seize (Tso).
 k'. **b'wo* / *b'uo* / p' u — (even tone) T, L a big drinking-bout (only Han time text ex.); loan for *id.* a malevolent and noxious deity (Chouli).
 l'—m'. *b'wo* / *b'uo* / p' u — T, L, and **b'wo* / *b'iu* / f u — L crawl (Shī). m. is Chou I (inscr. 65, sense of t'. below).
 n'. **b'wo* / *b'uo* / p' u — T rush, reed (Shī); willow (Shī); loan for l'. above (Tso).
 o'. variant of the preceding (Sün).
 p'—s'. **p'wo* / *p'iu* / f u — L, K diffuse, extend, spread out (Yi). r'. is Chou II (inscr. 148), s'. is Chou II (inscr. 180).
 t'. **p'wo* / *p'iu* / f u — T, L spread out (Shī), arrange (Shī), set forth, publish (Shu).
 u'. **p'wo* / *p'iu* / f u — T, L assist; teacher, instruct (Tso); **b'wo* / *b'iu* / f u — L attach, apply (Tso); reach to, come to (Shī).
 v'. **b'wo* / *b'iu* / f u — T a kind of tree (Lü).
 x'. **b'wo* / *b'iu* / f u — T, L money contribution to cost of burying (Tso).
 y'—z'. **p'wo* / *p'uo* / p' u — T name of a fish (inscr. 324). z'. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 324).

Of the above, j. **pwo* 'spread out', h'. **p'wo* 'spread out' and p', t'. **p'wo* 'spread out' are cognate words, and so are e'. **pwo* 'eat' and i'. **b'wo* 'have food in mouth'.

- 103 a—f. **m'wo* / *m'iu* / w u — T not have (Shī), not, no (Shī), don't (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 6: 21,1), c. is Yin bone (A 3: 20,4), d. is Yin (inscr. 49), e. is Chou I (inscr. 63), f. is Chou II (inscr. 140). The graph is the primary form of g. below, 'to dance', being a drawing of a man with dancing plumes in the hands.
 g. **m'wo* / *m'iu* / w u — T make postures to music, dance (Shī); loan for *id.* upper surface of a bell (Chouli).
 h. variant of the preceding (Chuang).

103	無	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	舞	舞	廡	廡	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	
撫	撫	撫	撫	104	武	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	p	q	r		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		a	b	
无	107	毋	108	句	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	a	a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	
詢	詢	詢	詢	詢	詢	詢	詢	詢	詢	詢	詢	詢	詢	詢	詢	詢
	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	a'	b'	c'

- i. **mīwo / mīu / wu* — T, L big house (Kuan); loan for *id.* luxuriant (Shu).
 j. **mīwo / mīu / wu* — T, L taken aback, stupefied (Lunyü); **χmwo / χuo / hu* — L great (Shī).
 k. **mīwo / mīu / wu* — T, L jar (Li).
 l. **mīwo / mīu / wu* — T, L overgrown with weeds (Meng).
 m. **mīwo / mīu / wu* — K induce, advise (Kuan).
 n. **χmwo / χuo / hu* — T, L cover (Li); loan for *id.* great (Shī ap. L); arrogant (Li).
 o. **χmwo / χuo / hu* — T, L, and **mīwo / mīu / wu* — T, L big slice of dried meat (Chouli); loan for **mīwo / mīu / wu* — T, L big, important (Shī); rich, beautiful (Shī); law (Shī, so acc. to Cheng Hūan), cf. i. above.
 p. **p'īwo / p'īu / fu* — T lay the hand on (Li), pacify (Tso); accommodate oneself to (Shu); hold (Li).
 q—r. **χmīo / χīwo / hū* — K place name (inscr. 294), a state in the classics called 許 **χio / χīwo / hū*. The alternative graphs evidently indicate alternative readings. r. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 294).
 104 a—e. **mīwo / mīu / wu* — T martial, military (Shī); loan for *id.* foot-print (Shī); a rolled-up cap (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 20,7), c. is Yin (inscr. 32), d. is Chou I (inscr. 75), e. is Chou I (inscr. 65). The graph has 'foot' and 'dagger-axe.'
 f. **mīwo / mīu / wu* — T, L parrot (Li).
 g—h. **pīwo / pīu / fu* — T tax, to tax (Shu); contribution (Tso); give, distribute (Shī); loan for *id.* ballad, to chant (Tso). h. is Chou II (inscr. 180).
 105 a. **mīwo / mīu / wu* — T magician (Lunyü). The graph consists of k u n g 'work' and 'man' doubled.
 b. **mīwo / mīu / wu* — T deceive (Lunyü), slander, accuse falsely (Tso); to err (Li).
 106 a. **mīwo / mīu / wu* — K not have, not (Yi). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 107 a. **mīwo / mīu / wu* — T do not (Shī), not (Tso); ? */mīzu / mou* — L m o u - t u e i name of a kind of ritual cap (Li). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 108 a—b. **ku / kzu / kou* — T, L hook, hooked (Li); bow bent to the full (Shī); **kīu / kīu / kū* — T a phrase (only Han time text examples); **g'īu / g'īu / kū* — L part of place name (Tso). b. is Chou II (inscr. 143, sense of name). The graph has 'mouth' and two hooks gripping each other.

- c. **ku / kzu / k o u* — T, L hook (Shī), s. w. a. the preceding.
d. **ku / kzu / k o u* — T dog (Tso).
e. **ku / kzu / k o u* — T, L trap or basket for catching fish (Shī).
f—g. **ku / kzu / k o u* — T, L wizened face of old age, old (Shī). g. is Chou II (inscr. 133).
h. **ku / kzu / k o u* — T. Shuowen says: a herb, but there are no text examples in support of this; loan for *id.* carelessly, lightly (Shī); really (Li), if really, if only (Shī).
i. **ku / kzu / k o u* — T, L the crowing of the pheasant (Shī).
j. **k'u / k'zu / k' o u* — T stupid (Ch'uts'i).
k. **k'u / k'zu / k' o u* — L beat (Chouli).
l. **k'u / k'zu / k' o u* — T slit, indentation in garment (Yili).
m. **g'u / γzu / h o u* — T, and **xu / χzu / h o u* — T, L insult, disgrace (Tso).
n. **xu / χzu / h o u* — T ant (Lü).
o. **kīu / kīu / k ü* — T, L a kind of tree (Legge etc. say: *Hovenia dulcis*) (Shī); **ku / kzu / k o u* — K crooked wood (Sün).
p. **kīu / kīu / k ü* — T, L grasp, seize (Shu); **ku / kzu / k o u* — L to cover (Li), receive (Li); loan for a. above (Sün).
q. **kīu / kīu / k ü* — T, L (after Sū Miao) crooked spine (Chuang).
r—s. **kīu / kīu / k ü* — T, L colt, young horse (Shī). s. is Chou II (inscr. 133, sense of name).
t. **g'īu / g'īu / k' ü* — T, L toil (Shī).
u. **g'īu / g'īu / k' ü* — L, K cord ornatng nose of shoe (Li).
v. **g'īu / g'īu / k' ü* — T, L bent part of a slice of dried meat (Li); loan for *id.* far (Kuan); loan for x. below (Tso).
x. **g'īu / g'īu / k' ü* — L, K curved exterior part of a yoke, gripping over the neck of the horse (Tso).
y. **g'īu / g'īu / k' ü* — T, L name of a bird (Tso, one version ap. L); k' ü - t o name of an insect (Chuang; perhaps: 'what the k' ü bird picks').
z. **k'īu / k'īu / k' ü* — K dexterous, skilful, fabricate (Yi Chou shu).
a'. **χīu / χīu / h ü* — T, L exhale, breathe on (Lao), cry out (Kuots'ê), spit out (Chuang).
b'. **χīu / χīu / h ü* — T merry (Lü).
c'. **χīu / χīu / h ü* — T, L warm, heat (Li).
Of the above, a. and c. **ku* 'hook', o. **ku* 'crooked wood', q. **kīu* 'crooked spine', v. **g'īu* 'bent part of slice' and x. **g'īu* 'curved part of yoke' are cognate words.

- 109 a—d. **ku / kzu / k o u* — T chung - k o u inner chamber (Shī; sense: trellis-work?). b. is Yin bone (E 77: 1, sense of l. below), c. is Chou (inscr. 383, sense of e. below), d. is pre-Han (inscr. 413, sense of name). The fundamental sense of this word stem **ku* here seems to be 'intertwine, interlacery, trellis-work, connect, cross', and all the words a, e, f, g, h, i. are of the same stem. Etymologically the same word is 笊 of last group: 'basket for catching fish', being made of interlaced bamboo strips, the word meaning really 'interlacery'. Our graph here shows such an 'interlacery' basket for catching fish, of the type called *Reuse* in German).
e. **ku / kzu / k o u* — T, L second marriage (Yi); favour (Shī).
f. **ku / kzu / k o u* — T to cross, join (as weapons in fighting) (Meng).
g. **ku / kzu / k o u* — fabricate, build (Shu); unite (Yi); come in contact with (Shī), come in conflict with (Shī).
h. **ku / kzu / k o u* — T drain, irrigation canal (Chouli), moat (Li).
i. **ku / kzu / k o u* — T bamboo cage (Ch'uts'i).
j. **ku / kzu / k o u* — T, L happen to see, come across, meet with (Shī).

109	葦	𦵏	𦵐	𦵑	𦵒	𦵓	𦵔	𦵕	𦵖	𦵗	𦵘	𦵙	𦵚	𦵛	𦵜
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
110	𠂇	𠂈	𠂉	𠂊	𠂋	𠂌	𠂍	𠂎	𠂏	𠂐	𠂑	𠂒	𠂓	𠂔	𠂕
	a	b	c	d	e	f		a	b		a	b	c	d	e
𠂖	𠂗	113	𠂘	𠂙	𠂚	𠂛	𠂜	𠂝	𠂞	𠂟	𠂠	𠂡	𠂢	𠂣	𠂤
f	g		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j		a	b
𠂥	𠂦	115	𠂧	𠂨	𠂩	𠂪	116	𠂫	𠂬	117	𠂭				
c	d		a	b	c		a	b		a					

k. *ku / kʷu / k o u — T to present, give (Kuots'ê).

l—o. *ku / kʷu / k o u — T, L meet with (cf. j. above) (Shu). m. is Yin bone (A 1: 2,6), n. is Yin (inscr. 32), o. is Chou I (inscr. 77).

110 a—c. *k'u / k'ʷu / k' o u — T mouth (Shī). b. is Yin bone (O 220, sense of name?) c. is extracted from the Archaic graph for 唯 (inscr. 54, Chou I). The graph is a drawing.

d. *k'u / k'ʷu / k' o u — T, L strike (Lunyü); examine, inquire (Lunyü).

e. *k'u / k'ʷu / k' o u — T, L strike (Meng); lay hold of (Tso).

f. *k'u / k'ʷu / k' o u — T beat on some metal object, make a noise (Kuoyü).

111 a—b. *k'u / k'ʷu / k' o u — T to rob (Shu), robber (Shī), invader (Tso), bandit (Tso). b. is Chou II (inscr. 132). The graph has 'roof' and 'beat' and a third element of uncertain meaning.

112 a—b. *g'u / γʷu / h o u — T sovereign, lord (Shī); queen (Tso); loan for 後 (Li). b. is Yin bone (M 351). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. *g'u / γʷu / h o u — T, L come across, meet accidentally (Shī).

d. *ku / kʷu / k o u — T, L filth (Shī).

e. *ku / kʷu / k o u — T, L to meet (Yi); good (Kuan).

f. *ku / kʷu / k o u — T, L, and *k'u / k'ʷu / k' o u — T, L, and *χu / χʷu / h o u — T, L revile, disgrace (Tso).

g. *χu / χʷu / h u — T disgrace, insult (Ta Tai li).

Of the above, c. *g'u 'come across' and e. *ku 'meet' are cognate words.

113 a—d. *g'u / γʷu / h o u — T target (Shī); (skilled archer, chief:) feudatory prince (Shī); loan for 𠂇. a particle (Shī); beautiful (Shī); implore (Chouli). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 28,2) c. is Yin (inscr. 9), d. is Chou I (inscr. 60). The graph has 'arrow' and an element of uncertain meaning.

e. *g'u / γʷu / h o u — T be on the look-out for, watch (Tso); receive, escort, attend, wait upon (Shī).

f. *g'u / γʷu / h o u — T, L throat (Shī).

g. *g'u / γʷu / h o u — T, L monkey (Chuang).

h. *g'u / γʷu / h o u — L, K Shuowen says: root of a feather; but there are no text examples in support of this; loan for i. below (Yili).

i. *g'u / γʷu / h o u — T, L arrow with metal point (Shī).

j. *g'u / γʷu / h o u — T, L dried food, provisions (Shī).

- 114 a—d. *g'u / γɣu / h o u — T thick (Shī), ample (Lao), generous (Li). b. is Yin bone (P 211), c. is Chou I (inscr. 93), d. is Chou II (inscr. 152). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 115 a—c. *g'u / γɣu / h o u — T behind, after (Shī); follow (Tso); to place after (Lunyü); descendants (Shī), successor (Tso). b. is Chou I (inscr. 69), c. is Chou I (inscr. 94). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 116 a. *tu / tɕu / t o u — T bushel, a measure (Shī); ladle (Shī); name of a constellation (Shī); *tɕu / tsɕu / c h u — L ladle (Chouli). *tu and tɕu are cognate words.
b. *tɕu / tsɕu / c h u — T, L ladle (Chouli), s. w. a. the preceding.
- 117 a. *tu / tɕu / t o u — T helmet, head-covering (Hiaoking); (put a hood over the head:) deceive (Kuoyü). The original graph must have been a drawing.
- 118 a—c. *d'u / d'ɣu / t o u — (oblique tone) T a ritual vessel (Shī); loan for *id.* bean (Li); loan for 116 a. above (Chouli). b. is Chou II (inscr. 138, sense of name), c. is Chou II (inscr. 147, sense of name). The graph is a drawing.
d. *d'u / d'ɣu / t o u — T, L neck (Tso).
e. *d'u / d'ɣu / t ' o u — (even tone) T head (Tso).
f. *dɕu / tsɕu / s h u — T robe made of poor cloth (Lie).
g. *dɕu / tsɕu / s h u — T, L attendant, young man (Tso).
- 119 a—c. *tsu / tsɕu / t s o u — T run, hurry (Shī), go (Yili). b. is Chou I (inscr. 63), c. is Chou I (inscr. 65). The graph has 'man' and 'walk', or 'man' and 'foot'.
- 120 a. *lu / lɕu / l o u — T to leak (Tso); skylight (Shī). Shuowen has a 'primary' form without 'water' at the left, but there are no text examples of this. Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 121 a—c. *g'ɕu / g'ɕu / k ü — T provide, arrange (Tso); implement (Tso); complete (Shī); loan for d. below (Shī). b. is Chou II (inscr. 132), c. is Chou II (inscr. 145). The graph has 'two hands' and 'cowry'.
d. *kɕu / kɕu / k ü — T both, all, together (Tso).
e. *kɕu / kɕu / k ü — T, L Hovenia dulcis (Li); a kind of tray or stand for dishes (Li).
- 122 a—b. *k'ɕu / k'ɕu / k ' ü — T, L conceal (Sün); loan for *id.* class, classify (Lunyü); area (Huainan); small (Tso); content, happy (Tso); *u / ɕu / o u — L, K conceal (Tso); loan for *id.* a measure (Tso); loan for *ku / kɕu / k o u — L crooked (Li). b. is Chou I (inscr. 67). The graph shows objects stored in a receptacle.
c. *k'ɕu / k'ɕu / k ' ü — T drive (horses) forward (Shī), gallop, hasten (Tso); drive out, expel (Tso).
d—f. variant of the preceding (Chouli). e. is Chou II (inscr. 182), f. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 323).
g. *k'ɕu / k'ɕu / k ' ü — T body, person (Meng).
h. *k'u / k'ɕu / k ' o u — T, L, and *k'ɕu / k'ɕu / k ' ü — T pull up (as a dress) (Li).
i. *u / ɕu / o u — L, K vomit (Tso); babble (as a child) (Sün).
j. *u / ɕu / o u — T beat (Lü).
k. *u / ɕu / o u — T, L to steep, soak (Shī); loan for *id.* sea-gull (Lie).
l. *u / ɕu / o u — T bowl (Sün).

178	豆	豆	豆	脰	頭	短	豎	179	走	走	走	120	漏	121	具
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b	c		a		a
鼻	貝	俱	棋	122	區	區	驅	歐	歐	歐	軀	軀	嘔	毆	漚
b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
頤	謳	謳	謳	謳	謳	謳	123	婁	婁	樓	樓	樓	婁	婁	婁
l	m	n	o	p	q	r		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
樓	樓	樓	樓	樓	樓	樓		婁	婁	樓	樓	樓	婁	樓	樓
i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r						

m. *u / ʒu / ou — T, L sing (Meng).

n. *iu / iu / y ü — T, L bend the body (Tso).

o. *iu / iu / y ü — T, L to warm with the body (as a mother a child) (Li).

p. *iu / iu / y ü — L (after Sū Miao), K, and *k'iu / k'iu / k'ü — T satiated (Shī).

q. *i'iu / ts'iu / ch' u — T, L pivot (Yi), u / ʒu / ou — T, L a kind of thorny elm (the dictionaries all read ch' u in this sense as well, but both T and L read o u).

r. *t'iu / t'iu / ch' u — T wild cat (Lie).

123 a. *gliu / liu / lü — T, L drag, trail (Shī); bind (Tso), connect (Chuang); loan for f. below (Shī); *glu / ʒu / lou — T, L name of a constellation (Li), mound, hillock (Tso); in heat (sc. swine) (Tso). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. *gliu / liu / lü — T, L, and *glu / ʒu / lou — T, L bend (Sün), bend the body, hunchbacked (Tso).

c. *gliu / liu / lü — T, and *glu / ʒu / lou — T a sacrifice in the 2nd or 8th month (Hanfei).

d. *gliu / liu / lü — T, and *glu / ʒu / lou — T embrace and take away, drag away (Meng).

e. *gliu / liu / lü — T, L, and *glu / ʒu / lou — T, L a kind of Artemisia (Shī).

f. *gliu / liu / lü — T frequently, constantly (Shī).

g. *gliu / liu / lü — K k ü - l ü hunchbacked (Lie), s. w. as b. above.

h. *gliu / liu / lü — T, L thread (Meng).

i. *glu / ʒu / lou — T, and *gliu / liu / lü — L, and *kliu / kiu / k ü — L a kind of shoe (Chouli).

j. *glu / ʒu / lou — T mound (cf. a. above) (Mo).

k. *glu / ʒu / lou — T, several-storeyed building (Meng).

l. *glu / ʒu / lou — T, L mole-cricket (Chuang); foul-smelling (Chouli).

m. *glu / ʒu / lou — T, L carve, engrave (Shī); (carving metal:) hard metal (Shu).

n. *glu / ʒu / lou — T, L skull (Chuang).

o. *g'liu / g'iu / k ü — T, L straitened, in want (Shī).

p. variant of the preceding (Shī ap. Shuowen).

q. *kliu / kiu / k ü — T, L sandal, shoe (Shī), cf. i. above.

r. *sliu / sliu / s h u — T, L number (Yi), degree (Li); rule, norm (Meng); some, several (Lunyü); to count, calculate (Shī); (tell the faults of:) reprimand (Tso). The same character is applied, because of sense affinity, to another word *sük / şäk / s h u o — T, L a number of times, frequently, see the -uk class below.

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- m.** **d̥iu* / *iu* / y ü — T instruct, proclaim (Li); understand (Kuots'ê); cf. c. above.
n. **d̥iu* / *iu* / y ü — T, L leap or pass over (Shī), transgress (Lunyü).
o. **d̥iu* / *iu* / y ü — T transgress (Shu).
p. **d̥iu* / *iu* / y ü — T, L, and **d'u* / *d'zu* / t o u — and ? / *izu* / y u — L, K pull towards oneself, scoop out (as a mortar) (Shī). Loan for 鷓 (Li), for 臬 (Chuang).
q. **d̥iu* / *iu* / y ü — T, L, and **d'u* / *d'zu* / t ' u — T bore a hole (Lunyü); opening, small gate (Li).
r. **d̥iu* / *iu* / y ü — T, L, and **d'iu* / *dž'iu* / c h ' u — T snail (Yili).
s. **šiu* / *šiu* / s h u — T to transport, convey, contribute (Tso); tilt, overturn (Shī, so acc. to Cheng Hūan); (transport away:) squander, exhaust (Tso); to ruin (Ch'unts'iu).
t. **d'u* / *d'zu* / t ' o u — T a kind of song (Ch'uts'i).
u. **t'u* / *t'zu* / t ' o u — T, L steal (Kuan); reckless, careless (Li); mean (Lunyü).
v. **t'u* / *t'ou* / t ' o u — T, L to slight, despise (Tso); shrewd (Tso); loan for f. above (Lü).

126 a. **d̥iu* / *iu* / y ü — T, L pull, drag (Chouli); s ü - y ü a short while (Li). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- b.** **d̥iu* / *iu* / y ü — T, L stacks in the field (Shī); a measure of capacity (Lunyü).
c. **d̥iu* / *iu* / y ü — T, L a measure (Chouli), s. w. a. the preceding.
d. **d̥iu* / *iu* / y ü — T, L a kind of Catalpa tree (Shī).
e. **d̥iu* / *iu* / y ü — T, L fat on belly (Li); intestines (Li).
f. **d̥iu* / *iu* / y ü — T, L flatter (Meng).
g. **d̥iu* / *iu* / y ü — L a measure (Chuang), see b. and c. above.

127 a—d. **tiu* / *tiu* / c h u — T post or stand on which to suspend musical instrument (inscr. 293). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 2,7), c. is Yin bone (I 25: 12), d. is Chou IV (inscr. 293). The graph is a drawing.

e—g. **d̥iu* / *šiu* / s h u — T to stand, be in attendance (inscr. E 172: 4). f. is Yin bone (E 172: 4), g. is Yin bone (A 7: 5,1). In the Yin bone inscriptions, this is the regular graph corresponding to the later 𠂔 'attendant'. Sometimes, as in inscr. A 7: 5,1, instead of the standing man there is a kneeling woman: servant girl.

h—i. **d̥iu* / *šiu* / s h u — T raise, put up so as to stand (only Han time text examples). i. is Chou (inscr. 385, sense of name).

j—l. **d̥iu* / *šiu* / s h u — T, L tree (Tso), to plant (Shī); establish (Tso). k. is Yin bone (A 2: 7,6), l. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 328).

m. **d'iu* / *d'iu* / c h ' u — T, L kitchen (Meng).

n. **d'iu* / *d'iu* / c h ' u — T, L c h ī - c h ' u walk hesitatingly (Shī).

Of the above, a. **tiu* 'a stand' and e, h, j. **d̥iu* 'to stand, to raise' etc. are cognate words.

128 a—c. **tiu* / *tsiu* / c h u — T red (Shī); loan for *id.* c h u - j u dwarf (Tso). b. is Yin bone (B shang 12: 8, sense of name?), c. is Chou I (inscr. 86). The graph shows a 'tree' with the stem marked by a stroke or a dot: a tree from the stem of which is drawn some red pigment.

d. **tiu* / *tsiu* / c h u — T dwarf (Li).

e. **tiu* / *tsiu* / c h u — T pearl (Shu).

f. **tiu* / *tiu* / c h u — T tree root (Yi), tree stem (Hanfei).

g. **tiu* / *tiu* / c h u — K spider (Kuan Yin).

h—j. variant of the preceding (Shuowen). i. is Chou III (inscr. 217, sense of m. below),

j. is Chou III (inscr. 218, sense of m. below).

128	朱	米	𥝌	侏	珠	株	蛛	龜	𪛗	𪛘	誅	跣	邾	𪛙
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
	殊	𪛚	殊	殊	殊	殊	129	主	𪛛	注	註	拄	鉅	住
	p	q	r	s	t	u		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	130	𪛜	𪛝	投	131	取	𪛞	𪛟	𪛠	娶	𪛡	趣	𪛢	𪛣
	a	b	c		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
	𪛤	𪛥	𪛦	𪛧	𪛨	𪛩	132	𪛪	𪛫	趨	離	鵲	縗	𪛬
	l	m	n	o	p	q		a	b	c	d	e	f	g

k. **t̥i̯u / t̥i̯u / ch u* — T reprove (Lunyü); punish (Tso), kill (Tso).

l. **t̥i̯u / t̥i̯u / ch u* — T, L jump forwards (Tso).

m—o. **t̥i̯u / t̥i̯u / ch u* — T place name (Tso). n. is Chou IV (inscr. 282), o. is Chou II/III (inscr. 248, rad. 79 instead of 163).

p—q. **t̥i̯u / ts'iu / ch' u* — T, L beautiful, fine (Shī); soft, mild (Chuang). q. is Chou II/III (inscr. 248, sense of name).

r. same as a. above (Sün), same as p. above (Shī ap. Shuowen).

s. **d̥i̯u / z̥i̯u / sh u* — T to die, kill (Chuang); cut off (Tso); loan for *id.* different (Yi); strongly, very (Shī).

t. **d̥i̯u / z̥i̯u / sh u* — T, L 24th part of an ounce *liang* (Li).

u. **tu / t̥u / t̥ou* — L, and ? / *t̥i̯u / ch ou* — T, L beak (Shī).

129 a. **t̥i̯u / ts̥i̯u / ch u* — T master, lord, host (Shī); princess (Kuoyü); ancestral tablet (Chouli); govern (Li); principal, count as principal (Lunyü). Shuowen says: the wick of a lamp; but there are no text examples in support of this. Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. **t̥i̯u / ts̥i̯u / ch u* — T net (Kuoyü).

c. **t̥i̯u / ts̥i̯u / ch u* — T, L and **t̥i̯u / t̥i̯u / ch u* — T, L to conduct water, to direct it to (a certain place) (Shī), be led to, flow to (Shī); to apply (Tso), be touched by (Chuang); bring together (Chouh); loan for 128 u. above (Chouli).

d. **t̥i̯u / ts̥i̯u / ch u* — T, and **t̥i̯u / t̥i̯u / ch u* — T to record (Kuliang).

e. **t̥i̯u / t̥i̯u / ch u* — T to prop up, to support (Kuots'ê).

f. **t̥i̯u / t̥i̯u / ch u* — T mineral (Kuan).

g. **d'iu / d'iu / ch u* — T to stop (Lie).

h. **d'iu / d'iu / ch u* — T pillar (Yili), a stay (Li).

i. **t'u / t'ou / t'ou* — T, L yellow (Kuliang).

130 a—b. **d̥i̯u / z̥i̯u / sh u* — T, L baton (Shī). b. is Chou II (inscr. 136). The graph shows a hand holding a baton.

c. **d'u / d'ou / t'ou* — T, L to throw to, to present (Shī); to reject, relegate (Li); (to throw oneself:) to take refuge (Shī). a. **d̥i̯u* 'baton' and c. **d'u* 'throw' are cognate words.

131 a—d. **ts'iu / ts'iu / ts'ü* — T take (Shī), take wife (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1:9,7), c. is Yin bone (A 4:26,1), d. is Chou II (inscr. 180). The graph has 'hand' and 'ear'.

- e-f.** **ts'iu / ts'iu / ts'ü* — T take wife (Meng). f. is Yin bone (D 7).
g-h. **ts'iu / ts'iu / ts'ü* — T, L hasten to (Shi); **ts'u / ts'zu / ts'ou* — L, K (cause to run:) *ts'ou* - *ma* a manager of horses (Shi). Because of this sense 'urge on to run' it is also loan for 促 (Li). h. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 308, sense of a. above).
i. **tsiu / tsiu / tsü* — T, L part of name of a constellation (Tso).
j. **tsiu / tsiu / tsü* — T, L enquire, consult (Shi).
k. **dz'iu / dz'iu / tsü* — T, L collect, bring together (Yi), store (Tso).
l. **tsu / tszu / tsou* — L, K, and **tsiu / tsiu / tsü* — L, K angle, corner (Kuots'ê); loan for *id.* *pei-tsou* uneasy (Chuang).
m. **tsu / tszu / tsou* — L, K, and **tsiu / tsiu / tsü* — T, L, and ? / *tsizu / tsou* — T, L beat night watches (Tso).
n. **tsu / tszu / tsou* — L, K, and ? / *tsizu / tsou* — T, L dark-brown (Lunyü).
o. **su / szu / sou* — L tufty grass (Li).
p. ? / *tsizu / tsou* — T, L hemp stalk (Yili); good arrow (Tso). The same graph also serves as composite ideogram ('take' and 'grass') in: **dz'wän / dz'uän / ts'u an* — T, L gather wood (Li).

- q.** ? / *dz'izu / tsou* — T, L fast-running (sc. horse) (Shi); quickly, suddenly (Tso); loan for ? / *ti'zu / chou* — L repeatedly (Tso).

The Anc. Chin. final *-izu* regularly goes back to Arch. *-iög*, and I cannot explain these *hie sheng* words (m, n, p, q) where **iu* : **iög* alternate in this series, as also in the next.

- 132 a-b.** **ts'iu / ts'iu / ch'u* — T, L grass for fuel or forage (Shi). b. is Yin bone (A 7: 32,4). The Yin time graph has 'hand' and 'grass'.
c. **ts'iu / ts'iu / ts'ü* — T hasten, run to (Shi); strive for, aim (Meng); loan for 促 (Li). Cf. 131 g. above.
d. **dz'iu / dz'iu / ch'u* — T, L chicken, young bird (Li), young of animals generally (Li).
e. **dz'iu / dz'iu / ch'u* — T, L *yü an - ch'u* name of a bird resembling a pheasant (Chuang).
f. ? / *tsizu / tsou* — T, L fine-textured cloth (Shi).
g. ? / *tsizu / tsou* — T, L groom (Tso); *tsou - yü* a fabulous animal (Shi); ? / *dz'izu / tsou* — L to run (Li).
h. ? / *tsizu / tsou* — T teeth shutting against each other (Sün).

For the words with Anc. Chin. *izu* see what was said under group 131.

- 133 a-c.** **süu / süu / sü* — T beard (Yi); loan for *id.* wait (Shi); what is needed, necessary (Shu); supply, aid (Li). b. is Chou (inscr. 350, sense of f. below), c. is Chou (inscr. 352, sense of f.). The graph is a drawing.
d. **süu / süu / sü* — T beard (Tso); enlarged form of last.
e. **süu / süu / sü* — T elder sister (Ch'uts'i).
f-h. **süu / süu / sü* — (T and K have a reading *süwo*, but T as quoted in the Sung ed. of the Shuowen has *süu*; this is obviously the correct reading) a kind of ritual vessel (inscr. 142). g. is Chou II (inscr. 142), h. is Chou II (inscr. 178).

- 134 a.** **snüu / süu / sü* — T, L tarry (Tso), wait (Chuang). By confusion of this char. and the somewhat similar 𦉰, loan for **nüwan / nüwän / j u a n* — L supple (Chouli), **nüwän / nüwän / n u a n* — L weak (Chouli; alternat. read **süu / süu / sü* — L); cf. e. below. Explanation of the graph uncertain.
b. **snüu / süu / sü* — T, L, and **nüu / nüü / j u* — L, K frayed silk (Yi).

133	須	虬	髯	鬚	須	鬚	鬚	鬚	134	需	孺	儒	孺	孺	孺	孺
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		a	b	c	d	e	f	
鴻	孺	孺	孺	135	乳	136	付	以	府	附	附	附	附	附	附	附
	g	h	i	j	a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	
附	附	駙	符	腐	附	蚶	鮒	俯	137	鳧	138	侮	侮			
	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	a		a	b			

- c. **n̄iu* / *n̄ziu* / j u — T scholar, litteratus (Li); dwarf (Li); loan for e. below (Sün).
d. **n̄iu* / *n̄ziu* / j u — T, L child (Shu), childlike, happy (Shī).
e. **n̄iu* / *n̄ziu* / j u — T weak, timid (Sün). By the same confusion with a similar phonetic (see a. above) loan for **n̄iwan* / *n̄ziwän* / j u a n — T, L, and **nwän* / *nuän* / n u a n — T, L, and **nwār* / *nuā* / n o — L weak, timid (Tso).
f. **n̄iu* / *n̄ziu* / j u — T, L moisten (Shī), soak (Tso), wet, glossy (Shī); loan for *id.* to tarry (Meng); loan for 238 h. below (Li), for the 4th word in group 而 below (Li) because of form similarity of the phonetics.
g. variant of the preceding (Chuang).
h. **n̄iu* / *n̄ziu* / j u — K pliant, soft (Sün); ? / *n̄au* / n a o — L shoulder, upper part of front leg (of animal) (Yili); loan for the 4th word in group 而 below because of form similarity of the phonetics (Ch'uts'i).
i. **n̄iu* / *n̄ziu* / j u — T, L jacket (Tso); loan for b. above (Chouli).
j. **n̄iu* / *n̄ziu* / j u — T, L strong (sc. spirits) (Shī).
Compare this group with group 238 below.

- 135 a. **n̄iu* / *n̄ziu* / j u — T, L nipple (Chouli), milk, suckle (Tso), hatch (Li), rear, breed (Lü). Explanation of graph uncertain.
136 a—b. **p̄iu* / *p̄iu* / f u — T give (Shu, kinwen version); loan for j. below (Chouli).
b. is Chou II (inscr. 132). The graph has 'man' and 'hand'.
c. **p̄iu* / *p̄iu* / f u — T repository (Chouli), treasury (Lunyü), magazine, arsenal (Tso); accumulate (Shu).
d. **p̄iu* / *p̄iu* / f u — T, L a raft, a float (Kuan); **b'iu* / *b'iu* / f u — L a board on which body lies in coffin (Tso); to lean on (Kuan); loan for f. below (Chouli), for k. below (Yili).
e. **p̄iu* / *p̄iu* / f u — T, L upper side of the foot (Yili).
f. **p'iu* / *p'iu* / f u — T, L the part of a bow where it is grasped (Li).
g. **p'iu* / *p'iu* / f u — T, L lay the hand on, pat, comfort (Shī); strike lightly (Shu); a kind of drum (Li); handle (Li).
h. **p'iu* / *p'iu* / f u — L, K raft, float (Kuoyü), cf. d. above.
i. **b'iu* / *b'iu* / f u — T add to, increase (Lü).
j. **b'iu* / *b'iu* / f u — T, L adjoin a recently dead person in the sacrifices to an earlier generation (Li); adjoin a dead person in the same grave as another, bury two together (Li). Etym. s. w. a. next.
k. **b'iu* / *b'iu* / f u — T to lean on (Yi); adhere to, be added to, adjoin (Shī); loan for j. above (Li).
l. **b'iu* / *b'iu* / f u — T additional horse (Hanfei).

139	干	𠂇	奸	姦	忤	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o		
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	a'	b'	c'	d'	e'	f'	
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
	g'	h'	i'	j'		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	140	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
	l	m		a	b	c	d		a								

- m. *b'iu / b'iu / fu — T a tally (Chouli).
n. *b'iu / b'iu / fu — T, L rotten, putrid (Li).
o. *b'iu / b'iu / fu — K foot (Kuots'è).
p. *b'iu / b'iu / fu — T, L scales under belly of serpent (Chuang).
q. *b'iu / b'iu / fu — T, L perch (Yili).
r. *piu / piu / fu — T bend the head, bend down (Tso).
- 137 a. *b'iu / b'iu / fu — T, L wild duck (Shī). The graph has 'bird' and two legs.
- 138 a—b. *mīu / mīu / wu — T despise, insult (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 139 a—b. *kân / kân / k a n — T shield (Shī); knock against, violate (Tso); seek, obtain (Shī); loan for *id.* pole (Shī); river bank (Shī); piece, item (Li). b. is Chou II (inscr. 180).
Explanation of graph uncertain.
- c. *kân / kân / k a n, k i e n — T, L treacherous (Tso); disobey (Tso), violate (Tso).
Mand. k i e n is irregular; Anc. *kân* should always give k a n.
- d. variant of the preceding (Kuots'è).
e. *kân / kân / k a n — T incur, draw upon oneself (sc. enmity) (Kuoyü).
f. *kân / kân / k a n — T, L sunset, dusk, evening (Tso).
g. *kân / kân / k a n — T, L a kind of precious stone (Shu).
h. *kân / kân / k a n — T black in the face (Lie).
i. *kân / kân / k a n — K vermilion (Sün).
j. *kân / kân / k a n — T, L straw of grain (Tso).
k. *kân / kân / k a n — T, L bamboo pole, rod (Shī), slip of bamboo (for writing) (Chuang).
l. *kân / kân / k a n — T, L liver (Li).
m. *kân / kân / k a n — L, and *k'ian / k'ian / k i e n — L thick gruel of rice (Chuang); character also used for the synonymous 饘 (Meng).
n. *k'ân / k'ân / k' a n — T, L cut (Shu).
o. variant of the preceding (Shu ap. Shuowen).
p. *k'ân / k'ân / k' a n — T, L rejoice (Shī).
q—r. *g'ân / g'ân / h a n — T, L to ward off (Li), protect, guard (Shu). r. is Chou II (inscr. 176).
s. *g'ân / g'ân / h a n — T drought, dry (Shī).
t. *g'ân / g'ân / h a n — T sweat (Yi).

- u. *g'ân / yân / h a n — L, K earth-worm (Chuang).
v—x. g'ân / yân / h a n — L, K place name (Tso). x. is Chou III (inscr. 237, probably sense of q. above).
y. *g'ân / yân / h a n — T, L archer's arm-cover, cuff (Kuan); loan for *id.* brisk, quick (Chuang).
z—a'. *g'ân / yân / h a n — T, L gate (Tso). a'. is Chou II (inscr. 180).
b'. *g'ân / yân / h a n — T to bolt (as a horse) (Hanfei).
c'. *ngân / ngân / a n — T, L prison (Sün).
d'. *ngân / ngân / a n — T, L wild dog (Li); loan for c'. above (Sün).
e'. *ngân / ngân / a n — T bank of a river (Shī); highest point (of a road) (Shī); loan for c'. above (Shī).
f'. *xân / xân / h a n — T, L net (only Han time text ex.); loan for *id.* rare (Shī).
g'. *xiǎn / xiǎn / h i e n — T, L carriage with an upwards-curved pole (Tso); carriage high in front (Shī); loan for *id.* thin slice of meat (Li).
h'. *g'ân / yân / h a n — T violent (Sün).
i'. *g'ân / yân / h a n — T, L ward off (Li); arm protection (Li) (s. w. as q. above); loan for *id.* quick, agile (Chuang, cf. y. above).
j. *g'wan / ywan / h u a n — L, K protruding eyes (Tso).

- 140 a—b. *kân / kân / k a n — T Shuowen says: sunrise; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Chou III (inscr. 220, sense of h. below). Explanation of graph uncertain.
c. *kân / kân / k a n — T dry (Shī); *g'ian / g'ian / k' i e n — T heaven, heavenly (Yi).
d. *kân / kân / k a n — T, L stem (Tso), framework, skeleton (Tso), body, substance (Yi); loan for *id.* occupations, duties (Shu), carry out, perform (Yi); well-curb (Chuang).
e. *kân / kân / k a n — T posts in framework used in rearing earth walls (Shu); (to support:) to correct (Shī); a kind of tree (Shu). Etym. s. w. as the preceding, and the two are often interchanged.
f—g. *g'ân / yân / h a n — T, L pheasant feather (Yi Chou shu ap. Shuowen); wing, to fly (Shī); loan for *id.* high (Yi); drawn-out (sound) (Li); white (Yi). g. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 331).
h—i. *g'ân / yân / h a n — T place name (Shī).
j. *g'ân / yân / h a n — K a bird with variegated feathers (Yi Chou shu, cf. f. above).
k. *kân / kân / k a n — K slender bamboo (Lie).
l. *kwân / kwân / k u a n — (s. w. a. 157 j. below, hence the reading) wheel-axle cap (Ch'uts'i); later applied to a word 'uât / w o — T 'turn round' (only Han time text ex.).
m. *g'wân / yuân / h u a n — T, L wash (Shī).

- 141 a—c. *k'ân / k'ân / k' a n — T, L straight-forward (Lunyü). b. is Chou II (inscr. 197), c. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 316). Explanation of graph uncertain.
d. *k'ian / k'ian / k' i e n — L, K fault (Li).

- 142 a. *k'ân / k'ân / k' a n — T to see (Hanfei). The graph has 'eye' and 'hand'.

- 143 a—c. *g'ân / yân / h a n — T cold (Shī); b. is Chou II (inscr. 139, sense of name), c. is Chou II/III (inscr. 245, sense of name). The graph shows a 'roof', a 'man' and 'herbs' doubled (fuel? padding for the walls?); in the first form also two strokes marking the floor (mats?).

143	寒	𡩊	𡩊	𡩊	𡩊	𡩊	𡩊	𡩊	𡩊	144	嘆	嘆	嘆	145	厂
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i		a	b	c		a
厂	146	安	𡩊	𡩊	按	案	晏	鴛	頰	鷄	147	單	𡩊	𡩊	𡩊
	b	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i		a	b	c	d
儻	𡩊	彈	𡩊	𡩊	𡩊	𡩊	𡩊	𡩊	彈	憚	憚	𡩊	戰	憚	憚
	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s
憚	憚	憚	憚	憚	憚	憚	憚	憚	憚	憚	憚	憚	憚	憚	憚
	u	v	x	y	z	a'	b'	c'	d'	e'	f'	g'	h'		

- d. **kian / kiän / k'ien* — T take, pluck (Ch'uts'i). The Pek. *k'ien* is irregular, we should expect a *kien*.
 e. **kian / kiän / kien* — T speak frankly, loyally (Ch'uts'i); speak with difficulty (Ch'uts'i).
 f. **kian / kiän / kien* — T, L, and **kiän / k'ien / kien* — L, K lame (Chuang); loan for *id.* difficulty (Yi); high (Ch'uts'i); arrogant (Tso); pull up (Kuan); a particle (Ch'uts'i); loan for *g.* below ('tuck up') (Chuang).
 g. **k'ian / k'ian / k'ien* — T, L trousers (Tso); tuck up the skirts (Shi).
 h. **k'ian / k'ian / k'ien* — T, L defective, fault (Shi).
 i. **kian / kiän / kien* — L lift (Chuang).

- 144 a. **xän / xän / han* — T, L scorch (Shi). The graph has 'sun' and 'distress'.
 b. **xän / xän / han* — T, L, and **nian / nian / jan* — L, K dry (Yi), burn (Kuan), dried up, exhausted (Shi). The second reading means that the character for **xän* has been loaned for a synonymous word, s. a. 然.
 c. **xän / xän / han* — T name of a river (Shi); phonetic here contracted.

- 145 a-b. **xän / xän / han* — K cliff (inscr. 147). b. is Chou II (inscr. 147). The graph is a drawing.

- 146 a-c. **än / än / an* — T peace, peaceful, tranquil (Shi); loan for *id.* how (Shi), where, what (Tso). b. is Yin bone (G 10: 17), c. is Chou I (inscr. 91). The graph has 'roof' and 'woman'.
 d. **än / än / an* — T repress (Shi); arrange (Ch'uts'i); examine (Li); loan for *id.* thereupon (Sün).
 e. **än / än / an* — T stool (Chouli); tray (Chouli); loan for *id.* lay hand on, seize (Sün); limit, frontier (Kuoyü); initial particle (Sün).
 f. **an / an / yen* — T, L, and **än / än / an* — T late (Lunyü); loan for *id.* fine-looking, splendid (Shi); peace, rest (Li), peaceful, mild (Shi).
 g. **an / an / yen* — T, L name of a bird (Lü).
 h. **ät / ät / o* — T, L root of the nose (Meng).
 i. **an / an / yen* — T, L name of a bird (Li, see g. above).
 Of the above, a. **än* 'peace' and f. **an* 'peace' are cognate words.

147 a—d. *tân / tân / t a n — T great, greatly (Shu); entirely (Shī), to the utmost (Shī); exhaust (Li); single, simple (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 7: 26,4, sense here uncertain), c. is Yin bone (D 5, sense here uncertain), d. is Chou II (inscr. 162, sense of name).
Explanation of graph uncertain.

- e. *tân / tân / t a n — L serious, sincere (Shī); loan for n. below (Chouli).
- f. *tân / tân / t a n — T, L box containing ancestral tablets (Chouli).
- g. *tân / tân / t a n — T, L exhaust (Chuang).
- h. *tân / tân / t a n — T, L basket (Lunyü).
- i. *tân / tân / t a n — T, L, unlined garment (cf. a. 'simple, single' above) (Li).
- j—k. *tân / tân / t a n — T place name (Tso). k. is Chou (inscr. 373).
- l. *tân / tân / t a n — T, L and *târ / tâ / t o — T, L disease, suffering, distress (Shī).
- m. *t'ân / t'ân / t' a n — T to pant (Shī); joyous (Shī); loan for *id.* numerous (Shī);
*î'ian / ts'ian / ch' a n — T, L slow, drawn-out, easy-going (Li).
- n. d'ân / d'ân / t' a n — (even tone) T shoot pellets at (Tso); beat (Ch'uts'i), play on
stringed instrument) (Li); shake (Chouli); *d'ân / d'ân / t a n — (oblique tone) T pellet
(Kuots'ê).
- o. *d'ân / d'ân / t a n — T, L to fear, dislike (Shī); *târ / tâ / t o — L toiled, exhausted
Shī).
- p—q. *t'ân / t'ân / ch' a n — K bite (no early text example). q. is pre-Han (inscr.
416, sense of name).
- r. *î'ian / ts'ian / ch a n — T battle, to fight (Lunyü); to fear (Shī).
- s. *î'ian / ts'ian / ch a n — T, L a kind of tree (Li); *d'ian / é'ian / s h a n — L coffin
(Chuang).
- t. *î'ian / ts'ian / ch a n — L, K, and î'ian / ts'ian / ch' a n — K to heat (Tso), to
flame (Kuoyü).
- u. *î'ian / ts'ian / ch' a n — T, L worn out (sc. carriage) (Shī).
- v. *î'ian / ts'ian / ch' a n — T, L (slack:) indulgent, generous (Lao).
- x. *î'ian / ts'ian / ch' a n — T, L to open up, make clear, explain (Yi).
- y. *d'ian / é'ian / ch' a n — (even tone) T captivating (Ch'uts'i); attached (Ch'uts'i);
affinited, relatives (Ch'uts'i).
- z. *d'ian / é'ian / ch' a n — T cicada (Li).
- a'. *d'ian / é'ian / s h a n — (oblique tone) T, L levelled area (Shī).
- b'. *d'ian / é'ian / s h a n — T, L relinquish, cede, hand over to another (Meng).
- c'. *î'iar / ts'ie / ch i — T, L a kind of ritual vessel, cup (Li).
- d'. *d'âr / d'â / t' o — T, L, and *d'ân / d'ân / t' a n — T, and *tian / tien / tien —
T bluish-black horse with white spots (Shī).
- e'—g'. *d'âr / d'â / t' o — T, L, and *d'ân / d'ân / t' a n — T, L alligator (Shī). f. is
Yin bone (B hia 33: 11), g. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 295).
- h'. variant of the preceding (Lü).

148 a. *tân / tân / t a n — T, L sincere (Shī), truly (Shī); loan for g. below (Sün). Ex-
planation of graph uncertain.

- b. *tân / tân / t a n — T, L suffering, distress (Li).
- c. *t'ân / t'ân / t' a n — L easy-going (Chuang); *d'ian / é'ian / ch' a n, s h a n — T
irresolute (Ch'ut'si).
- d. *d'ân / d'ân / t' a n — (even tone) T, L altar (Shu); loan for 147 a'. above (Li).
- e. *d'ân / d'ân / t' a n — T, L a kind of tree (Shī).
- f. *d'ân / d'ân / t a n — (oblique tone) L, K let loose, free of care (Chuang).
- g. *d'ân / d'ân / t a n — T, L to bare (the body, esp. arms and breast) (Shī); *t'ian /
t'ian / ch a n — L, K single, simple (Li); to bare, leave open (Li); bare, undecorated
(robe) (Li).

- h. **tʰian / tʰiän / c h a n* — T, and *tʰian / tsʰiän / c h a n* — L, K pellicle (Li).
i. **tʰian / tʰiän / c h a n* — T, L move with difficulty (Yi); **dʰian / dʰiän / c h a n* — T turn round (Ch'uts'i').
j. **tʰian / tʰiän / c h a n* — T, L name of a fish (Shī).
k. **tʰian / tsʰiän / c h a n* — T, L a kind of flag, banner (Chouli).
l. **tʰian / tsʰiän / c h a n* — T, L felt (Chouli).
m. **tʰian / tsʰiän / c h a n* — T, L gruel, thick congee (Tso).
n. **tʰian / tsʰiän / c h a n* — T, L a kind of hawk or falcon (Tso).
o. **dʰian / dʰiän / s h a n* — T act on one's own authority, autocratic, high-handedly, presume (Tso).
p. **dʰian / dʰiän / s h a n* — T earth-worm (Sün).
q. **sʰian / sʰiän / s h a n* — T, L smell of sheep, rancid (Li).
r. variant of the preceding (Lie).
s. **sʰian / sʰiän / s h a n* — L fetid (Chuang).

c. **tân / tân / t a n* — T name of a bird (Lü).

d. *t'ân / t'ân / t' a n — level (Yi); at ease (Lunyü).

e. *d'ân / d'ân / t a n — (oblique tone) T only (Ch'uts'i).

1. **d'an* / *d'an* / *t' a n* — T, L to bare (the body, esp. arms and breast) (Tso), s. w. a. 148 g. above. Pek. *t' a n* here is irregular, we should expect a *t a n*.

g. *tât / tâ / t a — T, L grieved (Shī).

150 a—b. **tân* / *tân* / *t a n* — T vermilion, red (Shī). b. is Chou I (inscr. 92). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. **ġian / tšġān / ch a n* — T a kind of flag (Shī); loan for *id.* him, her, it (Shī); final particle (Shī).

151 a. **t'ân / t'ân / t' a n* — T coal, charcoal (Li); lime (Tso). The graph has 'mountain', 'cliff' and 'fire'.

152 a-b. **t'ân* / *t'ân* / *t'ân* — T to sigh (Shī). b. is Chou (inser. 377, sense of name). The graph has 'mouth' and 'distress'.

c. variant of the preceding (Shī); rad. 76 instead of 30.

- d—f.** **nân* / *nân* / *n a n* — T difficulty, calamity (Shī), difficult (Shī); expel (Shu); **nār* / *nā* / *n o* — T, L expel bad influences (Li); loan for *id.* ample (Shī). e. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 300), f. is Chou (inscr. 366). The radical 欠 of c. above has left place for 'bird', the rôle of which is obscure. **t'nân* 'to sigh' and **nân* 'difficulty, calamity' are cognate words. cf. 隱 **t'nək*: 匿 **n̄jək*. Our *n a n* here is again phonetic in a *t' a n* (**t'nân*), m. below.
- g.** variant of the preceding (Shuowen).
- h.** **nan* / *nan* / *n a n* — T, L, and **n̄jan* / *n̄jiän* / *j a n* — T to fear (Shī).
- i—j.** **n̄jan* / *n̄jiän* / *j a n* — K burn (variant of 然). j. is Chou III (inscr. 230, sense of name).
- k.** **nār* / *nā* / *n o* — T, L expel demons and noxious influences (Lunyü) (same as d. above); walk with measured steps (Shī); soft, delicate (Shī).
- l.** **n̄jər* / *n̄ei* / *n i* — T, L, and **nār* / *nā* / *n o* — T pickled meat with bones in it (Chouli).
- m.** **t'nân* / *t'ân* / *t' a n* — K to dry up (as a river) (Shī ap. Shuowen).
- 153 a—b.** **tsân* / *tsân* / *t s a n* — T assist (Li); bring forward (Shu); to manifest (Yi). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- c.** **tsân* / *tsân* / *t s a n* — T praise, approve of (Lie).
- d—e.** **dz'ân* / *dz'ân* / *t s a n* — T, L jade of inferior quality, in part looking like stone (Chouli); jade libation ladle (Shī).
- f.** **tswân* / *tsuân* / *t s u a n* — T, L continue (Shī).
- g.** **tswân* / *tsuân* / *t s u a n* — T, L group of 100 families (Chouli).
- h—i.** **tswân* / *tsuân* / *t s u a n* — T, L to bore, perforate (Chuang), penetrate (Lunyü).
- j—k.** **dz'wân* / *dz'wân* / *t s' u a n* — (even tone) T bundles of rods (Li).
- l.** **dz'wân* / *dz'wân* / *t s u a n* — (oblique tone) T collect (only Han time text examples); loan for h. above (Li).
- 154 a.** **dz'ân* / *dz'ân* / *t s' a n* — Shuowen says: bore through; but there are no text examples in support of this. Explanation of graph uncertain.
- b.** **ts'ân* / *ts'ân* / *t s' a n* — T, L fine grain, food (Shī); bright, splendid (Shī); (showing white teeth): laugh (Kuliang).
- c.** **ts'ân* / *ts'ân* / *t s' a n* — T, L eat (Shī), food (Kuots'ê), meal (Chuang).
- 155 a—b.** **dz'ân* / *dz'ân* / *t s' a n* — T, L small and thin (Yi); nocuous (Shu, lost chapter ap. Shuowen). b. is Yin bone (A 6: 38,4, sense here uncertain). The graph has 'dagger-axe' doubled; is it the primary graph of c. below?
- c.** **dz'ân* / *dz'ân* / *t s' a n* — kill (Chouli); cruel (Shī); damage, hurt (Kuots'ê), oppress (Meng); fragment, remainder (Lü).
- d.** **dz'ân* / *dz'ân* / *c h a n* — T, L shed made of intertwined branches; (Chuang); carriage box made of bamboo or wood (Shī); hearse (Yili).
- e.** **ts'ân* / *ts'ân* / *c h a n* — T, L jade cup (Li).
- f—g.** **ts'ân* / *ts'ân* / *c h a n* — K cup (inscr. 231), s. w. as the preceding. g. is Chou III (inscr. 231).
- h.** **ts'ân* / *ts'ân* / *c h a n* — T, L, and *ts'ian* / *ts'ian* / *c h a n* — T cup (Li); half-clarified spirits (Li).
- i.** **ts'ân* / *ts'ân* / *c h' a n* — T, L to plane (Kuots'ê).
- j.** **ts'ian* / *ts'ian* / *t s i e n* — L, K hoe, weeder (Shī); **dz'ian* / *dz'ian* / *t s' i e n* — (even tone) T coin, money (Kuoyü).
- k.** **ts'ian* / *ts'ian* / *t s' i e n* — T shallow (Shī); *tsian* / *tsien* / *t s i e n* — K to flow rapidly (Ch'uts'i).

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- 158 a—d.** **kwân / kuân / k u a n* — T, L heron (Shī ap. Shuowen). b. is Yin bone (A 6: 14,1), c. is Yin bone (A 4: 43,4, sense of i. below), d. is Chou I (inscr. 76, sense of i. or j. below?). The graph is a drawing.
- e.** variant of the preceding (Shī).
- f.** **kwân / kuân / k u a n* — T, L to pour out (Lunyü); to drip, fall in drops (Chuang); loan for *id.* dense, crowded (Shī), sincere (Shī).
- g.** **kwân / kuân / k u a n* — T, L to draw fire, make fire (Chouli).
- h.** **kwân / kuân / k u a n* — T, L a kind of jade (Tso).
- i.** **kwân / kuân / k u a n* — T see, look, regard (Shī), cause to see, show (Chouli), look-out tower (Tso).
- j.** **χwân / χuân / h u a n* — T rejoice (Tso).
- k.** variant of the preceding (Hiaoking).
- l.** variant of the preceding (Meng).
- m.** **χwân / χuân / h u a n* — K cry out (Sün).
- n.** **χwân / χuân / h u a n* — L, K, and **χiŵân / χiŵan / h ü a n* — L, K shout (Li); joyous (Li).
- o.** **g'îwan / g'îwân / k ' ü a n* — T weight of a steelyard, to weigh (Lunyü); the balance of circumstances, exigencies of time (Lunyü); power (Kuots'ê).
- p.** **g'îwan / g'îwân / k ' ü a n* — T, L an insect which eats the leaves of melon plants (Chuang).
- q—r.** **g'îwan / g'îwân / k ' ü a n* — T Shuowen says: walk with bent body; but there are no text examples of this; r. is Chou II/III (inscr. 271, sense of name).
- s.** **k'îwân / k'îwan / k ' ü a n* — T exhort (Shu), encourage (Lunyü).
- 159 a—b.** **kwân / kuân / k u a n* — T perforate (Tso), go through the centre of (Shī), pass a string through, to string (Li); tightly bound together with, intimate with (Shī); **kwan / kwan / k u a n* — L be familiar with, practise, used to (Meng). b. is Chou I (inscr. 57). The graph shows a string passed through cowries.
- c.** **kwan / kwan / k u a n* — K familiar with, used to (s. as the preceding in its second reading) (Tso ap. Shuowen).
- d.** vulgar form of the preceding.
- e.** **kwan / kwan / k u a n* — L, K familiar with, used to (Shī), usage (Sün). This is really a corrupted form of a. above (cowries strung together), and the word is etymologically identical with a. in its second reading.
- f.** **g'wan / γwan / h u a n* — T calamity (Shī), distress (Tso), grief, anxious (Lunyü).
- 160 a.** **kwân / kuân / k u a n* — T cap (Shī). The graph has 'covering', 'head' and 'hand'.
- 161 a—c.** **kwân / kuân / k u a n* — T wash the hands (Tso). b. is Yin bone (A 6: 42,1), c. is Chou [III/IV (inscr.) 299]. The graph has 'vessel', 'water' and 'hand' (b.) or 'hands' (c.).
- 162 a.** **k'wân / k'uan / k ' u a n* — T sincere, staunch (Ch'uts'i); empty (Chuang); to knock, rap (Lü). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- b.** **k'wân / k'uan / k ' u a n* — T, L hole, opening (Chuang).
- 163 a.** **g'wân / γuân / w a n* — T ball (Chuang); loan for 桓 (Shī). The Mand. *w a n* is irregular, we should expect a *h u a n*. Explanation of graph uncertain.
- b.** **g'wân / γuân / h u a n* — T, L ulcer (Chuang).
- c.** **g'wân / γuân / h u a n* — T thin white silk stuff (Kuots'ê).
- d.** **g'wân / γuân / h u a n* — T, L Metaplexis (Shī).
- e.** **îwar / jwîg / w e i* — T bent (Lie).

159	貫	甬	攢	慣	串	患	160	冠	161	盥	𩇛	𩇜	162	款	𩇛
	a	b	c	d	e	f		a		a	b	c		a	b
163	丸	疝	紂	茺	𩇛		164	亘	𠂇	𠂈	𠂉	𠂊	桓	洹	涸
	a	b	c	d	e			a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
															i
	𤝵	𤝶	𤝷	垣	𤝹	𤝺	𤝻	𤝼	𤝽	𤝾	宣	𠂇	𠂈	喧	愴
	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y
165	寬	寬	166	萑	167	𤝹	𤝺	𤝻	𤝼	𤝽	𤝾	𤝿	𤞀	𤞁	𤞂
	a	b		a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	

164 a—e. The sense of this element is not known through any text examples. Its reading is not recorded in T or K. Tsi yün and the Sung editors of the Shuowen read it *siwän*, thus taking it to be the primary form of 宣. But more probable seems to me that it was the primary form of 桓 **g'wän* in its sense of 'to turn round'. b. is Yin bone (A 1: 53,1), c. is Yin bone (A 4: 30,4), d. is Yin bone (A 7: 12,1), e. is Yin bone (A 7: 13,1) — all in the sense of name.

f. **g'wän* / *yuän* / *h u a n* — T pillar (Li); martial-looking (Shī); loan for *id.* turn round, turn back, hesitate (Yi).

g—i. **g'wän* / *yuän* / *h u a n* — T, L name of a river (Tso); big flow of water (Shī, Han version). h. is. Yin bone (B hia 3: 11, sense here uncertain), i. is Chou III (inscr. 234, sense of name).

j. **g'wän* / *yuän* / *h u a n* — K martial (Shu ap. Shuowen, cf. f. above).

k. **g'wän* / *yuän* / *h u a n* — T, L a kind of violet (Li).

l. **xiwän* / *xiwän* / *h u a n* — T, L, and **g'wän* / *yuän* / *h u a n* — L, K, and **xiwän* / *xiwän* / *h ü a n* — L, K badger (Shī).

m. **giwän* / *jiwän* / *y ü a n* — T wall (Shī).

n—p. **giwän* / *jiwän* / *y ü a n* — K Shuowen says: to change fields; but there are no text examples in support of this. o. is Yin bone (A 2: 8,4, sense of name, rad. 77 inst. of 156), p. is Chou II (inscr. 157, sense of f. above as name).

q. **xiwän* / *xiwän* / *h ü a n* — T, L brilliant, glorious (Shī).

r. **xiwän* / *xiwän* / *h ü a n* — L to dry in the sun (Yi ap. Shuowen).

s. **xiwän* / *xiwän* / *h ü a n* — T to sun, to dry in the sun (Yi); **xiwär* / *xiwäe* / *h u e i* — L, K sunlight (Chouli).

t—v. **siwän* / *siwän* / *s ü a n* — T spread, diffuse (Shī), dissipate (Tso), proclaim; display (Shī); comprehensive understanding (Shī); loan for *id.* a measure (Chouli); whitening hair (Yi ap. L). The initial *s-* is phonetically very enigmatic, all the more since the derivatives again have guttural: *χ-*. u. is Yin bone (B shang 24: 7), v. is Chou II (inscr. 157).

x. **xiwän* / *xiwän* / *h ü a n* — T, L distinguished, fine (Li).

y. **xiwän* / *xiwän* / *h ü a n* — T elated, proud (Shī ap. Shuowen).

z. **xiwän* / *xiwän* / *h ü a n* — K clamour (Lü).

165 a. **g'wän* / *yuän* / *h u a n* — K Shuowen says: mountain sheep; but there are no text examples in support of this. The original graph was probably a drawing.

- b. **k'wân* / *k'uân* / *k' u a n* — T vast, wide (Yi); magnanimous (Shī), to pardon (Ch'uts'ī); relieve (Tso); enjoy ease (Tso).
- 166 a. **g'wân* / *yuân* / *h u a n* — T, L a kind of sedge (Shī). The graph has 'herb, grass' and 'bird'.
- 167 a. **χwân* / *χuân* / *h u a n* — T, L splendid (Shī, so acc. to some early comm.). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- b. **χwân* / *χuân* / *h u a n* — T, L disperse (Shī), spread out (Shī).
- c. **χwân* / *χuân* / *h u a n* — T, L brilliant (Lunyü).
- d—e. **g'wân* / *yuân* / *h u a n* — T Shuowen says: encircling wall; but there are no text examples in support of this. e. is Chou II/III (inscr. 267, sense of name).
- f. **g'wân* / *yuân* / *h u a n* — T change (Lie).
- g. **χiwan* / *χiwen* / *h ü a n* — T and **χiwǎng* / *χiwǎng* / *h i u n g* — T, L distant (Kuliang). The first is the proper reading of the character, with a. as phonetic; the second is another word applied to the same character, because it was a synonym which moreover has a certain phonetic resemblance. These two different readings explain the following derivatives.
- h. **χiwan* / *χiwen* / *h ü a n* — T, and **kiwan* / *kiwen* / *k ü a n* — T insist, eager (Kuan).
- i. **g'iwǎng* / *g'iwǎng* / *k' i u n g* — T, L precious stone, precious (Shī).
- 168 a—c. **twân* / *tuân* / *t u a n* — T, L tip, end, point (Chouli). b. is Chou III (inscr. 227) and c. is Chou II/III (inscr. 264, sense of g. below). The graph possibly is a drawing of a sprouting plant, cf. next word.
- d. **twân* / *tuân* / *t u a n* — T tip, end, point, extremity (Li); (first appearing point, sprout:) beginning, first symptom (Meng); take initiative (Kuots'ê); upright, straight (Li), correct (Tso); piece, item (Li); a kind of robe (Tso).
- e. **twân* / *tuân* / *t u a n* — T cut (Kuots'ê).
- f. **twân* / *tuân* / *t u a n* — T black straight robe (cf. d. above) (Mo).
- g—h. **twân* / *tuân* / *t u a n* — T a kind of vessel (inscr. 226). h. is Chou III (inscr. 226).
- i. **t'wân* / *t'uân* / *t' u a n* — T, L rushing water (Meng).
- j. **t'îwan* / *t's'îwân* / *ch' u a n* — T, L to pant (Chuang).
- k. **dîwan* / *zîwân* / *ch' u a n* — T, and *t'îwan* / *t's'îwân* / *ch' u a n* — K to blame (Lü).
- l. **dîwan* / *zîwân* / *ch' u a n* — T, L funeral car with solid wheels (no spokes) (Li).
- m—n. **dîwan* / *zîwân* / *ch' u a n* — T, L hasten, quickly (Shī). n. is Chou I/II (inscr. 215).
- o. **tîwar* / *t'swig* / *ch u e i* — T, L anxious (Shī); loan for **t'îwan* / *t's'îwân* / *ch' u a n* — L wriggle (as a worm) (Chuang).
- p. **dîwar* / *zwig* / *j u e i* — T, L jade tablet as insignium (Shu). The Pek. reading is irregular; we should expect a *sh u e i*, which is indeed the form of many other Mand. dialects.
- q. **t's'îwar* / *t'swig* / *ch' u e i* — T, L, and **twâr* / *tuâ* / *t o* — T, L, and *t'îwan* / *t's'îwân* / *ch' u a n* — T to measure (Meng); (1st and 2nd reading:) to shake, move (Yi, in the King Fang version); to beat (Lao).

169 a. **twân* / *tuân* / *t u a n* — T short (Lunyü). Explanation of graph uncertain.

170 a. **twân* / *tuân* / *t u a n* — T, and **d'wân* / *d'uân* / *t u a n* — T cut off (Shī); decide (Yi). Explanation of graph uncertain.

168	端	端	端	端	端	端	端	端	端	端	端	端	端	端	端	端
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	
瑞	瑞	169	短	170	斷	171	彖	緣	緣	緣	緣	緣	緣	緣	緣	緣
p	q		a		a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	
172	段	段	段	段	173	筭	筭	174	算	算	算	算	算	算	算	175
	a	b	c	d		a	b		a	b	c	d	e			a
蒜	176	竄	177	嬰												
b		a		a												

171 a. *t'wán / t'uán / t'uan — T, L Shuowen says: running pig; but there are no text examples whatever in support of this; «definitions» of the hexagrams in the Yi king (Yi). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. *t'wán / t'uán / t'uan — T, L black robe (Yili).

c. *d'íwan / íwǎn / yüan — T, L young locusts (Ch'unts'iu).

d. *d'íwan / íwǎn / yüan — T hem or border of a garment (Li); go along, follow (Chuang); loan for b. above (Chouli).

e. *d'íwan / d'íwǎn / ch'uan — (even tone) T, L beam, rafter (Tso).

f. *d'íwan / d'íwǎn / chuan — (oblique tone) T, L carved design on jade insignium (Chouli).

g. *d'íwan / d'íwǎn / chuan — T ornated band on bell or on axle-cap of wheel (Chouli); inscribe, inscription (Lü).

h. *d'íwan / d'íwǎn / chuan — L, and *t'íwan / í'íwǎn / ch'uan — L carved, decorated (Chuang).

i. *t'íwad / ts'íwǎi / ch'uei — T, L, and ? / χíwǎi / huei — T, L snout (Tso); to pant (Shi).

172 a—b. *d'wán / d'uán / tuan — T, L to hammer, forge (Chouli); a piece, slice (Li); torn to pieces (Kuan). b. is Chou I/II (inser. 207, sense of name). The graph has to the right a 'baton', for the rest explanation uncertain.

c. *twán / tuán / tuan — T, L to hammer, forge (Shu); strike (Chuang); (to beat in water:) wash (Yili); grindstone, whetstone (Shi); loan for d. below (Kuliang).

d. *twán / tuán / tuan — T, L slice of dried spiced meat (Tso).

173 a—b. *swán / suán / suan — T counting tally (inser. 205). b. is Chou I/II (inser. 205). The graph has 'bamboo', 'two hands' and a drawing of some object, probably some kind of tally. This word is not identical with the next, though they are cognate; this has falling tone, that has rising tone.

174 a. *swán / suán / suan — T, L to count (Yili), counting tally (Yili), reckon, take into account (Lunyü). In the graph, the central element may be a drawing of an abacus.

b. *swán / suán / suan — T, L basket (Yili).

c. *swán / suán / suan — T, L bamboo vessel (Li).

d. *tswán / tsuán / tsuan — T, L plaited or woven silk band (Kuoyü); continue (Tso).

e. *ts'wan / ts'wan / ts'uan — T, L take by force, usurp (Meng).

- 175 a. **swân / suân / s u a n* — K calculate (Yi Chou shu ap. Shuowen). cf. 173 a. and 174 a. above. The graph may be a drawing of counting tallies (divination stalks?).
 b. **swân / suân / s u a n* — T garlic (Ta Tai li).
- 176 a. **ts'wân / ts'uân / t s ' u a n* — T, L hide (Tso), flee, skulk off (Tso); (cause to skulk off:) to banish (Shu). The graph has 'hole' and 'rat'.
- 177 a. **ts'wân / ts'uân / t s ' u a n* — T furnace (Shī); to heat, cook (Tso). The graph has 'fire' below, for the rest explanation uncertain.
- 178 a—b. **blwân / luân / l u a n* — T, and **bliwan / liwân / l ü a n* — T Shuowen says: disorder, bring into order (cf. 180 below); but there are no text examples whatever in support of this. b. is Chou II (inscr. 135, sense of f. below). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- c. **blwân / luân / l u a n* — T small peak (Ch'uts'i').
 d. **blwân / luân / l u a n* — T, L, the corners of the rim of an oval bell (Chouli); loan for *id.* emaciated (Shī).
 e. **blwân / luân / l u a n* — T to drip (Kuots'ê).
 f—g. **blwân / luân / l u a n* — T bells on horse's trapping (inscr. 326). b. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 326).
 h. **blwân / luân / l u a n* — T, L phoenix (Ch'uts'i'); loan for f. above (Shī).
 i—j. **bliwan / liwân / l ü a n* — T, L, and **blwân / luân / l u a n* — K worn, emaciated (cf. d. above) (Shī ap. Shuowen); cut meat (Lü). j. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 324).
 k—l. **bliwan / liwân / l ü a n* — T, L beautiful (Shī). l. is Chou II/III (inscr. 268, sense of name).
 m. **bliwan / liwân / l ü a n* — T to long for (Lie).
 n. **bliwan / liwân / l ü a n* — T, L connect, continue (Yi).
 o. **plian / piän / p i e n* — T change (Lunyü).
 p. **mlwan / mwan / m a n* — T, L Southern barbarian (Shī); loan for *id.* m i e n - m a n small-looking, pretty little (Shī).
 q. **shwan / şwan / s h u a n* — T, and **sliwan / şiwân / s h u a n* — T twins (Lü).
- 179 a. **lwân / luân / l u a n* — T egg (Tso). The original graph was probably a drawing of two ovaries.
- 180 a—b. **lwân / luân / l u a n* — K Shuowen says : bring into order, thus taking it to be the primary form of c. below; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Chou II (inscr. 194, sense here uncertain). If Shuowen's definition is right, the graph may show silk thread on a stand and two hands working on it.
 c. **lwân / luân / l u a n* — T bring into order (Shu); disorder, confusion, rebellion (Shī); loan for *id.* ferry (Shī); end of a piece of music (Lunyü).
- 181 a. **pwân / puân / p a n* — T a half, half (Yi). The small seal had 'ox' below and two vertical strokes above, said to mean 'cleave, divide'.
 b. **pwân / puân / p a n* — L, K strap forming part of horse's trapping (Tso).
 c. **p'wân / p'uân / p ' a n* — L, K great (Shī, so the Mao comm.); *b'wân / b'uân / p a n* — T comrade (Ch'uts'i').
 d. **p'wân / p'uân / p ' a n* — T, L cleave (Chouli), divide (Tso), separate, diverge (Shī).
 e. **p'wân / p'uân / p ' a n* — T throw away (only Han time text ex.); loan for d. above (Lü).

178	綠	𦵏	𦵐	𦵑	𦵒	𦵓	𦵔	𦵕	𦵖	𦵗	𦵘	𦵙	𦵚	𦵛	𦵜
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
變	學	179	卯	180	𦵝	𦵞	亂	181	半	𦵟	伴	判	拌	泮	𦵡
p	q		a		a	b	c		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
𦵢	𦵣	𦵤	𦵥	𦵦	𦵧	182	般	𦵨	𦵩	𦵪	𦵫	盤	𦵬	𦵭	𦵮
h	i	j	k	l	m		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
183	𦵯	𦵰	滿	𦵱	𦵲	𦵳	𦵴								
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g								

- i. **p'wân / p'uân / p' a n* — T, L semi-circular pool (Shī); dissolve (Shī); loan for k. below (Shī).
 g. **p'wân / p'uân / p' a n* — T, L a half (Yili).
 h. **p'wân / p'uân / p' a n* — T, L meat on the side of an animal (Li); ample, corpulent (Li).
 i. **p'wân / p'uân / p' a n* — T, L semi-circular pool (Li), see f. above.
 j. **b'wân / b'uân / p' a n* — (even tone) K tray (Mo).
 k. **b'wân / b'uân / p a n* — (oblique tone) T bank between fields (Tso); to separate from (Lunyü); to rebel (Lunyü).
 l. **b'wân / b'uân / p' a n* — T to desert, revolt (Tso), s. w. a. last in its second sense; Pek. *p' a n* is irregular.
 m. **b'wân / b'uân / f a n* — L, K uncoloured garment (Shī, so acc. to Shuowen).
 Of the above, a. **p'wân* 'half', d. **p'wân* 'cleave', g. **p'wân* 'half', k. **b'wân* 'separating bank, separate' are cognate words.

- 182 a—c. **b'wân / b'uân / p' a n* — T, L turn round (Li); loan for *id.* joy (Shī); **p'wân / puân / p a n* — L squat (Chuang); loan for i. below (Kuliang), for 斑 (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 48,4), c. is Chou II (inscr. 135). The graph has 'boat' and 'baton' (punt?).
 d. **b'wân / b'uân / p' a n* — T, L basin (Li); loan for *id.* joy (Shī, so the Mao comm.).
 e—f. **b'wân / b'uân / p' a n* — T tray, dish (Tso), basin (Li); loan for *id.* turn round (cf. a. above) (Yi), amuse oneself (Shu); loan for g. below (Sün). f. is Chou II (inscr. 157).
 g. **b'wân / b'uân / p' a n* — T, L big stone, rock (Yi).
 h. **b'wân / b'uân / p' a n* — L girdle-satchel (Li).
 i. **b'wân / b'uân / p' a n* — T, L big belt (Yi); belt with pocket or pouch (Li, cf. h.).

- 183 a—b. **m'wân / muân / m a n* — T even (only Han time text examples). b. is Chou II (inscr. 195, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 c. **m'wân / muân / m a n* — T full (Tso).
 d. **m'wân / muân / m a n* — T, L shut the eyes, be deluded (Sün); ashamed (Chuang, so acc. to certain comm.).
 e. **m'wân / muân / m e n* — T, L, and **m'wân / m'wân / w a n* — L, K a kind of elm (Tso); resin, gum (Chuang).
 f. **m'wân / muân / m e n* — T, L red gem (Shī).
 g. **m'wân / muân / m a n* — T, L, and **m'wân / muân / m e n* — T, L grieved (Li).

184 姦	185 東	諫	疎	𡵓	揀	闌	𡵓	凍	練	鍊	瀾	爛	爛
a	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
蘭	蘭	𡵓	欄	186 鴈	雁	187 𡵓	關	開	188 宦	𡵓	189 姦		
n	o	p	q	a	b	a	b	c	a	b	a		
𡵓	190 班	𡵓	斑	191 閒	間	𡵓	簡	𡵓	蘭	閒	閒	潤	攔
b	a	b	c	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
192 閑	閑	193 山	𡵓	汕	汕	仙	194 產						
a	b	a	b	c	d	e	f	a					

184 a. *kan / kan / kien — T villainous, traitor (Shu), adultery (Tso). The graph has 'three women'.

185 a. *klan / kan / kien — T select, distinguish (Sün). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b—d. *klan / kan / kien — T remonstrate, admonish (Shī). c. is Chou II (inscr. 154), d. is Chou II (inscr. 160).

e. *klǎn / kǎn / kien — T select (Yi Chou shu).

f—g. *glán / lán / lan — T barrier, be a barrier to, protect (Kuots'ê). g. is Chou II (inscr. 173, sense of name).

h. *glían / lien / lien — L, K boil silk (Chouli).

i. *glían / lien / lien — T boil silk (Chouli), white silk (Tso); purify, exquisite (Lü); to train (Li).

j. *glían / lien / lien — T refine (metal) (Kuots'ê).

k. *glán / lán / lan — T big wave (Meng).

l—m. *glán / lán / lan — T brilliant (Shī); cooked into shreds (Lü); rotten, dissolved (Kungyang); burn, consumed by fire (Tso).

n. *glán / lán / lan — T orchid (Tso); h u a n - l a n Metaplexis (Shī).

o—p. *glán / lán / lan — T to fib, cheat (only Han time text ex.). p. is Chou I (inscr. 65, sense of b. above).

q. *glían / lien / lien — L a kind of tree (Chouli); *glán / lán / lan — T railing, pen (only Han time text ex.).

186 a. *ngan / ngan / yen — T wild-goose (Shī). The graph has 'bird', for the rest explanation uncertain.

b. variant of the preceding (Tso).

187 a. *kwan / kwan / k u a n — T, L two tufts of hair on child's head (Shī). The original graph must have been a drawing.

b—c. *kwan / kwan / k u a n — T bar (Lao); barrier, frontier gate (Shī); loan for *id.* bird's cry (Shī); loan for *wan / 'wan / w a n — L to bend (sc. the bow) (Tso); loan for 貫 (Li). c. is Chou IV (inscr. 290).

188 a—b. *g'wan / wwan / h u a n — T, L servant (Kuoyü), officer, official (Tso), learn for office (Tso). b. is Chou II/III (inscr. 274, sense of name). The graph has 'roof' and 'slave, servant'.

- 189 a—b.** **nwan* / *nwan* / *n u a n* — T Shuowen says: to quarrel; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is pre-Han (inscr. 431, sense of name). The graph has 'two women'.
- 190 c—b.** **pwan* / *pwan* / *p a n* — T divide, distribute (Shu), spread out (Tso), scatter (Tso), pull in different directions (sc. horses) (Yi); classify, arrange (Meng); rank (Tso); variegated (Li). b. is Chou (inscr. 352). The graph has 'knife' and 'jade', doubled.
- c.** **pwan* / *pwan* / *p a n* — T variegated (Li).
- 191 a—c.** **kǎn* / *kǎn* / *k i e n* — T crevice, interstice (Chuang); find a crevice in, find fault with (Lunyü); to separate, alienate, differences (Tso); interval, space between (Li); middle, in, among (Shī); interval in time, favourable moment, occasion (Meng); intermeddle (Tso); (with intervals:) alternate (Shu); (look in a crevice:) to spy on (Tso); loan for *id.* noise of iron (sc. when fixing lynch-pins) (Shī); **g'ǎn* / *γǎn* / *h i e n* — L (interstice in time:) leisure (Li), peace (Tso). c. is Chou II (inscr. 184). The graph has 'door' and 'moon'. b. is a later vulgar form. In modern praxis the word is written b. with 'sun' instead of 'moon' in its reading *k i e n*, whereas the original form is maintained for the reading *h i e n*. But in classical texts it should always be written a.
- d—e.** **kǎn* / *kǎn* / *k i e n* — T slip or tablet of bamboo, for writing (Shī); loan for *id.* select, abridge, summary (Yi); moderate (Li); treat summarily, neglect (Lunyü), to slight (Meng); hasty (Lunyü); great (Shī); real, effective (Li); sound of the drum (Shī); loan for 諫 (Tso). e. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 325).
- f.** **kǎn* / *kǎn* / *k i e n* — T, L a fragrant plant (Orchis?) (Shī).
- g.** **g'ǎn* / *γǎn* / *h i e n* — L martial, grand, majestic (Shī) (the fundamental sense is a matter of controversy among the early commentators: irate, violent, great, beautiful etc.).
- h.** **g'ǎn* / *γǎn* / *h i e n* — T, L to spy on, watch (Meng).
- i.** **kan* / *kan* / *k i e n* — T, L stream in a ravine (Shī).
- j.** **g'an* / *γan* / *h i e n* — L forceful, energetic (Tso).
- 192 a—b.** **g'ǎn* / *γǎn* / *h i e n* — T bar, barrier (Yi); enclosure (Chouli); obstruct, guard against (Tso); loan for *id.* to train, well-trained (Shī); great (Shī); saunter about in full freedom (Shī); to move (as engines) (Shī, so the Mao comm.). b. is Chou II (inscr. 169, sense of 191 a. above). The graph has 'door' and 'wood'.
- 193 a—c.** **sǎn* / *ṣǎn* / *s h a n* — T mountain, hill (Shī). b. is Yin bone (O 72), c. is Chou II (inscr. 139). The graph is a drawing.
- d.** **san* / *ṣan* / *s h a n* — T, L, and **sǎn* / *ṣǎn* / *s h a n* — T fishes swimming into a wicker trap (Shī).
- e.** **san* / *ṣan* / *s h a n* — T, L vilify, slander (Lunyü).
- f.** **ṣian* / *ṣiǎn* / *s i e n* — T an immortal (Lie).
- 194 a.** **sǎn* / *ṣǎn* / *c h ' a n* — T (Pek. *c h ' a n* is irregular, we should expect a *s h a n*) breed, bear (Tso), produce (Li), product (Meng); livelihood (Meng). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 195 a.** **b'ǎn* / *b'ǎn* / *p a n* — T to separate (this was probably the original character in Shu, Yao tien: *p a n c h a n g p o s i n g*, later erroneously interpreted as *p ' i n g c h a n g p o s i n g*). Explanation of graph uncertain.

195	采	番	𣎵	幡	幡	𣎵	幡	幡	幡	幡	幡	幡	幡	幡	幡	幡	幡	幡	幡
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o				
	播	播	播	播	196	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	197	衍		
	p	q	r	s		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i			a		
	衍	衍	198	虔	虔	199	彦	彦	顏	嘯	200	焉	嗎	201	展	輶			
	b	c		a	b		a	b	c	d		a	b		a	b			
	張	202	𣎵	203	延	延	延	延	延	延	延	204	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵				
	c		a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b	c				

b—c. **p'iwǎn* / *p'iwǎn* / *f a n* — T, L a turn, a time (Lie); **pwár* / *puá* / *p o* — T, L martial (Shī); loan for m. below (Sün). c. is Chou II (inscr. 194, sense of name).

d. **p'iwǎn* / *p'iwǎn* / *f a n* — L, K turn, change (Meng); to wave (as leaves) (Shī); changeable, frivolous (Shī).

e—f. **p'iwǎn* / *p'iwǎn* / *f a n* — T banner (inscr. 325). f. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 325).

g. **p'iwǎn* / *p'iwǎn* / *f a n* — T cover (Lü).

h. **b'iwǎn* / *b'iwǎn* / *f a n* — T, L, and **p'iwǎn* / *p'iwǎn* / *f a n* — L, K confuse, disorderly (Chuang).

i. **b'iwǎn* / *b'iwǎn* / *f a n* — T, L burn, roast (Shī); loan for k. (Meng).

j. **b'iwǎn* / *b'iwǎn* / *f a n* — T, L name of a gem (Tso).

k. **b'iwǎn* / *b'iwǎn* / *f a n* — T, L cooked sacrificial meat (Kuliang).

l. **b'iwǎn* / *b'iwǎn* / *f a n* — T, L paw (Tso).

m. **b'iwǎn* / *b'iwǎn* / *f a n* — L, K luxuriant (growth) (Shī), to be numerous, prosper (Tso); **piwǎn* / *piwǎn* / *f a n* — T, L hedge, screen (Shī); (screening:) outer regions of the empire (Chouli).

n. **p'wǎn* / *p'wǎn* / *p' a n* — T, L rice water (Li).

o. **b'wǎn* / *b'wǎn* / *p' a n* — T, L to curl (Li).

p. **pwár* / *puá* / *p o* — T, L spread out, to sow (Shī), distribute (Shu), publish (Tso); banish (Shu); winnow (Chuang); shake (Lunyü).

q. **pwár* / *puá* / *p o* — K promulgate (Shu ap. Shuowen).

r. **b'wár* / *b'wá* / *p' o* — T, L, and **pwár* / *puá* / *p o* — T white (Yi); loan for **b'wár* / *b'wá* / *p' o* — L big, bulging (Tso).

s. **piwǎn* / *piwǎn* / *f a n* — T, L hedge, fence (cf. m. above) (Shī); frontier (Chuang); covered carriage (Tso).

196 a. **k'ian* / *k'ian* / *k' i e n* — T Shuowen says: a small clod of earth; but there are no text examples in support of this. Explanation of graph uncertain.

b—d. **k'ian* / *k'ian* / *k' i e n* — T send (Shī), send off, let go (Tso). c. is Yin (inscr. 12), d. is Chou II (inscr. 184).

e. **k'ian* / *k'ian* / *k' i e n* — T, L turn round, revolt (Shī, so the Mao comm.; acc. to Tü Yü it would mean 'closely attached').

f—i. **k'ian* / *k'ian* / *k' i e n* — T, L reprove, reprimand (Shī). g. is Yin bone (B hia 3: 10, sense here uncertain) h. is Chou I (inscr. 71, sense of b. above), i. is Chou I (inscr. 72, sense of b.); in all these archaic forms rad. 30 instead of 149.

197 a. **gĭan* / *ĭän* / *y e n* — T, L¹) flow over, flow out (Yi); (periodically inundated:) lowland (Tso); go to excess (Shĭ), abundant (Shĭ); loan for *id.* basket (Tso). The graph has 'water' and 'go'.

b. **k'ĭan* / *k'ĭän* / *k' i e n* — T exceed (Shĭ), to err, error (Shĭ); to lose (Tso); evil malady (Tso).

c. variant of 𢇛 (Sün).

Of the above, a. **gĭan* 'flow out, go to excess' and b. **k'ĭan* 'exceed, err' are cognate words.

198 a—b. **g'ĭan* / *g'ĭän* / *k' i e n* — T, L kill (Tso); firm, reliable (Shĭ, so acc. to Erya and the Mao comm.); reverential (Tso). b. is Chou II (inscr. 180). The graph has 'tiger' and 'strokes, lines'.

199 a. **ngĭan* / *ngĭän* / *y e n* — T accomplished, talented (Shĭ). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. **ngĭan* / *ngĭän* / *y e n* — T, L proverb, saying, vulgar talk (Tso).

c. **ngan* / *ngan* / *y e n* — T face, countenance (Shĭ), temples (Shĭ).

d. **ngän* / *ngän* / *a n* — L, K coarse, rude (Lunyü).

200 a. **ĭan* / *ĭän* / *y e n* — T Shuo wen says: a kind of bird; but there are no text examples whatever in support of this; loan for *id.* how (Shĭ); **gĭan* / *jĭän* / *y e n* — T suffix forming adverbs (Chuang); final particle (Shĭ). The original graph was probably a drawing of a bird.

b. **ĥian* / *ĥiän* / *h i e n* — T joy, laugh (Ch'uts'i).

201 a. *tian* / *tĭän* / *c h a n* — T, L roll over (Shĭ, certain versions); unfold, open (Yili), develop, set forth, explain (Tso); examine (Li); loan for *id.* truly (Shĭ); loan for 148, g. above (Shĭ). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. **tĭan* / *tĭän* / *c h a n* — T, L roll over (Shĭ).

c. **nĭan* / *nĭän* / *n i e n* — L trample (Chuang).

202 a. **t'ĭan* / *t'ĭän* / *c h' a n* — T, L to complete, accomplish (Tso). Explanation of graph uncertain.

203 a. **dĭan* / *ĭän* / *y e n* — T extend, continue (Tso); delay (Tso); stretch (sc. the neck) (Lunyü); to conduct, invite (Li); (*extension*) square crown on top of ceremonial cap (Li). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. **dĭan* / *ĭän* / *y e n* — T, L bamboo mat (Shĭ).

c. **dĭan* / *ĭän* / *y e n* — T, L square crown on top of ceremonial cap (Tso), see a. above.

d. **t'ĭan* / *t'ĭän* / *c h' a n* — T, L long (sc. beams) (Shĭ).

e. **sĭan* / *sĭän* / *s h a n* — T make bricks (Kuan).

f. **sĭan* / *sĭän* / *s h a n* — T, L supple (Lao).

¹) Whereas Archaic *d-* when dropping before *ĭ* in Ancient Chinese always disappears without trace (e. g. 𢇛 **dĭu* > *ĭu*), an Arch. *g-* as a rule gives a *y o d* (e. g. 于 *gĭwo* > *jĭu*). But there are a number of cases in which the disappearing *g-* leaves no such trace in the shape of a *yod*, and here we have such an example: 197 a. **gĭan* (phonetic in b. **k'ĭan*, which proves the Arch. guttural) should regularly give Anc. *jĭän*, but has given Anc. *ĭän*. In other words, Arch. **gĭ-* gives sometimes *jĭ-*, sometimes *ĭ-* in Anc. Chinese. The reason for this is a complicated story, which we cannot enter upon here.

- g. **d'án* / *d'án* / t a n — T great words (Shu), boast (Kuoyü); cheat (Lie); disorderly (Tso); wide, far apart (Shī); loan for *id.* a particle (Shī).
Of the above, a. **d'ian* 'extend, stretch', d. **t'ian* 'long' and g. **d'án* 'wide' are cognate words.
- 204 a. **d'ian* / *d'ian* / c h ' a n — T, L soil belonging to one peasant family, a farm (Shī); shop (Li). Explanation of graph uncertain.
b. **d'ian* / *d'ian* / c h ' a n — T orbit of a celestial body, go its orbit (Lü).
c. **d'ian* / *d'ian* / c h ' a n — T bind, wind (Lie).
- 205 a—c. **d'ian* / *xiān* / s h a n — T good (Shī), approve (Meng), make good (Lunyü), treat well (Tso). b. is Yin (inscr. 28), c. is Chou II (inscr. 160). The graph has 'sheep' and 'flute' doubled (mutton i. e. food and music?).
d—e. **d'ian* / *xiān* / s h a n — T cooked food (Shī), eat (Li). e. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 298).
f. *d'ian* / *xiān* / s h a n — T, L (make good:) repair, put in order (Tso).
- 206 a. **ts'ian* / *ts'ian* / t s ' i e n — K Shuowen says: to rise high; but there are no text examples in support of this. Explanation of graph uncertain; abbreviated in the derivatives:
b. **sian* / *sian* / s i e n — L, K caper about, dance (Shī); loan for 193 f. above (Lie).
c. **ts'ian* / *ts'ian* / t s ' i e n — T remove, be removed (Shī); alter (Tso).
- 207 a. **dzian* / *zian* / s i e n — T, and **dz'ian* / *dz'ian* / t s i e n — T, L covet, desire (Shī); surplus (Shī); oblong (Chouli). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 208 a. **dz'ian* / *dz'ian* / c h ' a n — T respectful (Ta Tai li). Explanation of graph uncertain.
b. **dz'ian* / *dz'ian* / c h ' a n — T to flow (Ch'uts'i).
c, d. **dz'ān* / *dz'ān* / c h a n — T, L exhibit (Shu).
e. **dz'ān* / *dz'ān* / c h a n — T, L, and *dz'an* / *dz'an* / c h a n — T sleeping-carriage (Tso).
- 209 a—c. **sian* / *sian* / s i e n — T, L fresh fish (Li), fresh meat (Shu); loan for *id.* rare, few (Shī); good (Shī), beautiful, fine (Shī). b. is Chou I (inscr. 125, sense of name), c. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 324). The graph has 'fish' and 'sheep' (mutton).
d. **sian* / *sian* / s i e n — T scab (Kuoyü).
e. **sian* / *sien* / s i e n — L p'ien-sien walk with difficulty (Chuang).
- 210 a. **sian* / *sian* / s i e n — T, L rare, few (Yi, Cheng Hūan's version). The graph has 'that, this' and 'few'. Cf. 209 a.
- 211 a. **sian* / *sian* / s i e n — L, K fresh food (Chouli). The graph has 'fish' tripled. Cf. 209 a.
- 212 a. **sian* / *sian* / s h a n — T wicker door, leaf of door (Li), screen (Lü); loan for c. below (Shī, Lu version). The graph has 'door' and 'wing'.
b. **sian* / *sian* / s h a n — T blaze (Shī ap. Shuowen).
c. **sian* / *sian* / s h a n — T, L blaze (Shī).

205	善	𩇛	𩇛	膳	𩇛	繕	206	輿	僂	遷	207	羨	208	孱	潺	
	a	b	c	d	e	f		a	b	c		a		a	b	
俛	俛	轉	209	鮮	𩇛	鮮	癢	躑	210	匙	211	𩇛	212	扇	偏	
	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e		a		a		a	b
煽	213	連	連	連	214	聯	215	輦	216	反	赧	217	然	燃	218	
		c		a	b	c		a		a	b		a	b		
片	219	辨	辨	辨	辨	辨	220	弁	卞	抃	拚	拚	拚	拚		
		a		a	b	c	d	e	f		a	b	c	d	e	f

213 a. **lian* / *liän* / *lien* — T a kind of carriage (Chouli); loan for *id.* connect (Li), unite (Meng), in a row, consecutively (Shī); to wash (Li); toilsome, difficult, slow (Yi). The graph has 'carriage' and 'go'.

b. **lian* / *liän* / *lien* — T, L ripple (Shī); to drip (as tears) (Shī).

c. **lian* / *liän* / *lien* — T, L a kind of sacrificial vessel (Li).

214 a. **lian* / *liän* / *lien* — T, L join, bring together (Chouli). The small seal form of Shuowen has 𩇛 to the right; thus the graph had 'silk string' and 'ear'.

215 a. **lian* / *liän* / *nien* — T, L (Pek. *nien* is irregular, we should expect a *lien*) cart drawn by two men (Tso); to pull a cart (Shī). The graph has 'carriage' and 'man' doubled.

216 a. **nian* / *niän* / *nien* — T Shuowen says: to work leather so as to make it smooth and soft; but there are no text examples in support of this. Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. **nan* / *nan* / *nan* — T, L blush (Meng).

217 a. **nian* / *niän* / *jan* — T burn (Meng); loan for *id.* so, thus (Shī); affirm, approve (Lunyü); adverb suffix (Shī). The graph has 'flesh', 'dog' and 'fire'.

b. **nian* / *niän* / *jan* — T burn (Mo).

218 a. **p'ian* / *p'ien* / *p'ien* — T splinter, half (Lunyü); **p'wän* / *p'wän* / *p'a n* — L one half, one of two parts (Chuang). Cognate to 219 b. (see next group). The small seal of Shuowen shows one half of the character for 'tree' (木).

219 a. **p'ian* / *p'ian* / *pien* — T Shuowen says: criminals accusing one another; but there are no text examples in support of this (yet cf. e. below: 'to dispute'). The graph has 'bitter, painful' doubled.

b—d. **b'ian* / *b'ian* / *pien* — L, K divide (Chouli); distinguish, discriminate (Lunyü); distribute (Tso); loan for f. below (Chouli). d. is pre-Han (inscr. 405, sense of name).

e. **b'ian* / *b'ian* / *pien* — T, L distinguish, discriminate (Yi); dispute (Meng); scrutinize, regulate (Shu); find fault with (Chouli); distribute, everywhere (Li).

f. **b'än* / *b'än* / *pan* — T, L manage, deal with (Tso).

221	便	梗	鞭	222	免	俛	勉	冕	挽	鞅	嬖	晚	晩	輓	繞
	a	b	c		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
223	浼	面	面	緬	224	鼻	擗	邊	徧	邊	邊	225	綿	縣	
	l	a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d	e	f		a	b
226	卷	睭	眷	捲	髻	捲	拳	蜷	倦	勸	團	券	綬	捲	蒙
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
227	樣	員	泉	圓	頃	殞	殞	隕	碩	實	頌	異			
	p	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k			

220 a. *b'ian / b'ian / pien — T, L cap (Shī); loan for *id.* hurriedly (Li); *b'wān / b'uān / p'an — L joyous (Shī, so the Mao comm.). The small seal of Shuowen shows 'two hands' and a drawing of a cap.

b. *b'ian / b'ian / pien — T, L. This is but a corrupted modern form of the preceding graph; loan for *id.* law (Shu); quick, hurriedly (Tso, cf. a. above).

c. *b'ian / b'ian / pien — T to clap the hands (Ch'uts'i).

d. *b'ian / b'ian / pien — T (same as the preceding; loan for:) *p'iwān / p'iwān / fan — L to fly, voltigate (Shī); *piwān / piwān / fen — to dust (Li).

e. *p'iwān / p'iwān / fan — L circuitous (Chuang).

f. *b'iwān / b'iwān / fan — L, K, and *b'ian / b'ian / pien — L, K basket (Li).

221 a. *b'ian / b'ian / pien — (oblique tone) L, K comfortable (Ch'uts'i), convenient, useful (Li); prompt (Sün); thereupon, then (Chuang); *b'ian / b'ian / p'ien — (even tone) T, L eloquent, specious (Lunyü). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. *b'ian / b'ian / pien — T, L a kind of tree (Mo).

c. *p'ian / p'ian / pien — T, L whip (Tso).

222 a. *m'ian / m'ian / mien — T escape, avoid (Tso); take off (Tso); cease (Lunyü); loan for *m'iwān / m'iwān / wen — L mourner's hair-dress (Li); for *id.* new, fresh (Li). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. *m'ian / m'ian / mien — T, L bend the head (Chouli); character sometimes loaned for the synonymous 俯; loan for c. below (Li).

c. *m'ian / m'ian / mien — T make an effort (Shī).

d. *m'ian / m'ian / mien — T, L ceremonial cap (Tso).

e. *m'wān / m'wān / man — T confused, stupid (Chuang).

f. *m'wān / m'wān / man — T, L shoe, sole (Lü); loan for j. below (Lü); for 蔑 (Lü).

g. *m'iwān / m'iwān / wan — T, L, and *m'ian / m'ian / mien — T complaisant, mild (Li).

h. *m'iwān / m'iwān / wan — T late (Li).

i. *m'iwān / m'iwān / wan — T, L lustrous, rich (sc. colour) (Ch'uts'i).

j. *m'iwān / m'iwān / wan — T, L pull (sc. a cart) (Tso).

k. *m'iwān / m'iwān / wen — T, L mourning clothes, mourning hair-dress (cf. a. above) (Tso); loan for d. above (Sün).

l. *m'wān / m'wān / mei — T, L smoothly flowing water (Shī, Mao version); to defile (Meng).

223 a. **mian* / *mian* / *mien* — T face (Shī); face to face (Shī). The original graph must have been a drawing.

b. **mian* / *mian* / *mien* — T to turn from, abandon (Ch'uts'ī).

c. **mian* / *mian* / *mien* — T, L sink in (sc. wine) (Shī).

d. **mian* / *mian* / *mien* — T, L thin, drawn-out (Kuoyü); loan for *id.* distant (Kuliang).

224 a. **mian* / *mian* / *mien* — K Shuowen says: hidden, not visible; but there are no text examples whatever in support of this. Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. **mian* / *mian* / *mien* — T lath supporting the eaves (Ch'uts'ī).

c-e. **pian* / *piwen* / *pien* — T borders (Tso); side (Li). d. is Chou I (inscr. 65), e is Chou II (inscr. 147).

f. **pian* / *piwen* / *pien* — T a kind of ritual vessel (Shī).

225 a-b. **mian* / *mian* / *mien* — T, L thin and long, drawn out (Shī); tiny (Shī). The graph has 'silk' and 'silk stuff'.

226 a. **kian* / *kian* / *küan* — T, L to roll (Shī); **g'ian* / *g'ian* / *k'üan* — L, K bend, curved (Shī); **k'ian* / *k'ian* / *k'üan* — L bent border (Li); loan for g. below (Li). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b-c. **kian* / *kian* / *küan* — T, L look on with affection (Shī).

d. **k'ian* / *k'ian* / *k'üan* — T crooked wood (Kuots'ê); bowl made out of curving wood (Meng); **kian* / *kian* / *küan* — T ring in nose of an ox (Lü).

e. **g'ian* / *g'ian* / *k'üan* — (even tone) T, L, and **k'ian* / *k'ian* / *k'üan* — T chignon (Li); beautiful hair (Shī).

f. **g'ian* / *g'ian* / *k'üan* — L, K force, forceful (Chuang).

g. **g'ian* / *g'ian* / *k'üan* — T, L (rolled hand:) fist (Li); force, strength (Shī).

h. **g'ian* / *g'ian* / *k'üan* — (even tone) T, wriggle, move as a snake (Ch'uts'ī).

i. **g'ian* / *g'ian* / *küan* — (oblique tone) T, L tired (Lunyü).

j. variant of the preceding (Chuang).

k. **g'ian* / *g'ian* / *küan* — T, and **g'ian* / *g'ian* / *küan* — T, L enclosure for pigs (Kuan); **k'ian* / *k'ian* / *küan* — L, and **k'ian* / *k'ian* / *k'üan* — L turn round (on the foot) (Li); loan for d. above (Li).

l. **k'ian* / *k'ian* / *k'üan* — T bond, deed, consisting of two halves (wooden parts) (Kuan).

m. **k'ian* / *k'ian* / *k'üan* — T, L (turn round:) revolt (Shī, so the Mao comm.; acc. to Tu Yü it would mean 'closely attached').

n. **k'ian* / *k'ian* / *k'üan* — T, and **ian* / *ian* / *yüan* — T head covering (Hanfei); loan for 衰 (Sün).

o. **g'ian* / *g'ian* / *huan* — T, L feed animals with grain, rear (for slaughter) (Tso); grain-fed animal (Li).

p. variant of the preceding (Chuang).

Of the above, a. **kian* 'to roll', d. **k'ian* 'curving wood', e. **g'ian* (rolled hair:) 'chignon', g. **g'ian* 'fist', k., m. **k'ian*, **k'ian* 'turn round' are cognate words.

227 a-b. **gian* / *gian* / *yüan* — T, L circumference (Shī), round (Meng); **gian* / *gian* / *yüan* — T, L be of use to (Shī, so the Mao comm.); a particle (Shī). b. is Chou I (inscr. 124, sense of name). The graph has a 'circle' and a 'cauldron': the round rim of a cauldron. In the modern graph the *ting* cauldron has been corrupted into *pei* cowry.

228	月	娟	娟	娟	娟	娟	娟	娟	娟	娟	娟	229	台	沿	鉛
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k		a	b	c
	哀	船	船	230	鳶	231	專	專	專	專	專	傳	傳	傳	傳
	d	e	f		a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
	膊	膊	膊	團	搏	搏	搏	232	穿	233	穿	234	全	全	痊
	k	l	m	n	o	p	q		a		a		a	b	c
	釜	釜	釜	釜	235	雋	鵲	鵲	鵲	236	旋	旋	旋	旋	旋
	e	f	g	h		a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d	e

- c. **giwan* / *jiwän* / y ü a n — T round (Hanfei); all round, universal (Yi).
d. **xiwän* / *xiwän* / h ü a n — T, L ocarina (Chouli).
e. **giwen* / *jiwän* / y ü n — T drop, lose (sc. life) (Kuoyü); destroy (Sün).
f. **giwen* / *jiwän* / y ü n — T, L loop through which a rope is passed (in fixing a target) (Chouli).
g. **giwen* / *jiwän* / y ü n — fall down, throw down (Shī); loan for c. above (Shī).
h. variant of the preceding (Tso ap. Shuowen).
i. **giwen* / *jiwän* / y ü n — T, L to rain, fall down like rain (Kungyang).
j—k. **giwen* / *jiwän* / y ü n — (variant of 460 c. below, Shuowen, hence the reading) clan name (inscr. 96). k. is Chou I/II (inscr. 212).

228 a. Both the sense and reading of this element are uncertain. Shuowen says: small worm; but there are no text examples in support of this; its reading is recorded neither in T nor K. Explanation of graph uncertain.

- b. **iwan* / *iwän* / y ü a n — T, L, and **iwan* / *iwen* / y ü a n — T, L, and **g'iwan* / **g'iwän* / k ü a n — T to crawl as a caterpillar (Shī); soft, bending (Chouli).
c. **iwan* / *iwän* / y ü a n — T dissatisfied, grieved (Shī).
d. **iwan* / *iwen* / y ü a n — T fatigue, suffering (Lie).
e. **kiwan* / *kiwän* / k ü a n — T, L pent up, reserved, cautious (Lunyü).
f. **kiwan* / *kiwän* / k ü a n — T a kind of silk stuff (Mo).
g. **giwan* / *iwän* / y ü a n — T, L abandon (Kuots'ê), remove (Meng).
h. **kiwan* / *kiwen* / k ü a n — T, L to cleanse (Kuoyü).
i. **kiwan* / *kiwen* / k ü a n — T glance at, look askance (Meng).
j. **g'iwan* / *giwen* / h ü a n — T, L Shuowen says: strap for fixing a yoke; but there are no text examples of this; loan for *id.* the appearance of jade (Shī, so the Mao comm.).
k. **xiwan* / *xiwen* / h ü a n — T, L bluish-black horse (Shī).

229 a. **diwan* / *iwän* / y ü a n — K Shuowen says: marsh between mountains; but there are no text examples in support of this. Explanation of graph uncertain.

- b. **diwan* / *iwän* / y e n — T, L (the Pek. reading y e n is irregular, we should expect a y ü a n) go along (sc. a river) (Shu), follow, imitate (Li).
c. **diwan* / *iwän* / k' i e n — T, L (the Pek. reading k' i e n is irregular, we should expect a y ü a n) lead (the metal) (Shu); loan for b. above (Sün).

- d. **d'īwan* / *īwän* / y e n — T, L (the Pek. y e n is irregular, we should expect a y ü a n) place name (Shu).
 e—f. **d'īwan* / *dž'īwän* / c h ' u a n — T boat (Mo). f. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 315, sense here uncertain).

230 a. **d'īwan* / *īwän* / y ü a n — T, L hawk, kite (Shī). The graph has 'stringed arrow' and 'bird'.

231 a—b. **īwan* / *ts'īwän* / c h u a n — T alone (Lunyü); entirely, exclusively (Meng); make sole object, entirely bent on (Tso); monopolize, have sole power (Tso); loan for n. below (Chouli). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 12,1, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- c. **īwan* / *ts'īwän* / c h u a n — T, L, and **d'wän* / *d'uän* / t ' u a n — T to cut (Li).
 d. **īwan* / *ts'īwän* / c h u a n — T to divine by aid of bamboo slips (Ch'uts'i).
 e. **īwan* / *īwän* / c h u a n — T turn round (Shī).
 f—i. **d'īwan* / *d'īwän* / c h ' u a n — (even tone) T transmit (Lunyü); **d'īwan* / *d'īwän* / c h u a n — (oblique tone) T (what has been transmitted:) a record (Tso); **īwan* / *īwän* / c h u a n — T (transmitting place:) relay (of post etc.) (Tso). g. is Yin bone (B hia 7: 13, sense here uncertain), h. is Chou II (inscr. 147), i. is pre-Han (inscr. 415, sense of name).
 j. **d'īwan* / *d'īwän* / c h u a n — L, K bundle (Chouli).
 k. **d'īwan* / *é'īwän* / c h ' u a n — (even tone) T, L Shuowen says: cut meat, but there are no text examples in support of this; loan for *id.* potter's turning mould (Chouli); loan for **d'īwan* / *é'īuän* / c h ' u n — L, and **īwan* / *ts'īuän* / c h u n — L femur (Yili).
 l. **d'īwan* / *é'īwän* / s h u a n — (oblique tone) T, L name of a fish (Yili).
 m. **twän* / *tuän* / t u a n — T regulate (Kuoyü).
 n. **d'wän* / *d'uän* / t ' u a n — T, L round, everywhere, plenty (Shī ap. L).
 o. **d'wän* / *d'uän* / t ' u a n — T, L grieved (Shī).
 p. **d'wän* / *d'uän* / t ' u a n — T, L round, make round (Li); collect (Kuan); **d'īwan* / *d'īwän* / c h u a n — T, L bundle (Chouli); loan for a. above (Lü).
 q. **d'wän* / *d'uän* / t ' u a n — T, L rich dew (Shī).
 Of the above, e. **īwan* 'turn round', f. **d'īwan* (go round from one to another:) 'transmit', j. **d'īwan* 'bundle', k. **d'īwan* 'potter's turning mould' and n., p. **d'wän* 'round' are cognate words.

232 a. **īwan* / *ts'īwän* / c h ' u a n — T bore through (Shī). The graph has 'tooth' and 'hole'.

233 a. **īwan* / *ts'īwän* / c h ' u a n — T, L oppose, contrary (Chuang). Explanation of graph uncertain.

234 a—b. **dz'īwan* / *dz'īwän* / t s ' ü a n — T complete (Meng); preserve (Chuang). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- c. **dz'īwan* / *dz'īwän* / t s ' ü a n — T one-coloured sacrificial animal (Tso).
 d. **ts'īwan* / *ts'īwän* / t s ' ü a n — T, L become cured (sc. illness) (Chuang).
 e. **ts'īwan* / *ts'īwän* / t s ' ü a n — T, L bamboo trap to catch fish (Chuang).
 f. **ts'īwan* / *ts'īwän* / t s ' ü a n — T, L a fragrant plant (Chuang).
 g. **ts'īwan* / *ts'īwän* / t s ' ü a n — T to weigh, to measure (Kuoyü).
 h. **d'īwan* / *é'īwän* / c h ' u a n — T car with solid wheels (without spokes) (only Han time text ex.); loan for *id.* or **ts'īwan* / *ts'īwän* / t s ' ü a n — L to measure (Chuang).

237	泉	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	線	238	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺
	a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i				
換	擣	239	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	240	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺
	j	k		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i				a	b	c	
𠩺	𠩺	241	見	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	現	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	242	顯	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	243	
	d	e		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h				a	b	c		
燕	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	244	𠩺											
	a	b	c	d	e		a												

235 a. *dz'iwān / dz'iwān / ts'üan — T fat (meat) (only Han time text ex.); loan for *tsiwan / tsiwän / ts'ün — L remarkable, extraordinary (Tso). The graph has 'bird' and 弓 'bow'.

b. *tsiwan / tsiwän / ts'üan — T fat (Ch'uts'i); cognate to the preceding word.

c. *tsiwan / tsiwän / tsien — T (Pek. tsien is irregular, we should expect a ts'üan) chisel, sharp point (Mo).

d. *tsiwan / tsiwän / ts'ün — L remarkable, extraordinary (Tso), see a. above.

236 a—b. *dz'iwān / z'iwän / s'üan — T turn round, to wheel (Tso); return (Shi); all round (Meng); a ring (for suspending a bell) (Chouli); loan for id. to urinate (Tso). b. is Yin bone (B hia 35: 5). The graph has 'foot' and 'banner'.

c. *dz'iwān / z'iwän / s'üan — T beautiful (Shi, Han version ap. L).

d. *dz'iwān / z'iwän / s'üan — T a kind of precious stone (Sün).

e. variant of the preceding, with phonetic abbreviated (Sün).

237 a—d. *dz'iwān / dz'iwän / ts'üan — T spring, source (Shi). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 17,1), c. is Yin bone (B hia 3: 6), c. is Chou II (inscr. 147). The graph shows a fountain with water flowing; the modern graph, by 'folk etymology', has modified this into 'white' and 'water'.

e. *sian / siän / sien — T, L thread (Chouli).

238 a. *ñiwan / ñziwän / j'uan — L, K soft, weak (Kuots'ê). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. *ñiwan / ñziwän / j'uan — T soft, weak (Kuots'ê).

c. *ñiwan / ñziwän / j'uan — T, L wriggle, move slightly (Sün).

d. variant of the preceding, through confusion of this phonetic with that of series 134 above.

e. *ñiwan / ñziwän / j'uan — T, L a kind of precious stone (Li, Sū Miao's version ap. L).

f. variant of the preceding (Li, current version), due to the same confusion of this phonetic with that of series 134.

g. *nuwän / nuän / nuan — T weak (Sün).

h. *nuwän / nuän / nuan — T, L hot water (Yili).

i. *nuwän / nuän / nuan — K warm (Kuoyü).

j. *ñiwat / ñziwät / j'o — T, L to dip, soak (Yili).

k. variant of the preceding (Chouli), due to the same confusion of this phonetic with that of series 134.

Of the above, a., b. **nīwan* 'soft, weak' and g. **nwán* 'weak' are cognate words.

239 a. **kian* / *kien* / *kien* — T Shuowen says: even, level; but there are no text examples in support of this. The graph (cf. e. below) shows two objects of unknown meaning in a parallel position.

b. **kian* / *kien* / *kien* — T, L pig or boar 3 years old (Shī).

c. **kian* / *kien* / *kien* — L, K callus, corn (Chuang).

d—e. **k'ian* / *k'ien* / *k'ien* — T water from a river running out and forming a stagnant pool (Lie). b. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 324).

f. **k'ian* / *k'ien* / *k'ien* — K glow-worm (Lü).

g—h. **ngian* / *ngien* / *yen* — T (grind:) thoroughly examine (Yi).

i. **kiad* / *kiei* / *ki* — L, and **kian* / *kien* / *kien* — L cross-piece of wood on top of pillar (Chuang).

240 a. **kian* / *kien* / *kien* — T shoulder (Shī); burden (Shī); loan for b. below (Shī); loan for **g'ian* / *gien* / *hien* — L, and **g'an* / *gan* / *hen* — L thin, emaciated (Chuang, so acc. to certain comm.).

The graph (cf. d. below) has 'flesh' and a drawing of a shoulder.

b—d. **kian* / *kien* / *kien* — K pig or boar 3 years old (Lü). d. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 323). Cf. 239 b. above.

e. **k'ian* / *k'ien* / *k'ien* — L, and **k'an* / *k'an* / *k'ien* — L long-necked (Chouli).

241 a—d. **kian* / *kien* / *kien* — T to see (Shī); **g'ian* / *gien* / *hien* — T, L appear (Shī), conspicuous, manifest (Meng); cause to appear, introduce (Lunyü); loan for **kān* / *kān* / *kien* — L covering of a coffin (Li); to mix (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 29,1), c. is Yin bone (A 1: 29,2), d. is Chou I (inscr. 58). The graph shows a 'man' with a big 'eye'.

e. is a later, vulgar form of a. in the reading *hien*.

f. **k'ian* / *k'ien* / *k'ien* — T, L, and **g'ian* / *gien* / *hien* — T, L compare, similar to (Shī).

g. **g'ian* / *gien* / *hien* — L, K beautiful (Shī).

h. **g'än* / *gän* / *hien* — T, L a plant with red stem (Kuan); loan for **g'wan* / *gwan* / *huan* — T, L smile (Lunyü ap. L; — if this is not rather 165 a. above, wrongly abbreviated?).

242 a—b. **χian* / *χien* / *hien* — T display, manifest (Shī); illustrious (Shī); evident (Shī). b. is Chou I (inscr. 65). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. **χian* / *χien* / *hien* — T, L strap forming part of horse's trappings (Tso).

243 a—b. **ian* / *ien* / *yen* — T the swallow (Shī); loan for *id.* to rest, at ease, soothe (Shī); feast (Shī); pleasant, genial (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 6: 43,6). The graph is a drawing.

c. **ian* / *ien* / *yen* — T to swallow (Hanfei).

d. **ian* / *ien* / *yen* — T sun shining without clouds (Shī, Han version).

e. **ian* / *ien* / *yen* — T converse (Kuots'è).

244 a. **t'ian* / *t'ien* / *t'ien* — T see face to face (Shī). The graph has 'to see' and 'face'.

245	前	徯	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	246	扁	徧	遍
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k		a	b	c	
	編	編	徧	徧	徧	篇	翩	篇	論	247	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	248
	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m		a	b	c	d	
縣	懸	249	建	捷	捷	捷	捷	捷	捷	健	健	健	250	憲	𠂔	憲
a	b		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i		a	b	c	
𠂔	251	言	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔					
d		a	b	c	d	e	f	g								

245 a—d. *dz'ian / dz'ien / ts'ien — T before (Shī); precede (Yili); advance (Li); former (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 40, 2, here enlarged by rad. 144), c. is Chou II (inscr. 186), d. is Chou II (inscr. 196). Explanation of graph uncertain.

e. *ts'ian / ts'ian / tsien — T, L cut off (Yili).

f. *ts'ian / ts'ian / tsien — T throw water on, wash (Kuots'ê).

g. *ts'ian / ts'ian / tsien — T, L fry, boil (Li); consume, diminish (Hanfei).

h. *ts'ian / ts'ian / tsien — T bamboo used for arrows, arrow (Li).

i. *ts'ian / ts'ian / tsien — T, L clip (Shī), cut, strip (Tso); s. w. as e. above.

j. vulgar variant of the preceding.

k. *ts'ian / ts'ian / tsien — T, L hair-tufts at the temples (Ch'uts'i); cut the hair (Li).

246 a. *pian / pien / pien — T, L a circumscription, a population district (Ho-kuan-tsi); loan for *id.* low, narrow (Shī, so acc. to most commentaries). The graph has 'door' (i. e. family) and 'writing tablets'.

b. *pian / pien / pien — T all round, universally (Shī).

c. variant of the preceding (Kuots'ê).

d. *b'ian / b'ien / p'ien — T, L board under body in coffin (Tso).

e. *pian / pien / pien — T, L, and *p'ian / p'ian / pien — T, L plait, weave (Li); arrange in a series (Chouli).

f. *p'ian / p'ian / pien — L coleric (Chuang).

g. *p'ian / p'ian / pien — T, L narrow (Shī); cf. a. above.

h. *p'ian / p'ian / p'ien — T, L oblique, inclined to one side (Shu); lateral (Tso); subordinate (Tso).

i. *p'ian / p'ian / p'ien — L animal of uncertain species (a kind of monkey?) (Chuang).

j. *p'ian / p'ian / p'ien — T writing slip, section in writing (Kuots'ê).

k. *p'ian / p'ian / p'ien — T, L fly about, fly to and fro (Shī); move about restlessly (Shī); flutter (as a flag) (Shī).

l. *p'ian / p'ian / p'ien — T, L, and *pian / pien / pien — T, L name of a plant (a kind of Polygonum?) (Ch'uts'i).

m. *b'ian / b'ian / p'ien — (even tone) T, and *b'ian / b'ian / pien — (oblique tone) L, K insincere words (Shu).

247 a. *mian / mien / mien — K Shuowen says: hidden; but there are no text examples whatever in support of this. Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. *mian / mien / mien — L, K to look askance (Chuang).

- c—d. **mian / mian / mien* — T, L richly flowing (stream) (Shī). d. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 324).
- 248 a. **g'iuən / yiwen / h ü a n* — T suspend (Shī); loan for **g'ian / yien / hien* — T district (Chouli). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- b. **g'iuən / yiwen / h ü a n* — T suspend, hang up (Meng).
- 249 a. **kian / kien / kien* — T set up, establish (Shī); loan for *id.* name of a constellation (Sagittarius) (Shī); loan for *i.* below (Li). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- b. **kian / kien / kien* — T obstacle, obstruction (Chuang).
- c. **kian / kien / kien* — T, L bow and arrow case (Tso).
- d—e. **kian / kien / kien* — T, and **g'ian / g'ian / k'ien* — T red horse with yellow mane (inscr. 325). e. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 325).
- f. **kian / kien / kien* — T, L, and **g'ian / g'ian / kien* — L, K sinew (Ch'uts'i).
- g. **g'ian / g'ian / kien* — T strong (Yi).
- h. **g'ian / g'ian / kien* — T door bar, bolt (Lao); loan for **kian / kien / kien* — L (after Tu) weary (Chouli).
- i. **g'ian / g'ian / kien* — T, L bolt of a lock (cf. h. above) (Chouli); lynch-pin (Shī-tsī).
- 250 a—b. **xian / xian / hien* — T, L law (Shu), model (Shī), rule (Chouli); loan for *id.* illustrious (Li), rejoice (Shī); loan for 軒 (Li). b. is Chou II (inscr. 152). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- c—d. *xian / xian / hien* — K name of a river (inscr. 147). d. is Chou II (inscr. 147).
- 251 a—d. **ngian / ngien / yen* — T big flute (Mo); loan for *id.* speak, speech, talk (Shī); I, we (Shī, so both Erya, Mao and Cheng Hūan; same sense also in Chuang); a particle (Shī); high and large (Shī); loan for **ngian / ngien / yin* — L contented (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 20,3, sense here uncertain), c. is Yin bone (B hia 10: 4, sense here uncertain), d. is Chou II (inscr. 143, sense of name). The graph is a drawing of a kind of a flute.
- e. **ngian / ngian / yen* — T, L condole (Shī).
- f. **ngien / ngien / yin* — T, L remonstrate gently (Lunyü).
- g. **ngien / ngien / yin* — K to quarrel (as dogs) Ch'uts'i).
- 252 a—c. **ngian / ngien / yen* — T Shuowen says: a kind of boiler, thus taking it to be the primary form of next; but there are no text examples of this. b. is Yin bone (B hia 8: 1, sense of name), c. is Chou I (inscr. 67, sense of e. below). The *yen* is a boiler shaped as a *li* in its lower part, and with an additional upper part. The archaic forms are drawings of this. The modern form, on top of the *li*, has substituted a 'tiger', the meaning of which is uncertain.
- d. **ngian / ngien / yen* — T, L, and **ngian / ngian / yen* — T, L boiler (Tso).
- e—g. **xian / xian / hien* — T to offer, present (Shī); exhibit, show (Shī); (conspicuous:) prominent, wise man (Lunyü). f. is Chou I (inscr. 82, sense of d. above), g. is Chou I (inscr. 102).
- h. **ngian / ngien / yen* — T, L, and **ngian / ngian / yen* — T, L hill top (Shī).
- i. **ngiat / ngiat / ye* — T, L to decide judicially (Li).
- j. **ngat / ngat / o* — T stump of a tree, shoots from stump of a tree (Shu ap. Shuowen).
- 253 a. **ian?* The sense and reading of this element is obscure. Shuowen says: peace, quiet; but there are no text examples whatever in support of this. Neither T nor K records the word, so its Anc. reading is uncertain. Since it interchanges with d. below in the derivatives (see j. below) it may have been Arch. **ian*. The graph has 'sun' and 'woman'.

252	虞	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	獻	𡗗	𡗗	巖	識	𡗗	253	晏	宴	𡗗	𡗗
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	i		a	b	c	d
140	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	254	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗
	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m			a	b	a	b
援	援	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	255	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗
	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m		a	b	c	d
遠	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	256	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗
	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t
𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗
	v	x	y	z	a'	b'	c'								

b—c. **ian* / *ien* / *ye n* — T to rest, repose (Yi), feast (Shī), have pleasure (Shī). c. is Chou III (inscr. 218).

d—f. **ian* / *ien* / *ye n* — T, L gutter, latrine drain (Chouli). e. is Chou I (inscr. 103, sense of name), f. is Chou II (inscr. 139, sense of name).

g. **ian* / *ien* / *ye n* — T, L bend down (Shu), lie down (Shī); loan for *id.* arrogant (Tso); mole (Chuang); for d. above (Chuang).

h—i. **ian* / *ien* / *ye n* — T place name (inscr. 293). i. is Chou IV (inscr. 293).

j—k. **ian* / *ien* / *ye n* — T, L some kind of mud-fish (Shī). k. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 324).

l. **ian* / *ien* / *ye n* — T lizard (Sün).

m. **at* / *at* / *ya* — T pull up (Meng).

254 a—b. **ian* / *ien* / *ye n* — T Shuowen says: a fluttering streamer; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Yin bone (A 5: 5,7). The graph is a drawing.

255 a—c. **giwǎn* / *jiwǎn* / *yü a n* — T, L dragging slowly (Shī); loan for *id.* then, thereupon (Shī); a particle (Shī); change, substitute (Tso, so acc. to Fu K'ien). b. is Yin bone (T'ien ye pao kao p. 147, sense here uncertain), c. is Chou II (inscr. 157). The graph shows two hands grasping some object of uncertain analysis.

d. **giwǎn* / *jiwǎn* / *yü a n* — T, L monkey (Chuang).

e. **giwǎn* / *jiwǎn* / *yü a n* — T, L, and **giwan* / *jiwǎn* / *yü a n* — T, L pull (Meng), pull up, raise (Meng); lay hold of, cling to (Shī); succour (Kuoyü); loan for *id.* part of a *k u o* dagger-axe (Chouli).

f. **giwǎn* / *jiwǎn* / *yü a n* — T, L, and **giwan* / *jiwǎn* / *yü a n* — T, L ring-shaped jade insignium (Sün).

g. **giwan* / *jiwǎn* / *yü a n* — T, L a beauty (Shī); **giwǎn* / *jiwǎn* / *yü a n* — K distracted, embarrassed (Ch'uts'i).

h. **giwan* / *jiwǎn* / *yü a n* — T to flow (Ch'uts'i).

i. **xiwǎn* / *xiwǎn* / *hü a n* — L K warm (Li). Character also applied to a synonymous word: **nuǎn* / *nuǎn* / *nu a n* — L, K warm (Li).

j. **xiwǎn* / *xiwǎn* / *hü a n* — L soft, mild (Chuang); character also applied to **nuǎn* / *nuǎn* / *nu a n* — T warm (Ch'uts'i). This is really a variant of the preceding.

- k.** **χiŵǎn* / *χiŵon* / h ü a n — T, L deceitful (Kungyang); forget (Shī).
l. **g'wǎn* / *yuǎn* / h u a n — T slack, indulgent (Tso); slow, delay (Meng); remiss, negligent (Yi).
m. **g'wan* / *ɣwan* / h u a n — T, L name of an ancient weight (Shu).
 Of the above, a. **giŵǎn* 'dragging slowly' and l. **g'wǎn* 'slow' are cognate words.

256 a. **giŵǎn* / *jiŵon* / y ü a n — T Shuo wen says: long robe; but there are no text examples in support of this; loan for *id.* place name (Tso). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- b.** **giŵǎn* / *jiŵon* / y ü a n — T garden (Shī).
c. **giŵǎn* / *jiŵon* / y ü a n — K monkey (Kuots'ê).
d. **giŵǎn* / *jiŵon* / y ü a n — T stand for a bell or musical stone (Kuan).
e. **giŵǎn* / *jiŵon* / y ü a n — T, L carriage pole, thill (Tso).
f—g. **giŵǎn* / *jiŵon* / y ü a n — T far, distant (Shī), keep far from, leave (Shī). g. is Chou II (inscr. 139).
h—j. **g'wan* / *ɣwan* / h u a n — (primary form of k. below, hence the reading) turn round (Mo). i. is Chou I (inscr. 91, sense of name), j. is Chou II (inscr. 154, sense of n. below). The graph has 'eye' as radical (roll the eyes, revolve) and a. slightly abbreviated as phonetic. The same character serves for yet another word **g'iwǎng*, see the *eng* class below.
k—m. **g'wan* / *ɣwan* / h u a n — T turn round, return (Shī). Character often used for the synonym 旋 (Shī etc.). l. is Chou II (inscr. 147), m. is Chou II (inscr. 173).
n—p. **g'wan* / *ɣwan* / h u a n — T ring (Shī); encircle (Meng). b. is Chou II (inscr. 180), p. is Chou II (inscr. 193, a. above instead of h. as phonetic).
q. **g'wan* / *ɣwan* / h u a n — T tie round, encircle (Kuoyü).
r. **g'wan* / *ɣwan* / h u a n — T metal ring (Kuots'ê).
s—t. **g'wan* / *ɣwan* / h u a n — T, L royal domain proper (Kuliang). t. is Chou II (inscr. 181, a. instead of h. as phonetic, cf. p. above).
u. **g'wan* / *ɣwan* / h u a n — T, L go into (sc. the buffcoat), to don (Tso).
v. **g'wan* / *ɣwan* / h u a n — T, L to tear asunder between chariots (Tso).
x. **g'wan* / *ɣwan* / h u a n — L, and **χiŵan* / *χiŵǎn* / h ü a n — L quick-minded, prompt (Chuang).
y. **giŵan* / *jiŵan* / y ü a n — L, K round (Yi).
z. **χiŵan* / *χiŵǎn* / h ü a n — T, L nimble, clever, artful (Shī), cf. x. above.
a'. **χiŵan* / *χiŵǎn* / h ü a n — T to fly about (Ch'uts'ī).
b'. **kiŵan* / *kiŵen* / k ü a n — K reserved, cautious (Meng).
c'. **iŵan* / *iŵen* / y ü a n — K bad, spoiled (sc. food) (Lü).

Of the above, h—r. **g'wan* 'ring, round', y. **giŵan* 'round' and possibly b. **giŵǎn* (enclosure: 'garden' are cognate words.

257 a—c. **ngiŵǎn* / *ngiŵon* / y ü a n — T head (Meng); principal, supreme (Yi); great (Shī); eldest (Shī); primary (Kungyang). b. is Yin bone (A 3: 22,5), c. is Chou II (inscr. 132). The graph has 'man' with the head marked by two strokes, of uncertain interpretation.

- d.** **ngiŵǎn* / *ngiŵon* / y ü a n — T name of a poisonous plant (Mo).
e. **ngiŵǎn* / *ngiŵon* / y ü a n — T, L, and **ngwǎn* / *nguǎn* / w a n — T turtle (Tso).
f. variant of the preceding (Chuang).
g. **ngwǎn* / *ngwǎn* / w a n — T, L stupid (Shu); obstinate (Tso).
h. **ngwǎn* / *nguǎn* / w a n — T cut so as to round off corners (Ch'uts'ī).
i. **ngwǎn* / *nguǎn* / w a n — L, K make round (Chuang).

- j. **ngwán / nguán / w a n* — T avid (Kuoyü).
- k. **ngwán / nguán / w a n* — T plaything (Tso), to play with (Kuoyü); loan for l. below (Kuoyü).
- l. **ngwán / nguán / w a n* — T, L used to, familiar with, despise (Tso); loan for j. above (Tso).
- m. **g'wán / yuán / w a n* — T, L to build ready, to complete (Shī), complete (Lunyü); solid (Chouli). The Mand. reading *w a n* is irregular, we should expect a *h u a n*.
- n. **g'wán / yuán / h u a n* — T, L name of a weight (Chouli).
- o. **g'wán / yuán / h u a n* — L, K to wash clothes (Kungyang).
- p. **g'wán / yuán / h u a n* — L, and **ngwán / nguán / w a n* — L round (Chuang). (cf. h., i. above).
- q. **g'wán / yuán / h u a n* — T, L, and **kwán / kuán / k u a n* — T, L Juncus, Cyperus (Shī); loan for **g'wán / yuán / h u a n* — T, L smile (Lunyü).
- r. **kwán / kuán / k u a n* — L, K (tube:) flute (Shī); key (Kuots'ê).
- s. **k'wán / k'uan / k' u a n* — L, K small table (Li).
- t. **g'wan / ywan / h u a n* — T, L to stare (Chuang, so acc. to certain comm.; acc. to others 'shut the eyes'); loan for *id.* brilliant (sc. stars) (Shī); beautiful, rich (sc. fruits) (Shī).
- u. **giwan / jiwán / y ü a n* — T wall round a courtyard (Mo).

- 258 a—b.** **ngiwañ* / *ngiwrn* / y ü a n — T spring, source (Meng); origin (Yi); high plain (Shi); loan for *id.* repeat, again (Yi); loan for d. below (Lunyü). b. is Chou II (inscr. 139). The graph has 'cliff' and a drawing of a spring.
- c.** **ngiwañ* / *ngiwrn* / y ü a n — T spring, source (Li); loan for e. below (Meng).
- d.** **ngiwañ* / *ngiwrn* / y ü a n — T, L sincere, attentive, careful (Shu).
- e.** **ngiwañ* / *ngiwrn* / y ü a n — K quiet and friendly talk (Meng ap. Shuowen).
- f.** **ngiwañ* / *ngiwrn* / y ü a n — T to wish (Shi); think of (Shi); (*ad libitum.*) even if, whenever (Shi, so the Mao comm.).
- g.** **ngiwañ* / *ngiwrn* / y ü a n — T, L red horse with white belly (Shi).
- h.** **g'wán* / *yuán* / h u a n — K a kind of pig (Yi Chou shu).

- 259 a—b.** **ngiwañ*, *ngiwm* / y ü a n — L, K a plain (Chouli), cf. 258 a. above. b. is Chou II/III (inscr. 263, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- 260 a.** **iwǎn* / *·iwm* / y ü a n — K Shuowen says: to turn over in bed; but there are no text examples whatever in support of this. Explanation of graph uncertain.

- b. **iwǎn* / *iwon* / y ü a n — T, L supple, accomodating (Chuang), obliging, polite (Shī); passive (Shī); small (Shī). The Pek. reading w a n is irregular.
- c. **iwǎn* / *iwon* / y ü a n — T, L resent, resentment (Shī).
- d. **iwǎn* / *iwon* / y ü a n — T, L trees with rich foliage, umbrageous (Kuoyü); loan for **giwǎn* / *jiuǎn* / y ü n — L stop up, obstruct (Li); full of ornaments (sc. a shield) (Shī); for **iwǎn* / *iwon* / y ü a n — L, and **iwat* / *iuat* / y ü — L pent up (feelings), oppressed (Shī).
- e. **iwǎn* / *iwon* / y ü a n — T, L mandarin duck (Shī).
- f. **wǎn* / *uǎn* / w a n — T, L disused, dried-up (sc. a well) (Tso).
- g. **iwǎn* / *iwon* / y ü a n — T, L beautiful (Shī), delicate, tender (Shī), gentle, docile (Tso), to soar (said of dragons) (Ch'uts'i).
- h. **iwǎn* / *iwon* / y ü a n — L, K small hole (Chouli).
- i. **iwǎn* / *iwon* / y ü a n — K late (evening) (Ch'uts'i).
- j. **iwǎn* / *iwon* / y ü a n — T an area of a certain number of acres (30 acc. to Shuo-wen) (Ch'uts'i).
- k. **iwǎn* / *iwon* / y ü a n — T, L y ü a n - c h ' u name of a bird resembling a pheasant (Chuang).
- l. **iwǎn* / *iwon* / y ü a n — T, L, and **wǎn* / *uǎn* / w a n — T curved jade tablet (Shu).
- m. **wǎn* / *uǎn* / w a n — T, L wrist (Tso).
- n. variant of the preceding (Kuots'è).
- o. **wǎn* / *uǎn* / w a n — T bowl (Kuan).
- p. **iwǎn* / *iwon* / y ü a n — K, and **iwǎn* / *iuǎn* / y ü n — T a kind of war chariot (Mo).
- q. **iwǎn* / *iwon* / y ü a n — T, L, and **iwat* / *iuat* / y ü — L, K luxuriant (growth) (Shī); park, enclosure for animals (Kuan; in modern praxis d. above is used for this sense).
- r—s. **iwǎt* / *iwt* / y ü e — K, and **iwat* / *iuat* / y ü — K sweets (in inscr. 74 it seems to mean: to sacrifice sweets). s. is Chou I (inscr. 74).

261 a. **iwǎn* / *iwon* / y ü a n — T injustice, grievance (Ch'uts'i). Explanation of graph uncertain.

262 a—d. **piwǎn* / *piwon* / f a n — T turn (Shī), return (Shī); bring back (Tso); contrary, on the contrary (Shī); to rebel (Kuots'è); loan for *id.* decorous, careful (Shī); loan for f. below (Sün). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 4,1, sense of name), c. is Yin (inscr. 27), d. is Chou I (inscr. 54). The graph shows a hand, bending, turning over something.

- e. **piwǎn* / *piwon* / f a n — T return (Shu ap. Shuowen).
- f. **piwǎn* / *piwon* / f a n — T, L to trade (Chouli).
- g—h. **piwǎn* / *piwon* / f a n — T, L, and **b'wan* / *b'wan* / p a n — T, L slope, bank (Shī); loan for a. above (Sün). h. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 328).
- i. **b'iwǎn* / *b'iwon* / f a n — T, L cooked rice or millet (Li); eat (Lunyü), meal (Lunyü); give to eat (Chuang).
- j. **pwan* / *pwan* / p a n — T a plank (Shī); a hamper (Kuan); loan for *id.* turn aside (Shī).
- k. **pwan* / *pwan* / p a n — T, L board (Shī), tablet (Lunyü).
- l. **pwan* / *pwan* / p a n — T, L metal plate, plaque (Chouli).
- m. **p'wan* / *p'wan* / p ' a n — L, K, and **pwan* / *pwan* / p a n — L, K pull forward (Kungyang).
- n. **b'wan* / *b'wan* / p a n — L (after Sū Miao), K great (Shī).

262	反	反	反	反	返	販	阪	阪	飯	板	版	飯	板	飯	板	飯	263
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n			
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	a	b	c	d		a	b		a	b	c	d		a	b	c	
	蔓	蔓	蔓	蔓	蔓	蔓	蔓	蔓	蔓	蔓	蔓	蔓	蔓	蔓	蔓	蔓	蔓
	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o		a	b	c	
	邁	邁	邁	邁	邁	邁	邁	邁	邁	邁	邁	邁	邁	邁	邁	邁	邁
	d	e	f		a		a	b	c	d	e		a				

263 a. *b'iwǎn / b'iwǎn / f a n — K fence, hedge (Shī ap. Shuowen). The graph shows two trees connected.

b—c. *b'iwǎn / b'iwǎn / f a n — T, L fence, hedge (Shī); cage (Chuang); loan for *id.* mixed, topsy-turvy (Chuang); *b'wǎn / b'wǎn / p' a n — L strap, belt (Chouli). c. is Chou II/III (inscr. 273, sense of name).

d. *p'wan / p'wan / p' a n — T, L pull (Kuoyü); pull oneself up by grasping something above (Chuang).

264 a. *b'iwǎn / b'iwǎn / f a n — T trouble, molest, troublesome (Tso). The graph has 'fire, heat' and 'head'.

b. *b'iwǎn / b'iwǎn / f a n — K paw (Lü).

265 a—c. *b'iwǎn / b'iwǎn / f a n — K, and *b'wǎn / b'wǎn / p' a n — L, K ornament on horse (Tso). a. is the form of Shuowen, b. is the current form. Loan for *b'iwǎn / b'iwǎn / f a n — T, L abundant, numerous (Shī). c. is Chou II (inscr. 134). Explanation of graph uncertain.

d. *b'iwǎn / b'iwǎn / f a n — T, L a kind of Artemisia (Shī).

266 a—c. *m'iwǎn / m'iwǎn / w a n — T, L extended, long (Shī); slender, delicate (Ch'uts'ī); *m'wǎn / m'wǎn / m a n — T, L (drawn-out:) distant, unlimited (Chuang); loan for 萬 dance (Sün). b. is Chou II/III (inscr. 252, sense of name), c. is Chou IV (inscr. 285, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.

d. *m'iwǎn / m'iwǎn / w a n — T, L creeping plants, creep, spread over (Shī).

e—f. *man / man / m a n — T, L to slight, insolent (Tso). f. is Chou II/III (inscr. 256, sense of name).

g. variant of the preceding (Sün).

h. *man / man / m a n — T, L slow (Shī), negligent (Yi), to despise (Tso).

i. *m'wǎn / m'wǎn / m a n — T ornaments on wall (Meng).

j. *m'wǎn / m'wǎn / m a n — T curtain, tent (Kuoyü).

k. *m'wǎn / m'wǎn / m a n — T, L plain silk (Kuan), plain, unadorned (Tso); loan for *id.* modulation (in music) (Chouli); terrified (Chuang); loan for h. above (Chuang).

l—m. *m'wǎn / m'wǎn / m a n — T, L place name (Tso). m. is Chou I (inscr. 114).

n. *m'wǎn / m'wǎn / m a n — T, L, and *man / man / m a n — T, L (flow out): all round, everywhere (Kungyang); free, careless (Chuang); loan for i. above (Chuang).

o. *m'wǎn / m'wǎn / m a n — T, L, and *man / man / m a n — T, L, and *m'ian / m'ian / m i e n — T, L deceive, be false against (Sün); excessive, reckless (Chuang).

- 267 a—b.** **mǐwǎn / mǐwǎn / w a n* — T Shuowen says: an insect; but there are no text examples in support of this; loan for *id.* ten thousand (Shī); ritual dance (Shī). b. is Chou I (inscr. 59). The graph is a drawing of an insect (cf. 蠍 scorpion).
- c.** **múad / múai / m a i* — T, L exert one's strength (Shu).
- d—f.** **múad / múai / m a i* — T proceed, go, march (Shī); vigorously (Tso); loan for *id.* displeased (Shī, so the Mao comm.). e. is Chou I (inscr. 86, sense of a. above, 'ten thousand'), f. is Chou I (inscr. 92, sense of a.).
- 268 a.** **ngât / ngât / o* — T stump of a tree, shoots from stump of a tree (Shu, one version). The graph has 'tree' and a right part which must have been originally a drawing of shoots.
- 269 a—e.** **ngât / ngât / o* — K Shuowen says: fragment of bone; but there are no text examples in support of this (in later times the character has been applied to a colloquial word *t a i* 'bad'). d. is Yin bone (I 48: 3, sense here uncertain), e. is extracted from the archaic graph for 𣦵 (Chou I, inscr. 65). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 270 a.** **ât / ât / o* — T, L obstruct, stop (Chuang). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 271 a.** **t'ât / t'ât / t' a* — Shuowen says: lamb; there are no text examples of this, but if b. below in one ode of the Shī means 'lamb', as Cheng Hsian believes, then a. here may be the primary form of that word. If so, the right part of c. below may have been, originally, a drawing of a lamb.
- b—c.** **d'ât / d'ât / t a* — T break through (as growing grain) (Shī), penetrate, come through (Shu), reach to (Lunyü), come forward, become prominent (Shī), make prominent, to manifest (Lunyü); penetrating, clever (Tso); reaching everywhere, universal (Lunyü); loan for *id.* side-building (Li); **t'ât / t'ât / t' a* — T, L go to and fro (Shī, so the Mao comm.); loan for *id.* lamb (Shī, so acc. to Cheng Hsian; Mao reads **d'ât* and explains 'to bear', i. e. 'break through'). c. is Chou II (inscr. 182, sense of name).
- d.** **t'ât / t'ât / t' a* — T beat (Meng); rapid (Shī); middle part of a bow (Yili).
- e.** **t'ât / t'ât / t' a* — T, L space between gate and screen (Shī).
- 272 a—d.** **lât / lâi / l a* — T wicked (Yi Chou shu). b. is Yin (inscr. 45, sense of name), c. is Chou I (inscr. 107, sense of name), d. is Chou II (inscr. 179, sense of 烈). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- e.** **lâd / lâi / l a i* — T to gain, get hold of (Kuoyü); lean on, depend on, rely on (Tso); gain, advantage (Kuoyü).
- f.** **lâd / lâi / l a i* — T shallow water flowing rapidly over sand (Ch'uts'i).
- g.** **lâd / lâi / l a i* — T, L tube (Chuang).
- h.** **lâd / lâi / l a i* — T, L, and **lât / lâi / l a* — T Artemisia (Erya, no text ex.); loan for **lâd / lâi / l a i* — L shade (Chuang).
- i.** **t'lât / t'ât / t' a* — T, L, and **t'lat / t'at / c h' a* — T, L otter (Li).
- 273 a.** **wât / wât / w o* — K Shuowen says: pull out the eyes; but there are no text examples in support of this. The graph has 'eye' and 'claw'.
- b.** **wân / wân / w a n* — L wrist (Yili).
- 274 a.** **d'wât / d'wât / t o* — T rob, take away, snatch (Shī); **d'wâd / d'wâi / t u e i* — L narrow passage (Li). Explanation of graph uncertain.

271	幸	達	達	達	達	272	刺	刺	刺	刺	刺	賴	賴	賴	賴	賴	賴
	a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i		
273	眼	擊	274	奪	275	次	亨	發	撥	撥	廢	276	友	跋	魁		
	a	b		a		a	b	c	d	e	f		a	b	c		
	坡	輶	肢	茂	拔	髮	猷	紂	輶	輶	輶	277	末	沫	沫		
	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o		a	b	c	
278	靺	279	契	契	契	契	契	契	契	契	契	契	契	契	契	契	
	a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k				

275 a. **puât* / *puât* / p o — T Shuowen says: trampling feet (cf. next); but there are no text examples in support of this. The small seal graph of Shuowen shows two feet, placed in opposite directions.

b. **b'wât* / *b'wât* / p o — T trample down and destroy (sc. grass) (Tso ap. Shuowen).

c. **piwât* / *piwât* / f a — T throw out (an arrow), shoot (Shī), send forth, issue (Shī); to manifest (Shī); to start, go out (Shī); go away (Shī); loan for **puât* / *puât* / p o — L numerous (Shī).

d. **puât* / *puât* / p o — T, L to rule (Shī); spread out (Li); bend (a bow) the opposite way (Kuots'ê); loan for *id.* ropes for pulling a coffin (Li); **b'wât* / *b'wât* / p o — L to uproot (Shī).

e. **puât* / *puât* / p o — K rain-coat of straw (Kuoyü).

f. **piwât* / *piwât* / f e i — T cast aside (Tso), suppress (Li), remove (Shī); neglect (Shu); cease (Li); fall (Tso); fail (Shī); extravagant (Shī); destructive, exhausting (sc. sickness) (Li).

Of the above, c. **piwât* 'throw out, send forth', d. **puât* 'spread out' and f. **piwât* 'cast aside' are cognate words.

276 a. **b'wât* / *b'wât* / p o — T, L expel (Chouli). The graph has 'dog' with a stroke on one leg.

b. **b'wât* / *b'wât* / p o — T, L trample (Shī), trudge (Shī); foot, base (sc. of a torch) (Li).

c. **b'wât* / *b'wât* / p o — T, L demon of drought (Shī).

d. **b'wât* / *b'wât* / p o — T, and **piwât* / *piwât* / f a — T to plow, furrow (Kuoyü).

e. **b'wât* / *b'wât* / p o — T, L, and **b'wât* / *b'wât* / p e i — T sacrifice to the gods of the road (Shī).

f. **puât* / *puât* / p o — T, L small hairs on body (Chuang).

g. **puât* / *puât* / p o — T roots of grass (only Han time text ex.); **b'wât* / *b'wât* / p o — T, L to halt in the open, amid the grass (Shī).

h. **b'wât* / *b'wât* / p a — T, L pull out (Yi); **b'wât* / *b'wât* / p o — T, L to rise above (Meng); loan for *id.* the end of an arrow (Shī); quickly (Li); **b'wât* / *b'wât* / p e i — L thinned out (as a forest, some trees having been pulled up) (Shī).

i. **piwât* / *piwât* / f a — T hair (Shī).

j. **piwât* / *piwât* / f a — T shield (Yi Chou shu).

k. **piwât* / *piwât* / f u — T, L silk band in which the seal was tied to the waist (Yi).

l. **piwât* / *piwât* / f u — T, L knee-cover (Li).

m. **piwât* / *piwât* / f u — T, L embroidered symbols on lower robe (Shī); loan for l. above (Tso).

- n. **p'iwət* / *p'juət* / f u — L wand with silk pennons carried in ritual dances (Chouli).
- o. **p'iwət* / *p'juət* / f u — T, L, and **p'iwäd* / *p'iwvi* / f e i — T, L expel noxious influences, purify (Tso) (cognate to a. above).
- 277 a. **mwät* / *muät* / m o — T end of a branch (Tso), the tip (Li); end, finish, result, the last (Li); small (Li), diminish (Tso); loan for *id.* not (Lunyü). The graph has 'tree' with the top marked by a stroke.
- b. **mwät* / *muät* / m o — T, L foam, froth (Chuang), spittle (Chuang); loan for **mwäd* / *muäi* / m e i — T to finish (Ch'uts'i, often wrongly written 沫).
- c. **mwät* / *muät* / m o — T, L to feed (horses) (Shī).
- 278 a. **kat* / *kat* / k i e — T, L peeled straw of grain, with the ear still on but emptied of grain (Li). The graph has 'skin' and 'grain'.
- 279 a. **k'at* / *k'at* / k' i e — T Shuowen says: skilful engraving; but there are no text examples in support of this. The graph, however, very likely depicts a knife cutting notches, cf. next.
- b. **k'iad* / *k'iei* / k' i — T, L script notches (Yi), contract (Li); loan for *id.* sorrowful (Shī), afraid (Chouli); perforate the tortoise shell in divination (Shī); loan for **k'iat* / *k'iet* / k' i e — T, L separated (Shī); loan for f. below (Lü); loan for **s'iat* / *s'iat* / s i e — L a N. Pr. (Tso).
- c. **k'iat* / *k'iet* / k' i e — T, L to lift (Li); loan for b. above (contract) (Chuang).
- d. **kiat* / *kiet* / k i e — T, L, and **g'iat* / *yiet* / h i e — T, L bind (Chuang); to measure, to moderate (Li); loan for j. below (Shī).
- e. **ngiat* / *ngiet* / n i e — T gnaw, crunch in the teeth (Li).
- f. **k'iat* / *k'iet* / k' i e — T, L cut (Sün), cut through (Tso).
- g. **k'iad* / *k'iai* / k i — L mad (sc. dog) (Tso).
- h. **k'ad* / *k'ai* / k' i e — L energetic (Chuang).
- i. **s'iat* / *siet* / s i e — T, L wedge, piece of wood between the teeth of a corpse (Li).
- j. **kiat* / *kiet* / k i e — T pure, purify (Lunyü).
- k. **g'iat* / *yiet* / h i e — L, and **k'iat* / *k'iet* / k' i e — L girdle (Chuang).
Of the above, b. **k'iad* 'cut notches, perforate' and f. **k'iat* 'cut, cut through' are cognate words.
- 280 a. **at* / *at* / y a — T, L crush under the wheels, crush, throw down (Chuang). The right hand element in the graph is not known through any text examples, nor is its reading recorded in T or K.
- b. **tsat* / *tšat* / c h a — T, L a slip, a strip (Tso); loan for *id.* pestilence (Chouli), die prematurely (Tso).
- 281 a—d. **pwat* / *pwat* / p a — T eight (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 6,6), c. is Yin (inscr. 25), d. is Chou I (inscr. 54). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 282 a. **g'ät* / *γät* / h i a — L, K wheel-axle cap with linch-pin (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 283 a. **k'iat* / *k'iat* / k i e — T, L a kind of lance (Tso); rising straight and slender, as a lance (Shī); single, alone (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 284 a. **g'iat* / *g'iat* / k i e — T perch for fowls (Shī); loan for *id.* remarkable, surpassing, hero (Shī); lift, carry on the shoulders (Tso); loan for **k'iat* / *k'iat* / k i e — L fine, luxuriant (Shī). The original graph may have been a drawing of a perch.
- b. **g'iat* / *g'iat* / k i e — T, L of a surpassing quality (Shī), hero (Meng).

280 軋 札	281 八 \) () (282 牽	283 牙	284 桀 傑	285
a b	a b c d	a	a	a b	
臬 榮 闌 軋 軋 軋	286 散 撤 徹 澈 輟 蹶	287 折 𠂔			
a b c d e f	a b c d e f	a b			
哲 愁 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔	𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔	288 舌	289 𠂔 𠂔		
c d e f g h i j k l m n	a	a			
𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔	290 設				
b c d e f g h i j	a				

- 285 a—b. *ngiat / ngiät / nie — T, L target (Chouli in Cheng Hün's version); law (Shu).
 b. is Yin bone (A 5: 13,6, sense of name?). The graph is a drawing of a target on a 'tree'.
 c. *ngiat / ngiät / nie — T, L, and *ngiat / ngiet / nie — T vertical post in middle of gate (Li).
 d. *ngiat / ngiet / nie — T, L unstable (Yi); the radical is wei 'danger'.
 e—f. *ngiad / ngiäi / yi — T cut off the nose (Yi ap. Shuowen). f. is Chou (inscr. 379, sense here uncertain).

286 a. The sense and reading of this element is not known. Explanation of graph uncertain.

- b. *d'iat / d'iat / ch'ê — T, L, and *t'iat / t'iat / ch'ê — T remove, take away (Lunyü). Pek. ch'ê as correspondence to *d'iat / d'iat in this word and the following words is irregular, we should expect a ch'ê.
 c. *d'iat / d'iat / ch'ê — T, L, and *t'iat / t'iat / ch'ê — T, L penetrate (Tso), communicate (Kuoyü); divide land acc. to a certain share system (Shi); remove (Shi), destroy (Shi).
 d. *d'iat / d'iat / ch'ê — T, L clear, limpid (Yi).
 e. *d'iat / d'iat / ch'ê — T, L wheel-track (Tso).
 f. variant of the preceding (Lie).

287 a—b. *t'iat / t'iat / ch'ê — T, L to break (Shi); to bend (Li); destroy (Yi); decide (Lunyü); loan for id. a frame in the grave (Li); *d'iat / d'iat / sh'ê — T, L to bend (Li); loan for *d'iad / d'iei / t'i — L, K slowly (Li). b. is Chou I (inscr. 67). The graph has 'hand' ('hands') and 'axe'.

- c. *t'iat / t'iat / ch'ê — T perspicacious, wise (Shi).
 d—f. variant of the preceding (Shu, Wang Su's version). e. is Chou II (inscr. 139), f. is Chou II (inscr. 183).
 g. *t'iat / t'iat / ch'ê — T to sting (Lie).
 h. *t'iat / t'iat / ch'ê — T, L (after Shen), and ? / t'iek / t'i — T to knock down (Chouli).
 i—j. *t'iad / t'iad / ch'i — T, L, and t'iat / t'iat / ch'ê — T, L bright (Shi).
 k—l. *d'iad / d'iad / sh'i — T, L proclaim, swear (Shi); loan for id. respectful, attentive (Li). l. is Chou II (inscr. 145).
 m. *d'iad / d'iad / sh'i — T go to (Shi), go away (Shi).
 n. *tät / tät / ch'a — T chirp (Ch'utsi).

291	列	冽	冽	烈	荊	裂	例	痢	292	別	293	𦉳	𦉳	294	
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i		a		a	b	
威	滅	娥	295	雙	綴	啜	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	296	
	a	b	c		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
絕	蕪	脆	297	雪	𦉳	298	刷	299	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	300	
	a	b	c	d		a	b		a		a	b	c	d	e
訐	301	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳
	a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	

288 a. *d'iat / d'ät / shê — T tongue (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

289 a—c. *s'iat / s'ät / sie — K to correct, control, govern (inscr. 180). b. is Chou II (inscr. 139), c. is Chou II (inscr. 180). Explanation of graph uncertain.

d—e. *s'iat / s'ät / sie — T name of a plant (only Han time text ex.); loan for *id.* place name (Ch'unts'iu).

In the following derivatives there are often vulgar variants with e. substituted to a.:

f. *sât / sât / sa — T, L, and *s'iat / s'iet / sie — L to march about (be restlessly at work) (Chuang).

g. *ng'iat / ng'ät / nie — T, L concubine's son (Meng); loan for *id.* calamity (Shī); adorned (Shī).

h. *ng'iat / ng'ät / nie — T inauspicious, unhappy (Ch'uts'i).

i. *ng'iat / ng'ät / nie — T, L yeast (Li).

j. *ngât / ngât / o — L, K, and *ng'iat / ng'ät / nie — T stumps of a tree, shoots from stump of a tree (Shī).

The alternation s- ~ ng- in this series is very enigmatic. Is it a trace of some Archaic initial consonant combination?

290 a. *s'iat / s'ät / shê — T establish, put up, to place (Shī); supposing (Kuots'ê); loan for *id.* great (Chouli). The graph has 'speak' and 'baton, beat'.

291 a. *l'iat / l'ät / lie — T divide (Sün), distribute, arrange (Chouli); rank, order (Tso); loan for *id.* obstruct (Li). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. *l'iat / l'ät / lie — T, L cold (Shī).

c. *l'iat / l'ät / lie — T, L limpid (Yi).

d. *l'iat / l'ät / lie — T burn (Meng), broil (Shī), blaze, blazing (Shī); fierce (Shu); brilliant, famous (Shī); merit, meritorious (Shī); loan for b. above (Shī) (possibly b. and d. here are etymologically the same word: sharp, piercing?).

e. *l'iat / l'ät / lie — T, L a kind of rush used for making brooms (Li).

f. *l'iat / l'ät / lie — T, L tear asunder, divide (Tso), cf. a. above.

g. *l'iad / l'äi / li — T, L, and *l'iat / l'ät / lie — L, K a kind of tree (Shī).

h. *l'iad / l'äi / li — T usage, rule (Kungyang).

i. *l'iad / l'äi / li — L, K epidemic (Kungyang).

292 a. *b'iat / b'ät / pie — T, L, and p'iat / p'ät / pie — L, K divide, separate (Chouli); distinguish (Lunyü); different (Li); leave (Ch'uts'i). Explanation of graph uncertain.

293 a—b. **χīwat* / *χīwät* / h ü e — T Shuowen says: to wink at, give a signal with the eyes; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is pre-Han (inscr. 455, sense of name). The graph has 'eye' and '(baton:) beat'.

294 a. **χmīwat* / *χīwät* / h ü e — T, L extinguish, destroy (Shī). The graph has 'fire' and 戠, the meaning of which here is uncertain.

b. **mīat* / *mīät* / m i e — T to drown (Yi); extinguish, destroy (Shī), cognate to the preceding.

c. **mīat* / *mīät* / m i e — L lay the hand on (Chuang).

295 a. **tīwat* / *tīwät* / c h o — K Shuowen says: to connect, thus taking it to be the primary form of b. below; but there are no text examples in support of this. It occurs in Huainan in the sense of 'short'. The original graph possibly was a drawing of stitches in sewing.

b. **tīwat* / *tīwät* / c h o — T, L, and **tīwad* / *tīwäi* / c h u e i — T, L sew (Li), tie, connect (Shī), compose (Shu); loan for e. below (Li).

c. **tīwat* / *tīwät* / c h o — L weep (Shī); **tīwat* / *tīwät* / c h ' o — T, L, and **dīwad* / *dīwäi* / s h u e i — T to taste, eat (Li).

d. **tīwat* / *tīwät* / c h o — T, L grieved, sad (Shī).

e. **tīwat* / *tīwät* / c h o — T, L stop, cease (Lunyü).

f. **tīwat* / *tīwät* / c h o — T, L, and **tīwad* / *tīwäi* / c h u e i — T, L path between fields (Li).

g. **tīwat* / *tīwät* / c h o — T, and **twät* / *tuät* / t o — T to cut (Shangtsi).

h. **twät* / *tuät* / t o — T, L, and **tīwat* / *tīwät* / c h o — L, K pick, gather (Shī); loan for id. short (Chuang).

i. **tīwat* / *tīwät* / c h ' o — T, L drink (Li), cf. c. above.

j. **twät* / *tuät* / c h u a — T sharp iron point at end of whip (Lie); **tīwad* / *tīwäi* / c h u e i — K needles used as tallies (Kuan).

k. **tiad* / *tiei* / t i — T, L ti-tung rainbow (Shī).

296 a. **dz'īwat* / *dz'īwät* / t s ü e — T cut off, break off (Lunyü), extinguish (Shī); exceed, extremely (Shī). The right part of the graph was probably originally a drawing of some cutting instrument.

b. **tsīwat* / *tsīwät* / t s ü e — T, and **tsīwad* / *tsīwäi* / t s u e i — T bundle or sheaf of coarse grass (Kuoyü).

c. **ts'īwad* / *ts'īwäi* / t s ' u e i — T, L brittle (Chouli); phonetic abbreviated.

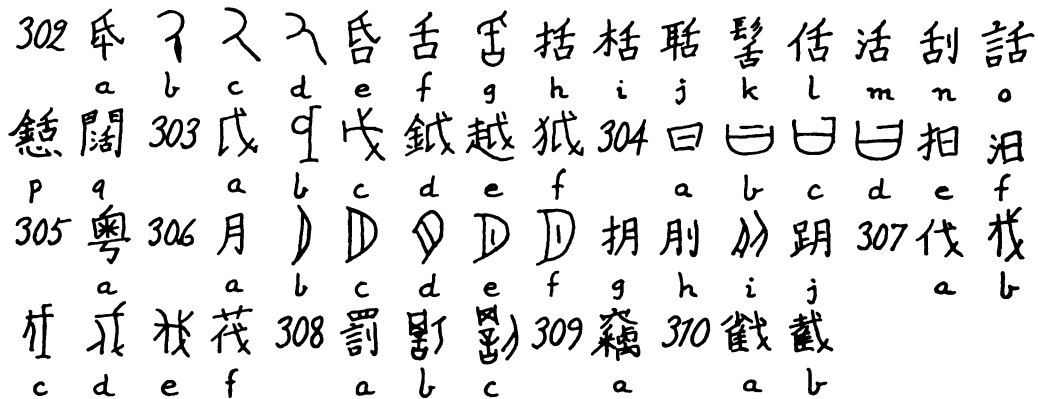
d. variant of the preceding (Lü), the phonetic corrupted.

297 a—b. **sīwat* / *sīwät* / s ü e — T snow (Shī); wash, bathe (Chuang), wash off (Kuots'ê). b. is Yin bone (B hia 1: 3). The graph has 'rain' and a drawing of snow flakes.

298 a. **sīwat* / *sīwät* / ? — T, L, and **swät* / *swät* / s h u a — K scrape clear, brush (Chouli). The **sīwat* / *sīwät* should regularly give a Mand. s h u o. The current reading s h u a is based on the Kuang yün reading, known neither to T nor to L. Explanation of graph uncertain.

299 a—b. The sense and reading of this element are obscure. Shuowen says: to pluck, and reads it *lūet* / l ü — (so also T). But there are no text examples whatever in support of this, and if Shuowen takes it to be the primary form of e. below, then the readings do not tally. In the inscription 56 (Chou I) it stands for c. below. The graph has two hands with a round object between (a weight?).

- c. **l̥wat / l̥wāt / l̥ü e* — T, L name of an ancient weight (Chouli).
 d. **l̥wat / l̥wāt / l̥ü e* — T channel, river-bed (Lie); dyke (Huainan); loan for *id.* equal (Kuoyü).
 e. **hwāt / luāt / l̥o* — T, L gather, pluck (Shī).
- 300 a. **k̥iāt / k̥ipt / k̥ie* — T, L, and **k̥iat / k̥iāt / k̥ie* — L, K, and **k̥iad / k̥iäi / k̥i* — T, L accuse, denounce (Lunyü). The graph has 'speak' and 'to knock against'.
- 301 a—b. **k̥iwāt / k̥iwnt / k̥ü e* — T a kind of sickness (Lie). b. is Chou I (inscr. 88, possibly sense of 302 i. below, 'arrow'). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 c. **k̥iwāt / k̥iwnt / k̥ü e* — T stone (? Sün, Ta lue p'ien, so acc. to one comm.); loan for *id.* his, her, its, their (Shī); to butt (Meng).
 d. **k̥iwāt / k̥iwnt / k̥ü e* — T, L fern (Shī).
 e. **k̥iwāt / k̥iwnt / k̥ü e* — T, L jerboa (Lü).
 f—g. **k̥iwāt / k̥iwnt / k̥ü e* — T, L, and **g'iwāt / g'iwnt / k̥ü e* — T, L stumble, fall (Meng); trample (Lü); loan for *id.* pull out, tear up (Tso); **k̥iwad / k̥iwäi / k̥ue i* — L, K move (Shī), move rapidly, agile (Shī).
 h. **k'iwāt / k'iwnt / k'ü e* — T look-out tower over gate (Shī), gate (Li); opening, breach (Li); (crevice:) shortcoming, defect, defective (Shī); diminish (Li); omit (Tso); loan for **g'iwāt / g'iwnt / k̥ü e* — L excavate (Tso).
 i. **g'iwāt / g'iwnt / k̥ü e* — T pull up, dig out (Yi Chou shu), cf. f. and h. above. **k̥iwad / k̥iwäi / k̥ue i* — L lift (the dress) (Li).
 j—k. **g'iwāt / g'iwnt / k̥ü e* — T, L pole, post (Lie); horse's bit (Chuang).
 l. **k̥iwad / k̥iwäi / k̥ue i* — L small sacrificial table (Li).
- 302 a—d. **k̥iwāt / k̥iwnt / k̥ü e* — this is the usual Archaic graph in the inscriptions for 𠂔 (301 c. above) 'his, her, its, their', hence the reading. b. is Yin (inscr. 5), c. is Yin (inscr. 6), d. is Chou I (inscr. 54). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 e—g. **kwāt / kuāt / k̥uo* — (Sung editors of the Shuowen; not in T or K). Shuo wen says: to shut the mouth; but there are no text examples in support of this. g. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 305, sense of name). The upper part is a. above as phonetic, more or less contracted in the modern forms. The last one of these, f., has thus coincided with 𠂔 (288 a. above), with which it has really nothing to do, not even in o. below.
 h. **kwāt / kuāt / k̥uo* — T, L to tie, bind (Yi); loan for *id.* arrive (Shī); back end of an arrow (Shu); **g'wāt / gwāt / h̥uo* — L to meet (Shī).
 i. **kwāt / kuāt / k̥uo* — L, K a kind of tree (cedar?) (Shu); carpenter's square (Sün); back end of an arrow (Chuang).
 j. **kwāt / kuāt / k̥uo* — T, L noisy talk (Shu).
 k. **kwāt / kuāt / k̥uo* — T, L bind up the hair in a knot (Yi); loan for *id.* warped, not straight (sc. vessel) (Chouli, so acc. to Cheng Hüan).
 l. **g'wāt / gwāt / h̥uo* — T, L, and **kwāt / kuāt / k̥uo* — T join, arrive (Shī).
 m. **g'wāt / gwāt / h̥uo* — T, L (moist:) living, alive, to live (Shī); loan for **kwāt / kuāt / k̥uo* — T, L k̥uo - k̥uo to purl (as running water) (Shī).
 n. **kwāt / kwat / k̥ua* — T, L scrape (Chouli).
 o. **g'wad / gwai / h̥ua* — T, L speak, word (Shī); good words (Tso). The right hand part in this character is not shê 'tongue' but e. above as phonetic.
 p. **kwāt / kuāt / k̥uo* — K pig-headed, stupid and self-willed (Shu ap. Shuowen; in other versions j. above and great divergence as to interpretation).
 q. **k'wāt / k'uāt / k'uo* — T, L distant, widely apart, separated (Shī); loan for *id.* suffering (Shī, so the Mao comm.).



303 a—c. **giwǎt* / *jǐwǎt* / y ü e — L, K a kind of axe (Shu, one version ap. L). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 13,1), c. is Chou II (inscr. 157). The graph is a drawing.

d. **giwǎt* / *jǐwǎt* / y ü e — T, L a kind of axe (Shī).

e. **giwǎt* / *jǐwǎt* / y ü e — T transgress (Shī); extend (Kuoyü), augment (Shu); far away (Kuoyü); disperse (Tso), throw down (Shu); loan for *id.* a particle (Shī); opening, hole (in a lute) (Lǐ); for **g'wāt* / *yuāt* / h u o — T, L to plait straw (into a mat) (Tso).

f. **xiwǎt* / *xiwǎt* / h ü e — T, L to trot, run (Lǐ).

304 a—d. **giwǎt* / *jǐwǎt* / y ü e — T say (Shī); a particle (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 7: 17,4), c. is Yin (inscr. 10), d. is Chou I (inscr. 56). The graph shows a 'mouth', for the rest interpretation uncertain.

e. **g'wāt* / *yuāt* / h u — T to dig up (a grave) (Sün).

f. **kwāt* / *kuāt* / k u — T, L bring into disorder (Shu); to regulate, cause to communicate (sc. rivers) (Kuoyü); **g'wāt* / *yuāt* / h u — L bubble up (Chuang); **giwet* / *jǐuēt* / y ü — T to flow (Ch'uts'i). This character is often written as if the right part were 𠂔, but this is a confusion with a river name **miek* / *miek* / m i (Ch'uts'i).

305 a. **giwǎt* / *jǐwǎt* / y ü e — T, L a particle (Shu ap. Shuowen); generous, favourable (Kuan). Explanation of graph uncertain.

306 a—f. **ngiwǎt* / *ngiwǎt* / y ü e — T moon (Shī), month (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 36,6), c. is Yin bone (A 2: 4,1), d. is Yin bone (A 2: 22,6), e. is Yin (inscr. 10), f. is Chou I (inscr. 54). The graph is a drawing.

g. **ngiwǎt* / *ngiwǎt* / y ü e — T to break (Kuoyü).

h—i. **ngiwǎt* / *ngiwǎt* / y ü e — T, L, and *ngwǎt* / *ngwǎt* / w a — T, L amputate, cut the feet (Tso). i. is Yin bone (O 1223, sense of name?).

j. **ngiwǎt* / *ngiwǎt* / y ü e — L, K, and **ngwǎt* / *ngwǎt* / w a — T, L cut off the feet (Hanfei) (L. has also *nguāt* and *nguāt*).

307 a—e. **b'iwǎt* / *b'iwǎt* / f a — T, L strike (Shī); hew, cut (Shī); attack (Shī); (what is beaten:) a shield (Shī); loan for *id.* merit, boast (Lunyü); a plough furrow (Chouli). b. is Yin bone (A 2:8,5), c. is Yin bone (A 6: 5,7), d. is Yin (inscr. 27), e. is Chou I (inscr. 54). The graph has 'man' and 'dagger-axe'.

f. **b'wād* / *b'wād* / p e i — L, and **p'wād* / *p'wād* / p ' e i — L regular, orderly (Shī, so the Mao comm.); loan for 旃 (Shī).

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- f. *kiwat / kiwet / k ü e — K make heavy traces in the earth (sc. horse, when running fast) (Kuots'ê).
 g. *kiwat / kiwet / k ü e — T, L shrike (Meng).
 h. *k'iwat / k'iwät / k' ü e — T, L, and *k'iwat / k'iwet / k' ü e — T break, splinter (Shi); defective, incomplete (Lao).
 i. *xiwat / xiwet / h ü e — L, and *xiwat / xiwät / h ü e — L, K wheeze (Chuang).
 j. *iwat / iwet / y ü e — T, L pull up, pull out, dig out (Tso).
 k. *k'wad / k'wai / k' u a i — T, L cheerful, find pleasure in (Meng), satisfy (Tso).
 Of the above, a. *kwad 'divide', b. *kiwat 'cut open, cut off' (also c. and e.) and h. *k'iwat, k'iwat 'break' are cognate words.

313 a—c. *kād / kái / k a i — T, L, and *kāt / kāt / k o — T to beg (Tso). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 7,6, sense here uncertain), c. is Chou I (inscr. 108). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- d. *g'āt / yāt / h o — T what, where, when, how, why (Shi); loan for l. below (Shi).
 e. *g'āt / yāt / h o — T felt (Yili).
 f. *g'āt / yāt / h o — T grubs in wood (Kuoyü).
 g. *g'āt / yāt / h o — T, L hair cloth, coarse cloth (Shi).
 h. *g'āt / yāt / h o — T name of a bird (Lie); *k'āt / k'āt / k' o — L k' o - t a n name of a bird (Li).
 i. *kāt / kāt / k o — T Dolichos, Pachyrhizus (Shi).
 j. *k'āt / k'āt / k' o — T thirsty (Shi); *g'iat / g'iat / k i e — T, L dried up (Chouli).
 k. *xāt / xāt / h o — T shout (Kuots'ê); *ad / ai / y a i — T, L choke (Chuang, in the Ts'uei version).
 l. *āt / āt / o — T, L stop, repress (Shi).
 m. *k'iat / k'iat / k' i e — T, L, and *k'iat / k'iat / k' i e — T, L go away (Ch'uts'i); loan for id. martial-looking (Shi); loan for d. above (Lü).
 n. *g'iat / g'iat / k i e — T, L, and *k'iat / k'iat / k i e — L, K, and *k'iat / k'iat / k' i e — T, L, and *g'iat / g'iat / k i e — T lift, raise (Shi), carry on the shoulder (Kuots'ê); high, tall (Shi); *k'iad / k'iad / k' i — T, L lift up one's clothes (Shi).
 o. *g'iat / g'iat / k i e — T, L commemorative pole (over a grave) (Chouli), inscription (Chouli); *k'āt / k'āt / k' i a — T, L a kind of musical instrument (Li); wooden vase (Li).
 p. *g'iat / g'iat / k i e — K, and *k'iat / k'iat / k i e — L robust (Chuang); *k'iat / k'iat / k' i e — L quick, fast (Shi).
 q. *g'iat / g'iat / k i e — T, L monolith (Shu, as name of a rock).
 r. *g'iat / g'iat / k i e — T exhaust (Shi); lift, carry (Li, so acc. to Shuowen and Cheng Hsian); k i e - k ü e fall prostrate (Sün).
 s. *k'iad / k'iad / k' i — T, L, and *k'iat / k'iat / k' i e — T to rest (Shi); *k'ād / k'ái / k' a i — T, L to desire (Tso); hasty (Kungyang).
 t. *xiāt / xiāt / h i e — T, L short-muzzled dog (Shi ap. Shuowen).
 u. *xiāt / xiāt / h i e — T, L to cease, to rest (Tso); loan for t. above (Shi).
 v. *iāt / iāt / y e — T, L suffer from heat (Sün).
 x. *iāt / iāt / y e — T announce (Tso), go to see, visit (Tso).
 y. *iad / iai / y i — T, L (after Tsilin), and *ad / ai / y a i — T, L, and *āt / āt / o — L, K sour, bad (food) (Lunyü).
 z. *k'āt / k'āt / k' o — T to thirst for (Kuoyü), s. w. as j. above.
 a'. *ād / āi / a i — T, L energetic, zealous (Shi, so acc. to Shuowen); numerous (Ch'uts'i); ample, rich (sc. clouds) (Kuan).

315	帶	帶	帶	帶	帶	帶	316	泰	317	大	大	大	太	太	汰
	a	b	c	d	e	f		a		a	b	c	d	e	f
	汰	軟	忼	忼	忼	忼	318	奈	奈	319	杀	杀	杀	殺	殺
	g	h	i	j	k	l		a	b		a	b	c	d	e
	殺	320	貝	貝	貝	貝	貝	敗	敗	321	會	會	會	會	會
	g		a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b	c	d	e
	膾	膾	膾	膾	繪	繪	繪	繪	322	外	外	323	殺		
	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n		a	b		a		

314 a—b. **g'ád* / *γái* / *h ai* — T to hurt (Shī), to be hurt (Shī), damage, harm (Tso); disadvantage (Kuots'è); loan for 曷 (Shī). b. is Chou II (inscr. 180, sense of 曷). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. **kad* / *kai* / *k i e* — T, L castrate (Chuang).

d—e. **kát* / *kát* / *k o* — T cut (Tso), destroy, destruction (Shu). e. is Chou II (inscr. 179, sense of 313 a. above).

f. **g'āt* / *γāt* / *h i a* — T, L wheel-axle cap with linch-pin (Tso).

g. **χwát* / *χwát* / *h o* — T empty (Lü).

315 a. **tád* / *tái* / *t a i* — T girdle, sash (Shī); strap, string (Tso); carry at the girdle, carry (Tso). The original graph was probably a drawing of skirts with a sash above.

b. **d'iad* / *d'iai* / *c h i* — T coagulate (Kuoyü), to block, obstruct (Meng); accumulate (Chouli); discard, left over (Shī).

c. **tiad* / *tiei* / *t i* — T bottom of a flower or fruit, base (Mo).

d. **d'iad* / *d'iei* / *t i* — T to screen off, to shade (Ch'uts'i).

e. **d'iad* / *d'iei* / *t i* — T go away (Ta Tai li); loan for **d'iad* / *íiai* / *s h i* — L sword sheath (Li).

f. **t'iad* / *t'iai* / *c h i* — T, L, and ? / *t'ie* / *c h i* — T, L discordant (sc. notes) (Li).

316 a. **t'ád* / *t'ai* / *t' a i* — T great (Lunyü), excessive (Shī); spread out and reach everywhere (Yi); name of a kind of ritual vessel (Li). Explanation of graph uncertain.

317 a—c. **d'ád* / *d'ai* / *t a* — T, and *t'ád* / *t'ai* / *t' a i* — T, and **d'ár* / *d' á* / *t o* — T great, greatly (Shī) (cf. 316 above). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 3,1), c. is Chou I (inscr. 54). The graph is a drawing of a man (grown-up person).

d—e. **t'ád* / *t'ai* / *t' a i* — special form of writing the preceding word in this reading (inscr. 70). e. is Chou I (inscr. 70).

f—g. **d'ád* / *d'ai* / *t a i* — T wave (Ch'uts'i); loan for **t'ád* / *t'ai* / *t' a i* — T, L excessive, arrogant (Tso); penetrate, discern (Chuang); for **t'át* / *t'át* / *t' o* — L pass over (Tso).

h. **d'ád* / *d'ai* / *t a i* — T, L wheel-axle cap (Ch'uts'i).

i. **d'iad* / *íiai* / *s h i* — L, K experienced (Kuan).

j—k. **d'iad* / *d'iei* / *t i* — T, L solitary-growing (sc. tree) (Shī). k. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 311, sense of name).

l. **d'iad* / *d'iei* / *t i* — T, and *d'ád* / *d'ai* / *t a* — T foot shackle of criminal (Kuan).

318 a—b. **nâd* / *nâi* / *na i* — T name of a fruit (only Han time text ex.); loan for *id.* *na i - ho* how (Shu). Explanation of graph uncertain.

319 a—c. **ts'ád* / *ts'ái* / *ts' a i* — place name (inscr. 117 etc.); this is the name written 蔡 in the classics, and hence we know the reading above. b. is Chou I (inscr. 117), c. is Chou II (inscr. 167). Explanation of graph uncertain.

d. **sat* / *ṣat* / *sh a* — T kill (Shī); **săd* / *ṣăi* / *sh a i* — T, L diminish, reduce (Tso), of a smaller degree (Li); loan for *id.* a bag round the feet of a corpse (Yili).

e. variant of the preceding ('kill') (Chouli).

f. **sat* / *ṣat* / *sh a* — T, and **ṣiat* / *ṣiăt* / *sh ê* — T a kind of fragrant tree (Ch'uts'î).

g. **sât* / *săt* / *sa* — T, L to slap from the side (Kungyang).

320 a—e. **pâd* (*pwâd*) / *pâi* (*puâi*) / *pe i* — T, L cowry shell (Shī). (Both T and L spell *pâi*, but all the modern dialects reveal Anc. *puâi*, and hence Arch. **pwâd*). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 30,2), c. is Yin bone (A 5: 10,2), d. is Yin (inscr. 4), e. is Chou I (inscr. 54). The graph is a drawing.

f—g. **b'wad* / *b'wai* / *pa i* — T, and **pwad* / *pwai* / *pa i* — T to ruin, ruined (Shī); break (Shī); defeat, become defeated (Tso). g. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 315).

321 a—c. **g'wâd* / *yuâi* / *h u e i* — T unite, assemble, collect (Shī), meet, a meeting (Shī); (meet with:) happen (Shī); (shutter:) lid, cover (of vessel) (Yili); **kwâd* / *kuâi* / *k u e i* — T, L (adding upp:) calculation, account (Chouli); (junctures:) seems of a cap made of several slips (Shī, so acc. to Cheng Hsuan); loan for k. below (Shu). b. is Chou III (inscr. 220), c. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 297). Explanation of graph uncertain.

d. **kwâd* / *kuâi* / *k u e i* — T barn (Hanfei).

e. **kwâd* / *kuâi* / *k u e i* — T, L a kind of flag (Tso).

f. **kwâd* / *kuâi* / *k u e i* — T, L watering channel, drain (Shu).

g. **kwâd* / *kuâi* / *k u e i* — T, L to mince (food) (Shī).

h. **kwâd* / *kuâi* / *k u e i* — T, L joining-point of the two ends of a collar or a belt (Tso).

i. **kwâd* / *kwâi* / *k u e i* — T, L, and **kwât* / *kuât* / *k u o* — T, L a kind of coniferous tree (Shī); ornament on coffin (Tso).

j. **kwâd* / *kuâi* / *k u e i* — T, L, and **g'wâd* / *yuâi* / *h u e i* — L, K sacrifice to avert calamity (Chouli).

k. **g'wâd* / *yuâi* / *h u e i* — L, K apply several colours, make variegated (Lunyü).

l. **k'wad* / *k'wai* / *k' u a i* — T, L gay, well-lighted (sc. room) (Shī); **kwâd* / *kuâi* / *k u e i* — L, and **kwât* / *kuât* / *k u o* — L (after Sū Miao) faded (sc. colour) (Chuang).

m. **g'wât* / *yuât* / *h u o* — T, and **kwâd* / *kuâi* / *k u e i* — L (after Liu), K bind up the hair in a knot (Yili).

n. **wâd* / *uâi* / *w e i* — T, L luxuriant, dense (sc. vegetation) (Shī, so acc. to Shuowen; Mao takes it to denote dense clouds).

Of the above, a. **g'wâd* 'unite, collect', a. **kwâd* 'account', h. **kwâd* 'joining points', k. **g'wâd* 'apply several colours', m. **g'wât* 'bind up the hair' and n. **wâd* 'dense' are cognate words.

322 a—b. **ngwâd* / *nguâi* / *w a i* — T outside (Shī), abroad (Shī); exclude (Yi). b. is Chou I (inscr. 109). The graph has 'moon' and 'prognosticate'; explanation uncertain.

323 a. **twâd* / *tuâi* / *t a i* — T, L a kind of spear (Shī). The Mand. form is irregular, we should expect a *t u e i*. The graph has 'baton' and 'signify' (*sh i*, the latter cannot be phonetic).

324	兑	兌	兌	駢	蛻	銳	悅	浼	稅	愆	𢇛	𢇛	𢇛	𢇛	𢇛	𢇛
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	
閱	說	325	最	最	最	撮	撮	326	薑	327	介	介	介	价	界	
	p	q		a	b	c	d	e		a		a	b	c	d	e
疥	狀	𢇛	𢇛	𢇛	𢇛	𢇛	328	拜	擗	𢇛	329	𢇛	330	𢇛	𢇛	𢇛
	f	g	h	i	j	k		a	b	c		a		a	b	c
𢇛	𢇛	藝	𢇛	𢇛	𢇛	𢇛	𢇛	𢇛	𢇛	𢇛	𢇛	𢇛	331	𢇛	332	𢇛
	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o		a		a

1

324 a—c. **d'wād* / *d'uāi* / *t'uei* — T, L gad (Chuang); loan for **d'wād* / *d'uāi* / *t'uei* — L, and **t'wād* / *t'uāi* / *t'uei* — L open a passage through (Shī), opening (Lao); loan for f. below (Sün). b. is Yin bone (B hia 9: 12, sense here uncertain), c. is Chou II (inscr. 153, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.

d. **t'wād* / *t'uāi* / *t'uei* — T to rush (Shī).

e. **t'wād* / *t'uāi* / *t'uei* — T, L, and **šiwad* / *šiwāi* / *shuei* — T, L, and **t'wār* / *t'uā* / *t'o* — T, L, and **dīwat* / *īwāt* / *yüē* — T, L exuviae of insects or reptiles (Chuang).

f. **dīwad* / *īwāi* / *juei* — T sharp weapons, sharp (Shu); keen, valiant (soldiers) (Tso); thin, small (Tso).

g. **šiwad* / *šiwāi* / *shuei* — T, L, and *ts'iwad* / *ts'iwāi* / *ts'uei* — T kerchief (Shī).

h. **šiwad* / *šiwāi* / *shuei* — T, L to purify water (Chouli).

i. **šiwad* / *šiwāi* / *shuei* — T, L to tax (Ch'unts'iu); to present, give (Li); loan for **t'wād* / *t'uāi* / *t'uei* — L mourning worn after the regular period is passed (Li); for **t'wān* / *t'uān* / *t'uan* — L black dress (Li); loan for m. below (Tso).

j—k. **d'wāt* / *d'uāt* / *t'o* — T snatch (Shu ap. Shuowen). k. is Chou III (inscr. 220).

l. **t'wāt* / *t'uāt* / *t'o* — T, L, and **d'wāt* / *d'uāt* / *t'o* — T, L take away (Lao); beat, kill (Kuliang); **šiwad* / *šiwāi* / *shuei* — L wipe off (Yili) (cf. g. above).

m. **t'wāt* / *t'uāt* / *t'o* — T, and **d'wāt* / *d'uāt* / *t'o* — T, L peel off (Lie), take off (as clothes) (Kuoyü), take away (Tso); (take oneself away:) escape, disappear (Lao); care-less (Tso); **t'wād* / *t'uāi* / *t'uei* — L gently, slowly (Shī).

n. **tīwat* / *tīwāt* / *cho* — T, L short pillars, supporting rafters of house (Lunyü); loan for f. above (Lao), for m. above (Sün).

o. **dīwat* / *īwāt* / *yüē* — T pleased, glad (Meng).

p. **dīwat* / *īwāt* / *yüē* — T, L find room for, have space enough, accommodate (Shī, so the Mao comm.); loan for *id.* inspect (Chouli), to count, sum up (Tso).

q. **šiwat* / *šiwāt* / *shuo* — T speak (Shī), explain (Lunyü); **šiwad* / *šiwāi* / *shuei* — T, L exhort (Meng); loan for *id.* rest over night (Shī); loan for m. above (Shī), for o. (Shī), for p. (Shī).

Of the above, a. **d'wād* 'glad' and o. **dīwat* 'glad' are cognate words; and e. **t'wād* etc. 'exuviae', and m. **t'wāt*, *d'wāt* 'peel off' are cognate.

325 a—b. **tswād* / *tsuāi* / *tsuei* — T collect, accumulate (Kungyang); to the highest degree (Kuots'ê). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. **dz'wād* / *dz'uāi* / *tsuei* — T small (Tso).

- d. **ts'wad* / *tš'wǎi* / *ch'uai* — T bite, eat (Meng).
 e. **ts'wât* / *ts'wât* / *ts'o* — T, L pinch with the fingers, a pinch-ful (Li); loan for *id.* small cap (Shi); **ts'wâd* / *tsuâi* / *tsuei* — L pointed (Chuang).
- 326 a. **t'ad* / *t'ai* / *ch'ai* — T, L scorpion (Shi). The graph is a drawing (cf. 萬 267 above), with the addition of rad. 142 'insect'.
- 327 a—c. **kăd* / *kăi* / *kie* — T armour (Shi), scale (of animals) (Li); protect (Shi), assist (Tso); loan for *id.* boundary (Tso), border (Ch'uts'i), contiguous (Tso); great (Shi); solid (Yi); small (Yi); loan for **kat* / *kat* / *kia* — L obliquely (Chuang); sudden (Meng); loan for j. below (Meng), for 个 (Shu). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 43,4, sense here uncertain), c. is Yin bone (A 1: 45,6, sense uncertain). The graph is a drawing of a man protected by armour made of slips.
- d. **kăd* / *kăi* / *kie* — T, L good (Shi).
 e. **kăd* / *kăi* / *kie* — T boundary (Shi), cf. a. above.
 f—g. **kăd* / *kăi* / *kie* — T, L itch, scabby disease (Li). g. is Yin bone (A 4: 10,7; there has been much divergence about the interpretation of this character, but the phonetic to the right is undoubtedly our a. here).
 h. **g'ăd* / *γăi* / *hie* — T, L to make a creaking sound as of gnashing teeth (Chouli).
 i. **χăd* / *χăi* / *hie* — K careless (Meng ap. Shuowen).
 j. **kad* / *kai* / *kie* — T, L mustard plant (Li); grass, weeds (Tso).
 k. **kiad* / *kiei* / *ki* — L knot (Yili).
- 328 a—c. **pwăd* / *pwăi* / *pai* — T to bow in obeisance (Shi), to bow one's thanks (Tso); to bend (sc. a branch) (Shi). a. is the current form, b. is a variant in Chouli, c. is Chou I (inscr. 58). The graph has 'hand' and an element of uncertain interpretation.
- 329 a. **k'jad* / *k'jăi* / *k'i* — T, L to rest (Shi). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 330 a—d. **ngjad* / *ngjăi* / *yi* — K to sow, plant, cultivate (Shi ap. Shuowen); **sjad* / *sjăi* / *shī* — L, K force, influence (Li). Whether this is a case of the same character being applied to quite another word with kindred sense (toil: force), or the alternation *ng- ~ ś-* is a vestige of some Archaic initial consonant combination, is uncertain. The two readings **ngjad* and **sjad* of this primary word explain the two initial series among the derivatives. b. is Yin bone (A 6: 15,2), c. is Chou I (inscr. 57), d. is Chou II (inscr. 180). The graph shows a kneeling man planting.
- e. **ngjad* / *ngjăi* / *yi* — T, L to sow, plant (Shi).
 f. **ngjad* / *ngjăi* / *yi* — T to sow, plant, cultivate (Shu); art (Tso), method, rule (Tso); talent (Lunyü).
 g. **ngiat* / *ngiet* / *ye* — L unstable (Chouli).
 h. **ngiat* / *ngiet* / *ye* — T pole (Chouli); loan for *id.* unstable, unsafe (Chouli); loan for 𡵓 (Kuliang).
 i. **ngjad* / *ngjăi* / *yi* — K speak in the sleep (Lie).
 j. **njad* / *njăi* / *jê* — T hot (Shi).
 k. **njwat* / *njăwât* / *jô* — T to burn (Tso), cognate to the preceding.
 l. **sjad* / *sjăi* / *shī* — T force (Meng); force of circumstances, conditions (Meng).
 m. **sjat* / *sjăt* / *sie* — L, K familiar (Shi).
 n—o. **sjat* / *sjăt* / *sie* — T, L garment next to the body, undress (Lunyü); ordinary, of everyday use (Li), familiar, intimate, be intimate with (Li), to be familiar, disrespectful (Shu). o. is Chou II (inscr. 180).

333 裔 裔	334 彘 彘	335 制 製 掣 獊	336 筮 簪 噬 溼
a b	a b	a b c d	a b c d
337 祭 𩇑 𩇒 𩇓 𩇔 𩇕 𩇖 𩇗 𩇘 𩇙	338 曳 洩 綹	339	
a b c d e f g h i j	a b c		
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- h. *tsād / tšāi / ch'ai — T, L suffering, distress (Shī).
 i. *ts'ād / ts'āi / ts'ai — T name of a state (Lunyü); to correct, dominate (Shu);
 *sāt / sāt / sa — L banish (Tso).
 j. *ts'at / tš'at / ch'a — T examine (Lunyü), discern (Li); become discernible (Li).

- 338 a. *ziad / iäi / yi — T, L to drag, trail (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 b. *sīat / sīāt / sie — L to leak (Tso); reduce (Tso); *ziad / iäi / yi — T, L to be dispersed (Tso).
 c. *sīat / sīāt / sie — L rope, fetters (Lunyü); reins (Tso).

- 339 a—c. *šjad / šjāi / shī — T generation, epoch (Shī); world, worldly, vulgar (Li).
 b. is Chou II (inscr. 169), c. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 295). For the explanation of the graph cf. 633 a—c. below.
 d. *šjad / šjāi / shī — T, L, and ? / šja / shê — T, L lend, borrow (Chouli); remit (Kuoyü).
 e. *ziad / iäi / yi — L, K, and *ziat / iät / ye — K to pull (Sün); oar (Ch'uts'i).
 f. *ziad / iäi / yi — T oar (Ch'uts'i).
 g. *ziad / iäi / yi — T garrulous (Sün).
 h. *sīat / sīāt / sie — T, L, and *ziad / iäi / yi — T, L leak out, ooze (Kuan); spread, distribute (Li); be dispersed, relieved (Shī); comfortably, at ease (Shī); careless, neglectful (Meng); numerous (Shī, so the Mao comm.).
 i. *sīat / sīāt / sie — T, L to bind (Chouli).
 j. *sīat / sīāt / sie — L bridle strap (Yili).
 k. *ziad / iäi / yi — T, L, and ? / i / yi — T fatigue, sufferance (Shī).
 l. *sīat / sīāt / sie — T, L cleanse (Yi); leak (Chuang); cf. h. above.
 m. *sīat / sīāt / sie — T, L bind (Ch'uts'i); leading-string (Li); cf. i. and j. above.

- 340 a. *liad / liäi / li — T, L whetstone (Shī), polish (Tso); loan for *id.* oppressive, cruel (Shī), stern (Lunyü); ugly (Chuang); high (Kuliang), dangerous (Yi); pass a ford with clothes on (Shī); ends of a sash hanging down (Shī); epidemic (Li); stimulate (Shu); demon (Tso); close to (Chuang); hedge (Chouli). Explanation of graph uncertain. (possibly primary graph of e. below, cf. 萬).
 b. *liad / liäi / li — T, L grindstone, grind (Shu).
 c. *liad / liäi / li — T exert oneself (Shu).
 d. *liad / liäi / li — T, L epidemic, calamity (Tso); leper (Li); destroy (Kuan).
 e—f. *liad / liäi / li — T, L a stinging insect (Chuang).
 g. *lād / lāi / lai — T, L, and *liad / liäi / li — L, K, and *lāt / lāt / la — L, K coarse grain (Lie).

- 341 a—c. *b'jad / b'jāi / pi — T, L worn out (Shī); to damage, ruin (Tso); vile, despicable (Tso); throw aside (Li); loan for h. below (Chouli). b. is Yin bone (B shang 10: 2, sense of name), c. is Yin bone (G 6: 11, sense of name). The graph has 'baton, beat', and 'kerchief' with strokes indicating rifts.
 d. *b'jad / b'jāi / pi — T, L piece of silk, offering of silk, present (Tso).
 e. *b'jad / b'jāi / pi — T fall (Kuoyü), bring down, stop (Chouli); to ruin (Kuots'ê), become spoiled, ruined (Kuoyü); bad (Chouli); exhaust (Kuots'ê); loan for *id.* conceal (Kuots'ê, cf. h. below).
 f. *b'jad / b'jāi / pi — T, L die (Tso); fall down (Tso); kill (Li), destroy (Tso).
 g. variant of the preceding (Tso ap. Shuowen).
 h. *piad / piäi / pi — T, L to cover (Li), screen (Tso); loan for *id.* small (as just opening leaves) (Shī, so acc. to the Mao comm.; acc. to others: umbrageous); decide (Tso).

341	敝	敝	敝	敝	敝	敝	蔽	驚	驚	驚	驚	驚	驚	342	衛	
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m		a	
保	衛	衛	衛	衛	衛	衛	343	贅	344	睿	345	毛	毛	346	歲	
	b	c	d	e	f	g		a		a		a	b	c	a	
𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	347	刈	刈	艾	348	吠
	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k		a	b	c		a
349	个	350	那	351	果	𪛗	螺	裏	裸	課	保	裸	羸	踝	髀	
	a		a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	
裸	裸	裸	𪛗	352	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗									
	l	m	n	o		a	b	c								

- i. **piad* / *piäi* / pi — T, L, and **piat* / *piät* / pie — T, L a kind of pheasant (Chouli).
 j. **piat* / *piät* / pie — T, L turtle (Shi).
 k. variant of the preceding (Chuang).
 l. **p'iat* / *p'iat* / p'ie — T hasty, irascible (Lie).
 m. **b'iat* / *b'iet* / pie — T, L tread, march (restless at work) (Chuang).

342 a—e. **giwad* / *giwäi* / wei — T to guard (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 31,5), c. is Yin bone (B hia 22: 16), d. is Chou I (inscr. 55), e. is Chou II (inscr. 145). The graph has 'walk', two 'feet' and either 'a square' or a 'circle' — indicating the walled area guarded by the sentinel. Cf. 韋 in the -r class below.

- f. **giwad* / *giwäi* / wei — K speak in the sleep (Kuan).
 g. **g'wad* / *gwai* / hui — T, L overstep, go beyond (Tso).

343 a. **i'iwad* / *ts'iwäi* / chuei — T, L annex, attach (Shi); excrescence (Chuang); superfluous, *malplacé* (Lao). Explanation of graph uncertain.

344 a. **d'iwad* / *iwäi* / juei — T, L perspicacious (Shu); 𪛗 variant of the same (Yi). The graph has 'eye' and 'deep' (466 a. below).

345 a. **ts'iwad* / *ts'iwäi* / ts'uei — T, L (after Liu) down, fine hair (Shi). The graph has 'hair' tripled.

- b. **ts'iwad* / *ts'iwäi* / ts'uei — T, and **i'iwad* / *ts'iwäi* / ch'uei — T, L, and **i'iwän* / *ts'iwän* / ch'uan — L, K hole, cave, pit (Chouli).
 c. **ts'iwat* / *ts'iwät* / ts'ue — T brittle, fragile (Kuan). Often read *ts'uei* in Mand. through confusion with the synonymous 𪛗 (296 c. above).

346 a—e. **siwad* / *siwäi* / suei — T year (Shi); harvest (Tso). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 36,6), c. is Yin bone (A 7: 38,2), d. is Chou II (inscr. 132), e. is Chou II (inscr. 180). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- f. **xiwad* / *xiwäi* / huei — L, K beard (Chuang).
 g. **xwad* / *xwäi* / huei — T, L rustling of wings (Shi).
 h. **xwät* / *xwät* / huo — T, L splash (Shi).

- i. **iwǎd* / *iwǎi* / *wei* — T, L bad weeds (Sün); dirt, filth (Shu).
 j. **iwǎt* / *iwǎt* / *yüe* — T, L, and **iat* / *iat* / *ye* — T sound of vomiting (Li);
 **xwǎd* / *xwǎi* / *hüei* — T, L tinkle (of bells) (Shī); loan for *id.* ample, deep (sc. chamber) (Shī).

- k. **kīwad* / *kīwǎi* / *küei* — T, L to wound, damage (Li).

The Archaic initials in this group are very irregular and enigmatic.

- 347 a. **ngǎd* / *ngǎi* / *yü* — T, L Shuowen says: to mow, thus taking it to be the primary form of b. below; but there are no text examples in support of this. Loan for *id.* govern, regulate (Shu); (governor:) prominent man (Shu). The original graph may have been a drawing of some kind of grass-cutting scissors.

- b. **ngǎd* / *ngǎi* / *yü* — T, L to mow (Kuoyü), cut (Shī).

- c. **ngǎd* / *ngǎi* / *ai* — T, L Artemisia (Shī); loan for *id.* end, to end (Shī); beautiful (Meng); nourish (Shī); requite (Kuoyü); loan for a. above ('mow' and 'govern') (Shī).

- 348 a. **b'iwǎd* / *b'iwǎi* / *fei* — T to bark (Shī). The graph has 'mouth' and 'dog'.

- 349 a. **kār* / *kā* / *ko* — T, L tally, piece, item (Chouli, Tso); side-building (Tso);
 **kān* / *kān* / *kan* — L sides of a target (Chouli). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- 350 a. **nār* / *nā* / *no* — T, L place name (Tso); loan for *id.* much (Shī); fine, beautiful (Kuoyü); tranquil (Shī); *auprès-de*, in regard to (Kuoyü); how, what (Tso). The graph has 'city' and another element of uncertain analysis.

- 351 a—b. **klwār* / *kuā* / *kuo* — T fruit (Shī); result, effect (Tso); (when it comes to the result:) really (Meng); (go to the bitter end:) determined, courageous (Lunyü); loan for i. below (Chouli), for m. (Chouli), for n. (Meng, current ed.); loan for **k'lwār* / *k'wā* / *k'uo* — L satisfied (Chuang). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 41,5, sense of name). The graph is a drawing.

- c. **klwār* / *kuā* / *kuo* — T, L a kind of small wasp (Shī).

- d. **klwār* / *kuā* / *kuo* — T bind, wrap up (Shī).

- e. **k'lwār* / *k'wā* / *k'uo* — T dust (Ch'utsi).

- f. **k'lwār* / *k'wā* / *k'o* — T try, test (Ch'utsi).

- g. **glwār* / *luā* / *lo* — L bare, naked (Li).

- h. **glwār* / *luā* / *lo* — L, K naked (Tso).

- i. **glwār* / *luā* / *lo* — T, L naked (Tso).

- j. **g'lwār* / *ɣwā* / *hüa* — T, L ankle (Li).

- k. **g'lwār* / *ɣwā* / *hüa* — L *hi-hüa* oblique, perverse (Chuang, sense much debated).

- l. **g'lwār* / *ɣwā* / *hüa* — T, L, and **g'lwār* / *ɣwǎi* / *hüei* — T, L, and **g'lwān* / *ɣwān* / *hüan* — L turn round (as a wheel) (Li).

- m. **klwān* / *kuān* / *kuān* — T, L pour out libation in sacrifice (Shī); pour out and serve (guests) (Chouli).

- n—o. **wār* / *wā* / *wo* — T servant girl (Meng ap. Shuowen). o. is Yin bone (A 7: 17,2, sense of name?).

- 352 a—b. **klwār* / *kuā* / *kuo* — T Shuowen says: earthen vessel; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Chou II (inscr. 143, sense of name). The graph is a drawing.

- c. **klwār* / *kuā* / *kuo* — (variant of 351 c. above, hence the reading) a kind of small wasp (Shī ap. Shuowen).

353	火	山	止	354	妥	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	355	衰	蓑	蓑
	a	b	c		a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b	c
𠂔	𠂔	356	毀	燬	357	委	倭	痿	萎	透	餒	踉	綏	綏	358
d	e		a	b		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	
此	𠂔	此	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
q	r	s	t	u	v	x									

353 a—c. **xwâr* / *xuâ* / *h u o* — T fire (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 8: 3,1), c. is extracted from the archaic graph of 480 s. below (Chou II, inscr. 132). The graph is a drawing of flames.

354 a—c. **t'nuâr* / *t'uâ* / *t' o* — T, L tranquil, at ease (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 19,1), c. is Chou I (inscr. 58). The graph has 'woman' and 'hand'.

d. **nwâr* / *nuâ* / *ne i* — T, L hungry, starve (Lunyü); loan for *id.* rotten (Lunyü).

e. **ñiwâr* / *ñéwi* / *j u e i* — T, L tassel, free-hanging end of band (Shī). The phonetic at the right has been corrupted into 357 a. below, the archaic graphs of 354 and 357 being very similar.

f. **ñiwâr* / *ñéwi* / *w e i* — T implicate (Lie, in a symbolic name). Same corruption of the phonetic as in the preceding.

g. **snîwâr* / *swi* / *s u e i* — T, L strap on carriage for help in mounting (Lunyü); loan for *id.* to comfort, give repose to (Shī); desist (from battle) (Tso); calm, solemn (Sün); solitary (Shī); loan for **snîwâr* / *swi* / *s u e i* — L, and ? / *xjwîg* / *h u e i* — L name of a sacrifice (Yili); for **t'nuâr* / *t'uâ* / *t' o* — keep at a level below the heart (sc. the cup in making obeisance) (Li); loan for e. above (Shī).

355 a. **swâr* / *suâ* / *s o* — raincoat made of straw (only Han time text ex., Shuoyüan); it is thus the primary form of b. below, whence our reading (not in T or K, but Shuowen defines it as 'raincoat made of straw', and the Sung editors of Shuowen consequently read it **swâr* / *suâ* / *s o*). The original graph was probably a drawing. Loan for **sñiwâr* / *sñi* / *s h u a i* — T, L (Pek. reading irregular, we should expect a *s h u e i*) diminish, decline, decay (Lunyü); **ts'ñiwâr* / *ts'wîg* / *ch' u e i* — T, L reduce, graduate (Tso); **ts'wâr* / *ts'uâ* / *ts' u e i* — L (graduated clothes:) mourning clothes (Li).

b. **swâr* / *suâ* / *s o* — T, L raincoat made of straw or rush (Shī); to cover with thatch or straw (Kungyang).

c. variant of the preceding (raincoat) (Lie).

d. **sñiwâr* / *sñi* / *s h u a i* — T, L rafter (Tso).

e. **ts'wâr* / *ts'uâ* / *ts' u e i* — T (graduated clothes:) mourning clothes, piece of mourning cloth worn on the breast (Tso), see a. above.

356 a. **xñiwâr* / *xjwîg* / *h u e i* — T destroy, demolish (Shī); denigrate, revile (Lunyü); pray in order to eliminate noxious spirits (Chouli); deteriorate (Li). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. **xñiwâr* / *xjwîg* / *h u e i* — T, L blazing fire (Shī).

- 357 a.** **iwär* / *ʷwiq* / *wei* — T, L collect, to store (Lunyü); bend (Li); fall (Chuang); hang down (Li); cast away (Lunyü); entrust to (Tso), deliver to (Tso); accessory (Meng); *wei-t* 'o fine bearing, stately manner (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- b.** **iwär* / *ʷwiq* / *wei* — T, L long and winding (sc. road) (Shī).
- c.** **iwär* / *ʷwiq* / *wei* — T rheumatism or paralysis in the legs (Lü).
- d.** **iwär* / *ʷwiq* / *wei* — T, L to wither (Shī).
- e.** **iwär* / *ʷwiq* / *wei* — T tortuous movement, fluttering (of a flag) (Ch'uts'i), cf. **b.** above.
- f.** **iwär* / *ʷwiq* / *wei* — T, L feed (an animal) (Li); loan for the similar 餵 (Kuoyü).
- g.** **wär* / *ʷuä* / *wo* — T to sprain (Hanfei).
- h—i.** see group 354 above.

- 358 a—b.** **ts'äär* / *ts'iq* / *ts'i* — T this (Shī). **b.** is Chou III/IV (inscr. 315). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- c.** **ts'äär* / *ts'iq* / *ts'i* — T, L small, petty (Shī).
- d.** **ts'äär* / *ts'iq* / *ts'i* — T lower end of plough handle, in which share is fastened (Chouli).
- e.** **ts'äär* / *ts'iq* / *ts'i* — T, L trample (Lie).
- f.** **ts'äär* / *ts'iq* / *ts'i* — T, L female of birds, female (Shī).
- g.** variant of the preceding (Lü).
- h.** **ts'äär* / *ts'iq* / *ts'i* — T, L, and **ts'iar* / *ts'iei* / *ts'i* — T, L (limpid:) fresh and bright (Shī); sweet (Meng).
- i.** **ts'äär* / *ts'iq* / *ts'i* — T, L, and **ts'iar* / *ts'iei* / *ts'i* — L, K bright, lustrous (Shī).
- j.** **ts'äär* / *ts'iq* / *ts'i* — T purple (Lunyü).
- k—l.** **ts'äär* / *ts'iq* / *ts'i* — T, L defame, slander (Shī); undutiful (Shī); have aversion for (Kuan); loan for *id.* to measure (Shangtsi); (measured order:) limit (Kuan); think of, desire (Li); loan for 恣 (Sün); for *m.* below (Lie).
- m.** **ts'äär* / *ts'iq* / *ts'i* — T property, thing of value (Kuan).
- n.** **ts'äär* / *ts'iq* / *ts'i* — T mustache (Lü).
- o.** variant of the preceding (T, L) (Tso).
- p.** **dz'äär* / *dz'iq* / *ts'i* — (even tone) T, L defect (Tso); loan for *k.* above (Sün).
- q.** **dz'äär* / *dz'iq* / *ts'i* — T bones with meat on (Chouli).
- r.** **dz'äär* / *dz'iq* / *ts'i* — (oblique tone) L, K carcass, bones of an animal (Li).
- s.** **dz'äär* / *dz'iq* / *ts'i* — T, and **dz'iar* / *dz'iei* / *ts'i* — T eye socket (Lie).
- t.** **ts'iwär* / *ts'wiq* / *tsuei* — T, L, and **ts'äär* / *ts'iq* / *ts'i* — T, L beak (Li, in the phrase *tsuei-huei*, *ts'i-huei* name of a constellation).
- u.** **dz'är* / *dz'ai* / *ch'ai* — T to heap, a heap (Shī ap. Shuowen).
- v.** **dz'är* / *dz'ai* / *ch'ai* — T burnt-offering (Shu ap. Shuowen).
- x.** **dz'är* / *dz'ai* / *ch'ai* — T firewood (Li); burnt-offering (Shu); to hedge in, to block, obstruct (Chuang); **ts'äär* / *ts'iq* / *ts'i* — L accumulate, heap (Shī).

- 359 a—b.** **n'äär* / *n'ziq* / *er* — T adverb suffix (Shī); final particle (Shī); **n'iar* / *niei* / *ni* — L flowering, luxuriant (Shī); loan for **n'ia* / *n'ziq* / *er* — T you (Shī); loan for *c.* below (Shī). **b.** is Chou III (inscr. 234). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- c.** **n'äär* / *n'ziq* / *er* — T near (Shī).
- d—f.** *n'iar* / *niei* / *ni* — T mother (Kuangya and T, no early text ex.). **e.** is Chou III (inscr. 231, sense of name), **f.** is Chou II/III (inscr. 266, sense of name).
- g.** **n'iar* / *niei* / *ni* — L numerous (Shī, so the Mao comm.).
- h.** **n'iar* / *niei* / *ni* — T, L. dead father's tablet and temple (Li).
- i.** **n'iat* / *niet* / *nie* — L oblivious (Chuang).

359	爾	爾	爾	爾	爾	爾	爾	爾	爾	爾	爾	爾	爾	爾	爾	爾
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	
360	弭	弭	弭	弭	弭	弭	天	天	天	天	天	天	天	天	天	天
	a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d	
畋	畋	畋	畋	畋	畋	363	莫	莫	莫	莫	莫	莫	莫	莫	莫	莫
	e	f	g	h			a	b	c	d	e	f		a	b	c
千	千	千	千	千	千	366	玄	玄	玄	玄	玄	玄	玄	玄	玄	玄
	a	b	c	d	e	f	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	
街	街	街	街	街	街	367	淵	淵	淵	淵	淵	淵	淵	淵	淵	淵
	j	k	l	m			a	b	c	d						

j. **snjār* / *siē* / *si* — T, L. seal (Tso). Mand. *si* is irregular, we should expect a *si*.
 k—l. **snjan* / *siān* / *sien* — T, L. autumnal hunt (Tso). k. is the Shuowen form, l. the abbreviated current form.

m—n. **mjār* / *mjiē* / *mi* — T, L. to the finish, to finish (Chouli); complete (Shī); extend, increase (Tso), still more (Lunyü). n. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 301).

o. **mjār* / *mjiē* / *mi* — T, L. and **miār* / *miei* / *mi* — L (after Sū Miao) a rich and full flow (of a river) (Shī).

360 a—c. **mjār* / *mjiē* / *mi* — T, L. bow with the ends not bound with string and lackered but capped with bone or ivory (Shī); loan for *id.* to stop (Shī), cease (Tso).
 b. is Chou I (inscr. 88), c. is Chou (inscr. 352, sense of name). The graph has 'bow' and 'ear'.

d. **mjār* / *mjiē* / *mi* — T, L. wash (Chouli).

e. **miār* / *miei* / *mi* — T, L. fawn (Li).

361 a—c. **t'ien* / *t'ien* / *t'ien* — T Heaven (Shī); loan for *id.* to brand on the forehead (Yi). b. is Yin bone (A: 3,7), c. is Chou I (inscr. 63). The graph is a drawing of an anthropomorphic deity.

d. **t'an* / *t'an* / *t'un* — T, L. and **t'ien* / *t'ien* / *t'ien* — L to swallow (Kuots'è).

362 a—c. **d'ien* / *d'ien* / *t'ien* — T field, cultivated land (Shī); to cultivate the land (Shī); to hunt (Shī); loan for *id.* sound of the drum (Li), name of a kind of drum (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 7,3), c. is Chou I (inscr. 65). The graph is a drawing.

d. **d'ien* / *d'ien* / *t'ien* — (even tone) T, L. and **d'ien* / *d'ien* / *tien* — (oblique tone) T, L. cultivate the field (only Han time text ex.); to hunt (Yi).

e—f. **d'ien* / *d'ien* / *t'ien* — (even tone) T to hunt (Lü); **d'ien* / *d'ien* / *tien* — (oblique tone) — T cultivate the field (Shu). f. is Yin bone (G 9: 7).

g—h. **d'ien* / *d'ien* / *tien* — T Royal domain (Shu); cultivated land, agricultural products (Li); regulate, make ready for culture (Shī); to hunt (Chouli). L gives the reading **d'iang* / *z'iang* / *sheng* (loan for 乘) in two more senses: area of 64 primary villages (Li); carriage of a minister (Tso). This loan is phonetically highly curious. h. is Chou I (inscr. 97).

- 363 a—d.** **d'ien / d'ien / tien* — T, L, and **d'ien / d'ien / tien* — L, K set forth, present (offerings) (Shī); to fix, settle (Shu); put down (Shī); **d'ien / d'ien / tien* — (even tone) L stagnant (sc. water) (Chouli). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 24,3), c. is Chou I (inscr. 112, sense of e. below), d. is Chou II (inscr. 148). The graph shows a vessel on a support.
- e. **d'ien / d'ien / tien* — T place name (Tso).
- f. **d'ien / d'ien / tien* — T stamp the foot (Sün).
- 364 a—d.** **nien / nien / nien* — T harvest (Ch'unts'iu), year (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 50,1), c. is Chou I (inscr. 57). The graph has 'man' carrying 'grain'.
- 365 a—d.** **ts'ien / ts'ien / ts'ien* — T thousand (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 8: 5,1), c. is Yin bone (A 4: 1,7), d. is Chou I (inscr. 65). The graph has 'man' with a stroke on one leg. Explanation uncertain.
- e. **ts'ien / ts'ien / ts'ien* — T north-south going path between fields (Mo).
- f. **ts'ien / ts'ien / ts'ien* — T flourishing, rich (sc. country) (Lie).
- 366 a—b.** **g'ien / g'ien / h ü a n* — T dark-coloured (Shī). b. is Chou II (inscr. 133). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- c. **g'ien / g'ien / h ü a n* — T, L to flow (Lunyü).
- d. **g'ien / g'ien / h ü a n* — T, L troubled sight, delude, deceive (Meng).
- e. **g'ien / g'ien / h ü a n* — T, L bar passed through ears of a ting vessel in order to lift it (Yi).
- f. **g'ien / g'ien / h ü a n* — T bow string (Yili); string of musical instrument (Lunyü).
- g. variant of the preceding (Li).
- h. **g'ien / g'ien / h ü a n* — T bright (Kuots'è).
- i. **g'ien / g'ien / h ü a n* — T, L millipede (Chuang).
- j. **g'ien / g'ien / h ü a n* — T go about boasting (Ch'uts'i).
- k. **k'ien / k'ien / k'ien* — T pull, drag, lead (Shī); (animals that are led:) cattle (Tso); attach (Lü).
- l. **kwän / kwän / k ü n* — L, K big fish, N. Pr. (Kuoyü) (variant of 417 i. and 419 a. below).
- m. **g'ien / g'ien / h ü a n* — L speak quickly (Chuang).
- 367 a—c.** **ien / ien / y ü a n* — K abyss (Shī); deep (Shī); deep sound of the drum (Shī). b. is Chou I (inscr. 58), c. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 324). The graph has 'water' and a drawing of an abyss.
- d. variant of 烟, 370 f. below (Chouli).
- 368 a—b.** **k'ien / k'ien / k'ien* — K, and **k'än / k'än / k'ien* — K Shuowen says: solid, but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Chou I (inscr. 81, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- c. **kien / kien / kien* — T hard, solid, strong (Shī).
- d. **k'ien / k'ien / k'ien* — L, K, and **k'än / k'än / k'ien* — L, K solid, firm (Chuang); loan for 366 k. above (Chuang).
- e—f. **g'ien / g'ien / h ü a n* — T wise, worthy (Shī); superior (Li); loan for id. the hollow of a wheel nave (Chouli). f. is Chou I (inscr. 118, sense of name).
- g. **k'ien / k'ien / k'ien* — T to bind tight, to press (only Han time text ex.); loan for c. above (Kuan).
- h. **k'ien / k'ien / shen* — T kidney (Shu).
- Of the above, a. **k'ien* 'solid', c. **kien* 'solid', d. **k'ien*, **k'än* 'solid' and g. **k'ien* 'to bind tight' are cognate words.

368	𠂔	𠂔	堅	擊	賢	賢	賢	369	矜	370	因	因	因	茵
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	a		a	b	c	d
網	姻	駟	咽	烟	恩	371	引	靱	蚓	372	紆	373	陳	陳
e	f	g	h	i	j		a	b	c		a		a	b
陳	陳	陳	陣	塵	374	塵	375	貞	稹	鬚	黠	鎖	瞋	碩
c	d	e	f	g		a		a	b	c	e	f	g	h
慎	慎	蹟	痕	顛	巔	顛	瑱	嗔	闕	損	填	嶼	寘	寘
i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	x	y

369 a. *g'ǐēn / g'ǐēn / (k' i n) — T, L lance shaft (Kuots'è); loan for *id.* pity, pitiable (Shī); modest, respectful (Meng), dignified (Lunyü); vigorous (Shī); boastful (Kuan). In these loan senses T and L read *k'ǐēng / k'ǐēng / k i n g, but this is very enigmatic, for in the Shī also in these senses the character rimes in the -ēn class. The character also serves as loan for 鏢 (Shī) which also ended in -n: *kwen. Explanation of graph uncertain.

370 a—c. *ǐēn / ǐēn / y i n — T rest upon (Meng), rely on (Shī); by means of (Shī); following, continue (Lunyü); accord with (Meng); then, therefore (Meng); because of (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 38,3, sense here uncertain), c. is Chou IV (inscr. 286, sense of name). The word 'to rest on' is etymologically identical with the next 'mat', and the graph shows a man resting on a mat.

d. *ǐēn / ǐēn / y i n — L, K mat (Shī).

e. *ǐēn / ǐēn / y i n — L, K mat, bed (only Han time text ex.); loan for *id.* generative influence of Heaven and Earth (Yi).

f. *ǐēn / ǐēn / y i n — T affinity by marriage (Shī).

g. *ǐēn / ǐēn / y i n — T, L horse of mixed grey and white colour (Shī).

h. *ien / ien / y e n — T, L gullet (Kuots'è), to swallow (Meng); loan for *ǐēn / ǐēn / y i n — L, and *iwen / iwen / y ü a n — L beat of the drum (Shī).

i. *ien / ien / y e n — K vapour, smoke (Sün).

j. *ən / ən / e n — T kindness, favour (Shī).

371 a. *dǐēn / ǐēn / y i n — T draw the bow (Meng), pull, draw (Tso), stretch (Lunyü); to lead (Shī); prolong (Shī). The graph has 'bow' and a stroke which probably depicts the string.

b. *dǐēn / ǐēn / y i n — T, L strap for pulling carriage (Shī).

c. *dǐēn / ǐēn / y i n — T, L earth-worm (Meng).

d. *d'ǐēn / d'ǐēn / c h e n — T, L rope by which cattle are led (Li).

Of the above, a. *dǐēn 'draw, pull', b. *dǐēn 'strap for pulling carriage' and d. *d'ǐēn 'rope for leading cattle' are cognate words.

372 a. *d'ǐēn / d'ǐēn / c h e n — L rope by which cattle are led (Chouli), variant of 371 d. above. Explanation of graph uncertain.

373 a—c. *d'ǐēn / d'ǐēn / c h ' e n — (even tone) T set forth, arrange (Shī), to display (Lunyü), diffuse, give (Tso); (place of display:) path from the gate to the great hall

(Shī); loan for *id.* old (sc. grain) (Shī), to tarry (Shu); **d'jēn / d'jēn / ch'en* — (oblique tone), L battle array (Lunyü). b. is Chou IV (inscr. 284), c. is Chou IV (inscr. 285) — in both these cases a Ts'i family name and enlarged by rad. 32 'earth'. Explanation of graph uncertain.

d—e. variant of the preceding (Ch'uts'i). e. is Chou III (inscr. 216, sense of name of a feudal country, for which the classics have a. above).

f. variant of a. in its reading and sense of 'battle array' (Ch'uts'i).

g. **d'jēn / d'jēn / ch'en* — L *ch'en - tun* agitated, anxious (Chuang).

374 a. **d'jēn / d'jēn / ch'en* — T dust (Shī). The graph has 'deer' and 'earth'.

375 a. **tjēn / tsjēn / chen* — T true, real (Chuang). Explanation of graph (cf. y. below) uncertain.

b. **tjēn / tsjēn / chen* — T, L dry and compact (sc. wood) (Chouli).

c. **tjēn / tsjēn / chen* — T, L dense, fine-textured (sc. stuff) (Li) — etym. s. w. as last.

d. **tjēn / tsjēn / chen* — T, L black hair (Shī).

e. **tjēn / tsjēn / chen* — L, K black (beautiful) hair (Tso).

f. **tjēn / tjēn / chen* — T, L press down, put down (Kuoyü); keep down, control (Tso); loan for u. below (Kuoyü).

g. **tjēn / tsjēn / ch'en* — T, L open the eyes wide, glare (Chuang).

h. **tjēn / tsjēn / chen* — L, K, and **d'ien / d'ien / t'ien* — L, K rumble (of falling stones) (Kungyang).

i. **djēn / zjēn / shen* — T careful, circumspect (Shī).

j. **tien / tien / tien* — L, K overthrow, fall (Kuliang).

k. **tien / tien / tien* — K stumble, fall (Sün).

l. **tien / tien / tien* — T, L illness, suffering, affliction (Shī); madness (Kuots'è).

m. **tien / tien / tien* — T, L top of the head (Shī); (fall on the head:). fall down, be overthrown, overthrow (Shī), cf. j. and k. above; loan for *id.* concentrate upon, wholly intent on (Chuang); loan for **d'ien / d'ien / t'ien* — L full, fill (Li); anxious, grieved (Li).

n. **tien / tien / tien* — K top of a mountain (Shī).

o. **tien / tien / tien* — T, L eye-tooth (Yili).

p. **t'ien / t'ien / t'ien* — T, L, and **d'ien / d'ien / t'ien* — T jade pendant covering the ear (Shī); **tjēn / tjēn / chen* — L, K a kind of jade (Ch'uts'i).

q. **d'ien / d'ien / t'ien* — K sound of drum (Shī ap. Shuowen).

r. same as the preceding (Shī, Mao version).

s. **d'ien / d'ien / t'ien* — K beat (Ch'uts'i).

t. **d'ien / d'ien / tien* — (oblique tone) T to stop up (Ch'uts'i).

u. **d'ien / d'ien / t'ien* — (even tone) T, L to block, fill (Kuots'è); loan for *id.* dignified (Chuang); sound of drum (Meng); for **d'ien / d'ien / t'ien* — T, L, and **tjēn / tjēn / chen* — T subdue (Kuliang); for **d'ien / d'ien / tien* — (oblique tone) L exhausted, distressed (Shī); for **d'jēn / d'jēn / ch'en* — (even tone) L old, of long standing (Shī).

v. variant of the preceding ('to block, fill') (Sün).

x—y. **tjēr / tsjēr / chī* — T to place (Shī); set aside, abandon (Shī). y. is Chou IV (inscr. 289).

376 a—b. **djēn / zjēn / shen* — K careful, circumspect (inscr. 218), variant of 375 i. above (Shuowen). b. is Chou III (inscr. 218). Explanation of graph uncertain.

376	脊	脊	377	臣	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	拒	378	晉	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	a	b		a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b	c	d
𠂔	摺	摺	𠂔	379	進	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	380	秦	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
e	f	g	h		a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d	e	f
𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	381	盡	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	382	辛	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
g	h	i		a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b	c	d
𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	

377 a—f. **dʹiĕn* / *ʒiĕn* / *ch'ĕn* — T slave, servant (Shī); subject (Li); officer (Shī), minister (Lunyü). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 32,5), c. is Yin bone (A 4: 15,4), d. is Yin (inscr. 23), e. is Chou I (inscr. 58), f. is Chou I (inscr. 59). The graph shows an 'eye' turned in a vertical position. Possibly this is the primary graph for 瞋 *t'ĕn* 'to glare' (see group 375 g.), and if this **t'ĕn* has been loaned for the similarly sounding **dʹiĕn* 'slave', it may in part be due to folk-etymology: 'the angrily glaring one' = 'the slave'.

g. **t'ĕn* / *tsiĕn* / *chen* — T, L to wipe (Li).

378 a—e. *tsiĕn* / *tsiĕn* / *tsin* — T advance (Yi); loan for *id.* butt-end of spear (Chouli); name of a feudal state (Tso); loan for f. below (Chouli). b. is Yin bone (G 13: 1), c. is Chou III (inscr. 220), d. is Chou II/III (inscr. 259), e. is Chou III (inscr. 238) — all in the sense of name. Explanation of graph uncertain.

f. **tsiĕn* / *tsiĕn* / *tsin* — T, L insert (Li).

g. **tsiĕn* / *tsiĕn* / *tsin* — T, L pale red (Tso, as part of name); loan for f. above (Sün).

h. **tsian* / *tsiĕn* / *tsien* — T, L annihilate (Shī ap. Shuowen); (exhaustingly:) entirely, completely (sc. complete happiness) (Shī).

379 a—d. **tsiĕn* / *tsiĕn* / *tsin* — T advance (Shī); introduce (Shu), to present (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 36,7, rad. 77 inst. of 162), c. is Chou I (inscr. 67), d. is Chou II (inscr. 189). The graph has 'bird' (presented as gift?) and 'walk'.

380 a—d. **dz'ĕn* / *dz'ĕn* / *ts'in* — T place name (Tso); b. is Yin bone (B hia 39: 2), c. is Chou III (inscr. 220), d. is Chou III (inscr. 229). Explanation of graph uncertain.

e. **dz'ĕn* / *dz'ĕn* / *ts'in* — T, L an insect resembling the cicada (Shī).

f. **tsien* / *tsien* / *chen* — T hazel (Shī).

g. **tsien* / *tsien* / *chen* — K name of a river (Shī); loan for *id.* numerous, prolific (Shī).

h. **tsien* / *tsien* / *chen* — T arrive, reach (Shī).

i. **tsien* / *tsien* / *chen* — T luxuriant, richly-growing (Shī); numerous (Ch'uts'i).

381 a—b. **dz'ĕn* / *dz'ĕn* / *tsin* — T exhaust, entirely (Shī); b. is Yin bone (A 1: 44,7, sense of name). The graph shows a hand holding a brush and wiping an empty vessel.

c. **dz'ĕn* / *dz'ĕn* / *tsin* — T, L ashes (Shī).

- d. *dz'jĕn / dz'jĕn / tsin — T, L Shuowen says: name of a plant, but there are no text examples of this; loan for *id.* promoted, prominent (sc. servant) (Shī).
 e. *dz'jĕn / dz'jĕn / tsin — T gift at departure (Meng).
 g. *tsjĕn / tsjĕn / tsin — T ford (Lunyü); moist (Chouli). Phonetic abbreviated.

382 a—f. *sjĕn / sjĕn / sin — T cyclical character (Shī); bitter, pungent (Li); painful (Shī). b. is Yin bone (E 87: 3), c. is Yin bone (A 1: 16,5), d. is Yin (inscr. 7), e. is Chou I (inscr. 74), f. is Chou I (inscr. 78). Explanation of graph uncertain.

g. *sjĕn / sjĕn / shen — L a kind of demon (Chuang).

h. *sjĕn / sjĕn / shen — T drawn-out, long (Shī).

i—j. *tsjĕn / tsjĕn / chen — K hazel (Tso ap. Shuowen), same as 380 f. above. j. is Chou II/III (inscr. 269, sense of name).

k—m. *sjĕn / sjĕn / sin — T new, renew (Shī). l. is Yin bone (A 1: 30,5), m. is Chou I (inscr. 67).

n. *sjĕn / sjĕn / sin — T firewood (Shī).

o—p. *ts'jĕn / ts'jĕn / ts'in — T parents (Meng); relatives (Tso); near, close (Li); to love (Meng); oneself (Shī). p. is Chou II (inscr. 148).

q—r. variant of the preceding (K). r. is Chou I/II (inscr. 205).

s. *ts'jĕn / ts'jĕn / ch'en — T, L inner coffin (Tso).

383 a. *sjĕn / sjĕn / sin — T Shuowen says: rapid flight; but there are no text examples whatever in support of this. Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. *sjĕn / sjĕn / sin — T, L, and *sjwĕn / sjwĕn / sün — T, L rapid, sudden (Lunyü).

c. *sjĕn / sjĕn / sin — T, L, interrogate (Shī); announce, admonish (Shī); regulate (Li); to plan (Li).

d—e. *sjĕn / sjĕn / sin — (Tsiyün; the word is not recorded in T or K) a kind of medicinal plant (Tsiyün, no text examples). e. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 330, sense here uncertain).

384 a. *sjĕn / sjĕn / sin — T truthful, true, sincere (Shī); to believe (Shī), to trust (Tso); good faith (Tso); loan for *id.* rest two nights in one place (Shī); loan for 伸 (Meng). The graph has 'man' and 'speak'.

385 a—e. *sjĕn / sjĕn / shen — T cyclical character (Shu); stretch (Li), extend, prolong (Shī); repeat (Yi); exhibit (Li); at ease (Lunyü). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 12,2), c. is Yin bone (A 1: 5,1), d. is Chou I (inscr. 55), e. is Chou II (inscr. 139). The graph may be the primary form of m. below, depicting the lightning(?).

f. *sjĕn / sjĕn / shen — T extend (Li); straighten (Yili); comfortable (Lunyü).

g. *sjĕn / sjĕn / shen — T, L chant, drone (Li).

h—i. sjĕn / sjĕn / shen — T sash (Lunyü). i. is Chou II/III (inscr. 241, sense of name).

j—k. d'jĕn / dz'jĕn / shen — T spirit (Shī); divine, superhuman (Yi). k. is Chou II (inscr. 184).

l. *djĕn / jĕn / yin — T, L a small drum (Chouli).

m—n. *d'ien / d'ien / tien — T lightning (Shī). n. is Chou II (inscr. 154).

386 a—c. *sjĕn / sjĕn / shen — T body, person. b. is Chou I (inscr. 77), c. is Chou II (inscr. 174). The graph is a drawing.

d. *d'ien / d'ien / t'ien — K glad (Lü).

383	凡	迅	訊	荊	𠂔	𠂔	384	信	385	申	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	伸	呻
	a	b	c	d	e		a	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
紳	𠂔	神	祿	𠂔	電	𠂔	386	身	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	387	𠂔	𠂔
h	i	j	k	l	m	n	鱗	a	b	c	d		a	b	c
𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	388	人	𠂔
d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m				a	b	c
仁	𠂔	389	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
f	g	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	390	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	
n	o	p	q	r	a	b	c	d							

387 a. *liěn / liěn / lin — T Shuowen says: will-o'-the-wisp, thus taking it to be the primary form of next; but there are no text examples in support of this. The graph (see m. below) has y en 'flame' and ch 'u an 'turn in opposite directions'.

b. *liěn / liěn / lin — T will-o'-the-wisp (Lie).

c. *liěn / liěn / lin — L, K limpid (Shī, so the Mao comm.).

d. *liěn / liěn / lin — T robust (Shī ap. Shuowen).

e. *liěn / liěn / lin — L, K to work loose, become unsteady (sc. parts of a wheel) (Chouli).

f. *liěn / liěn / lin — T, L a thin stone, worn thin (Lunyü).

g. *liěn / liěn / lin — L, K rumble of carriages (Ch'uts'i).

h. *liěn / liěn / lin — T walk with difficulty (Ta Tai li).

i. *liěn / liěn / lin — T group of 5 families (Chouli); neighbour (Shī); (near one:) assistant (Shu); loan for b. above (Lie), for e. (Chouli), for g. (Shī).

j. *liěn / liěn / lin — T, L unicorn (Shī).

k. *liěn / liěn / lin — T scales of fish or reptile (Li).

l—m. *lien / lien / lien — T, L to pity (Li). m. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 332).

388 a—e. *níěñ / níěñ / j en — T man (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 50,6), c. is Yin bone (A 7: 30,2), d. is Yin (inscr. 10), e. is Chou I (inscr. 63). The graph is a drawing.

f—g. *níěñ / níěñ / j en — T kind, good (Shī). g. is Chou II/III (inscr. 251, sense of name).

389 a—f. *piěñ / piěñ / p in — T guest (Shī); loan for h. below (Shu). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 9,6), c. is Yin bone (A 3: 21,5), d. is Yin bone (A 1: 1,6), e. is Chou I (inscr. 67), f. is Chou II (inscr. 167). The graph shows 'roof' and 'man', sometimes with addition of 'foot' or 'cowry' (gift). The meaning of the stroke over the man's head is uncertain.

g. *piěñ / piěñ / p in — T, L guest receiver, ceremonial assistant (Li), to welcome (Li); loan for id. set forth, arrange (Shī); loan for h. below (Kuots'ê).

h. *piěñ / piěñ / p in — T, L reject (Chuang); loan for g. above (Li).

i. *piěñ / piěñ / p in — T, L put body in coffin (Li); coffin, convey a coffin (Tso).

j. *piěñ / piěñ / p in — T river bank, shore (Shī).

- k. **p'ien* / *p'ien* / *p'in* — T, L hair at the temples (Kuoyü).
 l. **p'ien* / *p'ien* / *p'in* — T pell-mell, numerous (Ch'uts'i).
 m—n. **b'ien* / *b'ien* / *p'in* — (even tone) T, L become wife to (Shī); queen (Li); dead wife (Li); concubine, waiting-woman (Tso). n. is Yin bone (4: 31,1).
 o. **b'ien* / *b'ien* / *p'in* — L knit the brows (Chuang).
 p. **b'ien* / *b'ien* / *p'in* — T, L, and **b'ien* / *b'ien* / *p'ien* — T, L pearl-oyster (Shu).
 q. **b'ien* / *b'ien* / *p'in* — (oblique tone) T knee cap (Ta Tai li).
 r. variant of the preceding (Hanfei).

- 390 a—b. **b'ien* / *b'ien* / *p'in* — T river bank, shore (Shī); on the brink of, close to (Kuoyü); urgent (Shī); loan for *id.* to wrinkle (sc. the brow) (Meng); repeatedly, frequently (Lie); several together (Kuoyü). b. is Chou I (inscr. 63)). The graph has 'head' and 涉 'to wade', the 'water' element of which is lost in the modern character.
 c. **b'ien* / *b'ien* / *p'in* — T make an angry mien, knit the brows (Hanfei).
 d. **b'ien* / *b'ien* / *p'in* — T, L a water-plant (Marsilea?) (Shī).

- 391 a—b. **giwën* / *iuën* / *y ün* — T Shuowen says: little, few; but there are no text examples whatever in support of this. b. is Chou I/II (inscr. 209, sense of e. below). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 c. **kiwën* / *kiwën* / *k ün* — T even, equal (Shī), adjusted (Shī); uniform (Tso); all (Tso).
 d. **kiwën* / *kiwën* / *k ün* — K soldier's uniform (Lü).
 e. **kiwën* / *kiwën* / *k ün* — T, L weight of 30 k in (Meng); potter's wheel (Chuang); loan for c. above (Shī).
 f. **g'iuën* / *giwën* / *h ü a n* — T open the eyes big (Ta Tai li).
 g. variant of the preceding.
 h—i. reading and sense unknown. i. is Chou II/III (inscr. 276, sense of name); adduced here because it shows the Arch. form of f—g. above.
 j. **giwën* / *giwën* / *y ün* — L, K rind of the bamboo (Li).

- 392 a—d. **dziwën* / *ziwën* / *s ün* — T ten days, decade (Shu); everywhere, all round (Shī); equally distributed, equal (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 7,1), c. is Yin bone (A 4: 29,6), d. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 306, sense of 'all round'). The 'sun' is a later addition, and to judge from the form d. the primary graph would seem to be identical with 391 a, b. above. Explanation of graph uncertain.
 e. **dziwën* / *ziwën* / *s ün* — T, L go everywhere, all round (Tso), publish throughout (Tso).
 f. variant of the preceding (Hanfei).
 g. **dziwën* / *ziwën* / *s ün* — T accompany in death, bury alive along with, die for (Tso); devote oneself, wholly given up to (Chuang).
 h—i. variant of the preceding (T). i. is Yin bone (B hia 21: 1, sense here uncertain).
 j. **ziwën* / *iuën* / *y ün* — L, K, and **dziwën* / *ziwën* / *s ün* — L, K, and **siwën* / *siwën* / *s ün* — L, K clear land for culture (Shī). The phonetic has here its form without 'sun'.
 k. **siwën* / *siwën* / *s ün* — T, L sincere (Shu); believe (Lie); fear (Li); respectful (Lunyü).
 l. **siwën* / *siwën* / *s ün* — T, L to drip, tears falling (Kuoyü); loan for *id.* truly, really (Shī); loan for **xiwën* / *xiwën* / *h ü a n* — L far away (Shī).
 m. **siwën* / *siwën* / *s ün* — T, L troubled eye-sight, deluded (Chuang); **siwën* / *siwën* / *sh ün* — T, L, and **xiwën* / *xiwën* / *h ü a n* — T flutter the eyes, scared (Chuang).

391	勻	勻	均	鈞	鈞	鈞	旬	筍	筍	392	旬	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	a	b	c	d
	徇	徇	徇	徇	徇	徇	徇	徇	徇	徇	徇	徇	徇	徇
	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r
	櫛	393	吉	吉	吉	吉	吉	吉	吉	吉	吉	吉	吉	吉
	u		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	桔	結	結	頡	頡	髻	結	結	劫	頡	頡	394	一	一
	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	a	b	c

- n. **siwǝn* / *siwǝn* / s ü n — T, L bamboo sprouts (Shī; in this sense mostly read s u n in Peking); cross-beam in a bell frame (Chouli, one version); bamboo carriage (Kung-yang); narrow strips of bamboo (for plaiting mats) (Shu).
o. **siwǝn* / *siwǝn* / s ü n — T N. Pr. (Tso).
p. **siwǝn* / *siwǝn* / s ü n — T, L to plan (Shī).
q. **siwǝn* / *siwǝn* / s ü n — T, L take the first inimical step, start a quarrel with (Kung-yang).
r. **xiwen* / *xiwen* / h ü a n — T, L, and **siwǝn* / *siwǝn* / s ü n — L ornated, decorated (Lunyü).
s. **siwǝn* / *siwǝn* / s ü n — L, K cross-beam in a bell-frame (Chouli), cf. n. above.
t. variant of n. above 'bamboo sprouts' (Chuang).
u. **t'iwǝn* / *t'iwǝn* / c h ' u n — L a kind of tree (varnish tree?) (Tso).

393 a—h. **kǝt* / *kǝt* / k i — T luck, auspicious (Shī), good (Shu). b. is Yin bone (A 7: 43,2), c. is Yin bone (A 2: 35,1), d. is Yin bone (A 5: 16,2), e. is Yin bone (A 5: 17,1), f. is Yin bone (A 5: 16,2), g. is Yin (inscr. 25), h. is Chou I (inscr. 55). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- i. **k'ǝt* / *k'ǝt* / k ' i — T, L beetle (Chuang).
j. **k'ǝt* / *k'ǝt* / k ' i — T, L to examine, to question (Tso); reprimand, regulate (Shu); loan for *id.* k' i - c h a o next morning (Tso); k' i a o - k' i anxious (Chuang).
k. **g'ǝt* / *g'ǝt* / k i — T, L, well-trained (sc. horse) (Shī, so the Mao comm.; Cheng-Hüan takes it to mean 'robust').
l—m. **g'ǝt* / *g'ǝt* / k i — T, L a family name (Shī). m. is Chou I (inscr. 90).
n. **kiet* / *kiet* / k i e — T, L, and **kǝt* / *kǝt* / k i — L, K to grasp (Shī); loan for 戛 (Kuots'ê).
o. **kiet* / *kiet* / k i e — T, L name of a medicinal plant (Kuots'ê). a well-sweep (Chuang).
p. **kiet* / *kiet* / k i e — T tie, knot (Shī).
q. **kiet* / *kiet* / k i e — T, L, and **kat* / *kat* / k i a — T lift up the skirts, carry in the skirts (Shī).
r—s. **g'iet* / *g'iet* / h i e — T, L (lift the neck:) upwards flight of a bird (Shī); loan for *id.* h i e - h u a complicated, intricate (Chuang). s. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 295).
t. **kied* / *kied* / k i — T, L hair-knot, chignon (no pre-Han text ex.); **kiet* / *kiet* / k i e — L name of a god with this hair-dress (Chuang).
u. **kat* / *kat* / k i a — T, L straw, stalk of grain (Shu).

- v. *g'at / yat / h i a — T shrewd (Kuots'ê).
- x. *k'at / k'at / k' i a — T, L diligent (Shu).
- y. *g'iet / yiet / h i e — T tuck up the skirts in order to carry in them (Shī) — cognate to q. above.
- z. variant of the preceding (Shī ap. L).

394 a—d. *iēt / iēt / y i — T one (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 33,7), c. is Yin (inscr. 32), d. is Chou I (inscr. 54). The graph is a symbol.

- 395 a. *iēt / iēt / y i — T one (Shī); single-hearted, wholly devoted to (Shī); uniformity (Tso). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- b. *iet / iet / y e — T, L choke (Shī).
- c—g. *iēd / i / y i — T, L excellent, good (Shī); loan for *id.* deep (Shī); repress (Kuoyü). e. is Chou II (inscr. 188, sense of name), f. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 317, sense of name), g. is Chou (inscr. 357).
- h. *iēd / i / y i — T, L rice injured by damp (Lunyü); choke (Lü).
- i. *ied / iei / y i — T, L cloudy (Shī).
- j. variant of the preceding (Shī ap. Shuowen).
- k. *ied / iei / y i — T, L kill (Shī).

396 a. *dīēt / iēt / y i — T to flee, escape (Tso); let loose (Tso); relax, licentious (Shu); fault (Shu); at ease (Shī); retire from the world (Lunyü); loan for *id.* one after another and in good order (Shī). The graph has 'hare' and 'go'.

397 a. *dīēt / iēt / y i — T row of pantomime (Lunyü). Explanation of graph uncertain.

398 a—c. *d'iet / d'iet / s h i — T fruit (Shī); riches (Tso); full (Tso), fill, stop up (Shī); solid (Tso), real, really (Lunyü); sincere (Meng); *id est*, this, that (Shī). b. is Chou II (inscr. 147), c. is Chou III (inscr. 228). Explanation of graph uncertain.

399 a—c. *tsiēt / — / t s i — (this reading, though not in T or K, is revealed by the Shī rimes and several hie-sheng derivatives) go to (Shī); forthwith, thereupon (Shī); if (Shī); loan for *id.* wick of a candle (Kuan). The same character has been applied to a synonymous word *tsiək / tsiək / t s i, see the -k class below. b. is Yin bone (A 5: 21,5), c. is Chou I (inscr. 65). Explanation of graph uncertain.

d. *tsiēt / tsiēt / c h i — L to scrape (Chouli).

e—f. *tsiet / tsiet / t s i e — T knots or joints of bamboo or other plants (Sī); regular division (Li); juncture, circumstance (Lunyü); regulate, discriminate (Lunyü); to moderate (Tso); rule, law (Li); baton, token of authority (Meng); capital of pillar (Lunyü); loan for *tsiet / tsiet / t s i e — T, and dz'iet / dz'iet / t s i e — T lofty (Shī). f. is Chou IV (inscr. 290).

g. *tsiēt / tsiēt / c h ê — T comb (Shī).

400 a—d. *ts'iet / ts'iet / t s' i — T seven (Shī). b. is Yin bone (E 5: 3), c. is Yin (inscr. 19), d. is Chou I (inscr. 67). Explanation of graph uncertain. Observe that the cross served in later time for 'ten', see group 十, but in Archaic times for 'seven'; the Archaic graph for 'ten' was a vertical stroke.

e. *i'iet / i'iet / c h' i — T, L revile (Tso).

f. *ts'iet / ts'iet / t s' i e — T cut (Shī); press, urge, earnest (Lunyü).

395 壹 壹 壹 壹 壹 壹 壹 壹 壹 壹 396 逸 397 侑
 a b c d e f g h i j k a a
 398 實 實 實 399 郎 郎 郎 柳 節 節 柳 400 七 十 十
 a b c a b c d e f g a b c
 十 吐 切 401 漆 漆 漆 402 失 佚 佚 軼 軼 軼 軼 軼
 d e f a b c a b c d e f g h
 跌 跌 迭 跌 403 栗 栗 栗 栗 栗 栗
 i j k l a b c d e

401 a. *ts'iet / ts'iet / ts' i — T varnish (only Han-time text ex.). The graph shows a tree with drops of fluid.

b. *ts'iet / ts'iet / ts' i — T, L varnish tree (Shī); black (Chouli).

c. *siet / siet / si — T, L knee (Yili).

402 a. *siet / siet / sh i — T fail, lose (Shī); let go, neglect, err (Tso); loan for b. below (Chuang). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. *d'iet / iet / yi — T, L escape (Li); retire (Meng), idleness (Tso); neglect (Shu).

c. *d'iet / iet / yi — T, L gush forth quickly (Chuang); let loose, dissipated, reckless (Shu) (in the first sense also read *d'iet / d'iet / tie — T).

d. *d'iet / iet / yi — T, L, and *d'iet / d'iet / tie — T, L rush past, overtake (Tso); take by a rush (Tso); loan for 轍 (Kuots'è).

e. *t'iet / t'iet / ch' i — T, L beat, flog (Tso).

f. *d'iet / d'iet / ch i — T, L order (Shu), orderly, regular (Shī); rank, office (Tso), emoluments, salary (Tso).

g. *d'iet / d'iet / ch i — L, K small satchel (Li); loan for f. above (Chuang).

h. *d'iet / d'iet / ch i — T, L to fly, soar (Chuang).

i. *d'iet / d'iet / tie — T, L gourd (Shī).

j. *d'iet / d'iet / tie — T, L stumble (Sün); to rush (Mo).

k. *d'iet / d'iet / tie — T, L alternate (Shī); loan for id. rush into (Tso), cf. d. above.

l. *d'iet / d'iet / tie — L, and *t'iet / t'iet / ch' i — L to wink, to blink (Kungyang, one version).

403 a—c. *liet / liet / li — T chestnut (Shī); loan for id. full and rich (sc. ears of grain) (Shī), solid, compact (Shī); shivering, cold (Shī); awed, respectful (Shu); pass along (sc. steps of a staircase) (Yili); loan for 裂 (Chouli). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 19,3, sense of name), c. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 328). The graph is a drawing.

d. *liet / liet / li — T fear (Shī).

e. *liet / liet / li — T regularly-veined (sc. jade) (Lunyü ap. Shuowen).

404 a—d. *niet / niet / j i — T sun (Shī); day (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 3: 19,4), c. is Yin (inscr. 6), d. is Chou I (inscr. 79). The graph is a drawing.

e. *niet / niet / ni — T, L a lady's clothes nearest to the body (Tso).

f. *niet / niet / j i — T, L post-horses, relays for speed (Tso).

g. *niet / niet / ni — T adhere, cleave to (Tso ap. Shuowen).

404	日	⊖	⊖	⊙	昶	駟	昶	昶	昶	10	涅	405	必	必	必	必
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j			a	b	c	d
	昶	駟	必	必	必	必	必	必	必	必	必		必	必	必	必
	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t
406	弓	弓	弓	弓	弓	弓	弓	弓	弓	弓	弓	弓	弓	弓	弓	弓
	a	b	c	d	e	f		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	
彈	筆	繹	繹	繹	繹	繹	繹	繹	繹	繹	繹	繹	繹	繹	繹	繹
	i	j	k	l	m		a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d	

h—i. *niet / niet / nie — T to block, stop up (inscr. 294). i. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 294).

j. *niet / niet / nie — T, L black sediment in muddy water (Lunyü); to block, stop up (Yili).

405 a—b. *piēt / piēt / pi — T necessarily, certainly, must (Shī). b. is Chou II (inscr. 179, sense of j. below). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. *piēt / piēt / pi — T, L ornament at lower end of scabbard (Shī).

d. *b'iet / b'iet / pi — T, L nonchalant, rude (Shī).

e. *b'iet / b'iet / pi — T beat (Lie).

f. *b'iet / b'iet / pi — T, L fat and robust horse (Shī).

g. *b'iet / b'iet / pi — T, L, and *b'iet / b'iet / pie — L, K fragrant (Shī).

h. *b'iet / b'iet / pi — T, L, and *b'iet / b'iet / pie — L, K nice-smelling (sc. food) (Shī).

i. *b'iet / b'iet / pie — L, and *p'iet / p'iet / p'ie — L cut through (Chuang).

j. *piēd / pi / pi — T, L, and *piēt / piēt / pi — T, L handle, shaft (of lance etc.) (Chouli); lath tied to bow for keeping it in shape (Chouli).

k. *piēd / pi / pi — T, L guard against, caution (Shī); toiling, distressed (Shu); loan for l. below (Shī).

l. *piēd / pi / pi — T, L to bubble up (as water from a spring) (Shī).

m. *piēd / pi / pi — T secret (Ch'uts'i).

n. *piēd / pi / pi — T, L to shut, close (Shī).

o. *miēt / miēt / mi — T quiet, silent (only Han time text ex.).

p—q. *miēt / miēt / mi — T silent (Shī), secret (Yi); dense (Shī); near, close (Tso). q. is Chou II (inscr. 202, sense of name).

r. *miēt / miēt / mi — T honey (Ch'uts'i).

s. *miēt / miēt / mi — T Shuowen says: to wipe a vessel clean; but there are no text examples in support of this.

t. *miēt / miēt / mi — T gentle, mild (Shu, kinwen version ap. Sū Kuang).

406 a—d. *piēt / piēt / pi — (primary form of 405 j. above, hence the reading) lath tied to bow for strengthening it and keeping it in shape. That this was the primary sense and reading is shown on the one hand by the graph, which is drawing of a bow with lath, on the other by it's being used in the bone inscr. as loan for 必. Shuowen says: 'strong', and T. says: 'a strong bow', which agrees with this. But the reading

- g'iang* in T must be due to a confusion with 強. b. is Yin bone (A 4: 4,4), c. is Yin bone (B shang 26: 6, sense of 必), d. is Yin (inscr. 32, sense of name).
- e—f. *b'iet / b'iet / p i — T support, aid (Shu). The radical is 因 'a mat', a support. f. is Chou II (inscr. 180, sense here uncertain).
- 407 a—c. *piēt / piēt / p i — T hand-net (for catching birds) (Shī); wooden fork (for taking meat out of pot) (Li); wooden writing slip (Li); loan for *id.* finish, complete (Shu); all, entirely (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 29,4), c. is Chou I (inscr. 77, sense of name). The graph is a drawing.
- d. variant of the preceding in the sense of 'net' (Kuoyü).
- e—h. *piēt / piēt / p i — T finish (inscr. 58). f. is Yin bone (A 2: 30,1), g. is Yin bone (A 5: 14,4), h. is Chou I (inscr. 58).
- i. *piēt / piēt / p i — T shoot (Ch'uts'i).
- j. *piēt / piēt / p i — T, L interlaced branches, wattle (Li).
- k. *piēt / piēt / p i — T, L seem of a cap (Yili).
- l. *piēt / piēt / p i — L, K prohibit, keep people off (Chouli).
- m. *piēt / piēt / p i — T, L knee-cover (Shī).
- 408 a—c. *p'iet / p'iet / p' i — T mate, one of a pair (Shī); correspond to (Shī); single, one (esp. horse) (Kungyang; also man, hence p' i - f u 'single man' = ordinary, vulgar man, Meng). b. is Chou I (inscr. 55), c. is Chou I (inscr. 86). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- d. variant of the preceding (Kuots'ê).
- 409 a—b. *g'iwet / yiwet / h ü e — T cave, pit (Shī); hole (Meng). b. is extracted from the Arch. graph for 窟 (Chou III, inscr. 229). The graph is a drawing.
- c. *xiwet / xiwet / h ü e — T empty space (Ch'uts'i).
- d. *giwēt / iuēt / y ü — T, L rapid flight (of bird) (Shī).
- 410 a—c. *xiwet / xiwet / h ü e — T blood (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 33,2), c. is Chou I (inscr. 63). The graph is a drawing of a sacrificial vessel with content.
- d. *xiwēt / — / h ü — (this reading is deduced from a rime in Shī, Wen wang yu sheng, Han version ap. Han Ying, where this word rimes with 𣶒 *p'iet, on the one hand, from its phonetic a. above on the other) water channel, moat (Shī); character then applied to a synonymous word *xiwək, which properly has 𣶒 for phonetic, see that group.
- e. *siwēt / siwēt / s ü — T sollicitude, pity, sorrow (Shī), care about (Shī).
- f—h. *siwēt / siwēt / s ü — T sollicitude, care about (Chouli); loan for *swat / swat / s u — L rub, brush (Li). g. is Chou I (inscr. 79), h. is Chou II (inscr. 182).
- 411 a. *siet / siet / s ê — T lute (Shī); loan for *id.* solemn, stately (Shī); dense, numerous (trees) (Shī); rustling of the wind (Ch'uts'i). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 412 a—b. *pied / piei / p i — T, L, and *piet / piet / p i e — T, L box-staple of a lock (Li); to shut, close (Tso); obstruct (Tso); loan for 405 j. above (lath) (Shī). b. is Chou II (inscr. 138). The graph shows a door with a lock.
- 413 a—c. *tiēd / tsi / ch i — T arrive, come to (Shī); highest point, utmost (Tso). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 16,5), c. is Chou I (inscr. 65). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- d. *tiēd / ti / ch i — T (cause to come:) transmit, convey (Shī), offer (Tso), bring about (Shī); bring to the utmost (Li).

410	血	𦍋	𦍌	洩	恤	𦍍	𦍎	𦍇	𦍈	411	𦍉	412	閉	𦍊	413	至
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		a		a	b		a	
𦍋	𦍌	致	輕	拵	銍	窒	桎	室	𦍉	𦍊	𦍋	埴	姪	𦍍	經	
b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	
𦍋	𦍌	414	至	𦍍	415	𦍎	𦍇	𦍈	𦍉	𦍊	416	艮	根	𦍋	𦍌	
r	s	t	a	b		a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	
很	恨	痕	垠	限	𦍍	銀	眼	𦍍								
e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m								

- e. **tiəd / ti / chī* — L, K carriage low and heavy in front (Shī).
f. **tiēt / tiēt / chī* — T, L sound of reaping (Shī).
g. **tiēt / tiēt / chī* — T, L sickle (Shī); (grain as cut with the sickle:) ear of grain with small part of the stalk (Shu).
h. **tiēt / tiēt / chī* — T, L, and **tiēt / tiēt / tie* — T, L to stop up (Shī); **d'iet / d'iet / tie* — L tie-huang threshold (Tso).
i. **tiēt / tiēt / chī* — T, L foot fetters (Chouli); loan for h. above (Chuang).
j—l. **siēt / siēt / shī* — T chamber (Shī); mansion, palace (Shī); house, family (Shī). k. is Yin bone (A 1: 36,3), l. is Chou I (inscr. 79).
m. **d'iet / d'iet / tie* — T, L laugh (Shī); bite (Yi); in the former sense T ant L give an alt. reading ? / xi / hi.
n. **d'iet / d'iet / tie* — T, L ant-hill (Shī); mound (Meng).
o—p. **d'iet / d'iet / tie* — T, L, and **d'iet / d'iet / chī* — L (after Tsilin), K nephew, niece (Tso). p. is Yin bone (A 1: 25,3).
q. **d'iet / d'iet / tie* — T, L band of hemp or white cloth worn at mourning (Tso).
r—s. **d'iet / d'iet / tie* — T, L high age, old (Shī). s. is Yin bone (B hia 20: 14).
Of the above, a. **tiəd* 'come' and b. **tiəd* 'cause to come' are cognate words.

414 a—b. **niēt / niēt / jī* — T Shuowen says: come, arrive, but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Chou I (inscr. 88, sense here uncertain). The graph has 'come' doubled.

415 a—c. **tiəd / ti / chī* — T, L to slip (Shī); loan for **tiəd / tiei / ti* — L, K stem of a fruit (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 30, sense of name), c. is Chou I (inscr. 89, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.

d. **tiəd / ti / chī* — T angry (Li).

e. **tiəd / tiei / ti* — T, L sneeze (Shī).

416 a. **kən / kən / kən* — T, L refractory, obstinate, resist (Yi). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. **kən / kən / kən* — T, L root (Tso); trunk (Tso).

c. **k'ən / k'ən / k'ən* — K sincere (Lü).

d. **g'ən / g'ən / hən* — T disobedient, refractory (Kuoyü).

e. **g'ən / g'ən / hən* — L, K oppose (Kuoyü), quarrelsome (Meng); to hate (Tso); contest (Li).

417	昆	昆	崑	琨	琨	緄	輶	鯤	鵠	混	焜	418	袞	袞	
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	a	b	
	𩚑	𩚑	袞	419	鯨	鯨	420	困	困	悃	拊	拊	421	坤	422
	c	d	e		a	b		a	b	c	d	e	f	a	
	《	𩚑	訓	訓	423	𩚑	424	壺	425	𩚑	𩚑	𩚑	426	盥	𩚑
	a	b	c	d		a		a		a	b	c	d	a	b
	溫	輶	愠	緄	輶	蒞	蒞								
	c	d	e	f	g	h	i								

- f. *g'an / ɣən / hən — T hate, displeased (Kuoyü).
 g. *g'an / ɣən / hən — T scar (Lie).
 h. *ngien / ngien / yin — K raised border, dyke (Ch'uts'i).
 i—j. *g'en / ɣän / hien — T obstacle, limit (Kuots'ê). j. is Chou II (inscr. 132, sense of name).
 k. *ngien / ngien / yin — T silver (Shu); loan for h. above (Sün).
 l. *ngen / ngän / yen — T eye (Yi); loan for *ngən / ngən / en — L protrude as a knob (Chouli).
 m. *k'an / k'an / k'en — T, L cleave, split, damage (Chouli).
 Of the above, a. *kən 'refractory' and d, e, f. *g'an 'refractory, oppose, hate' are cognate words.

417 a—b. *kwən / kuən / k'un — T, L (Mand. k'un in this and the following is irregular, we should expect a k un) elder brother (Shi); descendants (Kuoyü); afterwards (Tso); numerous, swarming (sc. insects) (Li). b. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 322, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- c. *kwən / kuən / k'un — T, L k'un-lun name of a mountain (Shu).
 d. *kwən / kuən / kun — T, L a kind of precious stone (Shu).
 e. *kwən / kuən / kun — T, L high, resounding (sc. tone of a bell) (Chouli).
 f. *kwən / kuən / kun — T, L cord (Shi).
 g. *kwən / kuən / kun — K well-proportioned (sc. nave, so as to turn smoothly) (Chouli ap. Shuowen).
 h. *kwən / kuən / kun — K kun-yü red metal (Lie). Kun-yü may be the name of some Western people, and the metal produced by it named after the tribe, with addition of rad. 167.
 i. *kwən / kuən / kun — T, L eggs of fish (Kuoyü); a fabulous big fish (Chuang).
 j. *kwən / kuən / kun — T a big kind of fowl (Ch'uts'i).
 k. *g'wən / ɣuən / hun — T, L chaos, chaotic (Lao); loan for *kwən / kuən / kun — L kun-yi tribes of the North-West (Shi); abundantly flowing (Meng).
 l. *g'wən / ɣuən / hun — T, L, and *kwən / kuən / kun — L blaze, enlighten (Tso).

418 a—d. *kwən / kuən / kun — T, L royal robe embroidered with dragons (Shi). c. is Chou II (inscr. 155), d. is Chou II (inscr. 159). The graph is a drawing of a ceremonial robe.

- e. *kwən / kuən / kun — L, K to bank up the roots of a plant (Tso).

- 419 a—b.** **kwən* / *kuən* / k' u n — T big fish (same as 417 i. above); N. Pr. (Shu). b. is pre-Han (inscr. 401, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 420 a—b.** **k'wən* / *k'uən* / k' u n — T obstruct (Yi), distress, exhaust (Tso); anxiety (Shu); fatigue (Li). b. is Yin bone (O 61). The graph has 'tree' and 'enclosure'.
- c.** **k'wən* / *k'uən* / k' u n — T, L sincere (Ch'uts'i).
- d.** **k'wən* / *k'uən* / k' u n — L to beat, to pound (Meng).
- e.** **k'wən* / *k'uən* / k' u n — T, L threshold (Li); loan for *id.* of equal length (Yili); to glance off (sc. arrow from target) (Yili).
- f.** **k'wən* / *k'uən* / k' u n — T to bind (Kuoyü); often written with 𠂔 as phonetic.
- 421 a.** **k'wən* / *k'uən* / k' u n — T earth (Yi). The graph has 'earth' and 'stretch'.
- 422 a.** **k'wən* / *k'uən* / k' u n — L, K earth (Yi), primary form of the preceding. Explanation of graph uncertain.
- b.** **kiwən* / *kiwen* / k' ü a n — L, K small watering channels in fields (Chouli).
- c.** variant of the preceding (Lü).
- d.** **χiwən* / *χiwen* / h ü n — T instruct, explain (Shi); (to be instructed:) obey, follow (Shu). The phonetic in this character is not 川 c h' u a n 'stream' but our a. above.
- 423 a.** **k'wən* / *k'uən* / k' u n — T, L shave the head (Tso). The graph has 'hair' and 'amputate'.
- 424 a.** **k'wən* / *k'uən* / k' u n — T, L passage between buildings (in palace) (Shi). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 425 a—b.** **g'wən* / *γuən* / h u n — T pig-stie, latrine (Yili; the comm. here take it to be loan for 豕, unnecessarily). b. is Chou II (inscr. 180). The graph has 'pig' and 'enclosure'.
- c.** **g'wən* / *γuən* / h u n — T, L suffer, grief (Kuots'ê); disturb, be troubled by (Tso); to disgrace (Li).
- d.** **g'wən* / *γuən* / h u n — T, L troubled, disorderly (Ch'uts'i).
- 426 a—b.** **wən* / *'uən* / w e n — K Shuowen says: kind; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is pre-Han (inscr. 457, sense of name). The graph shows a vessel with something in it.
- c.** **wən* / *'uən* / w e n — T warm (Li); mild, gentle (Shi); loan for **iwən* / *'iuan* / y ü n — L support, aid (Li).
- d.** **wən* / *'uən* / w e n — T closed travelling car in which one could lie down (Hanfei).
- e.** **iwən* / *'iuan* / y ü n — T, L hate, anger (Shi); grieved (Li).
- f.** **iwən* / *'iuan* / y ü n — T, L hemp floss (Lunyü); confused, numerous (Ch'uts'i); loan for *id.* hidden, mysterious (Yi); generative influences of Heaven and Earth (Yi); **wən* / *'uən* / w e n — L, K yellowish-red, brown (Li).
- g.** **iwən* / *'iuan* / y ü n — T, L to pack, store up (Lunyü).
- h.** **wən* / *'uən* / w e n — T an aquatic plant (Tso); **iwən* / *'iuan* / y ü n — T, L to hoard, accumulate (Tso).
- i.** **iwən* / *'iuan* / y ü n — T, L accumulate.
- 427 a—c.** **d'wən* / *d'uən* / t' u n — (even tone) T accumulate (Yi); bring together soldiers as a garrison, to station soldiers (Tso); loan for *id.* hill (Chuang); **iwən* / *iüən* / c h u n — T, L difficult (Yi). b. is Chou II (inscr. 133, sense of n. below), c. is Chou II (inscr. 139, sense of n.). Explanation of graph uncertain.

427	屯	屯	屯	屯	屯	屯	屯	屯	屯	屯	屯	屯	屯	屯	屯	屯	屯
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o		
428	豚	豚	豚	豚	豚	豚	豚	豚	豚	豚	豚	豚	豚	豚	豚	豚	豚
	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	e				
	豚	豚	豚	豚	豚	豚	豚	豚	豚	豚	豚	豚	豚	豚	豚	豚	豚
	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q		a	b	c	
432	存	存	存	存	存	存	存	存	存	存	存	存	存	存	存	存	存
	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i			

- d. *d'wən / d'uən / t' u n — T sorrowful, anxious (Ch'uts'i').
- e. *d'wən / d'uən / t' u n — T, L young pig (Chuang).
- f. *d'wən / d'uən / t' u n — L, K confused, stupid (Chuang).
- g. *d'wən / d'uən / t' u n — T, L war-chariot (Tso).
- h. *d'wən / d'uən / t u n — (oblique tone) T, L h u n - t u n Chaos (Chuang); *d'wən / d'uən / t' u n — (even tone) L, and *d'wən / d'uən / t u n — (oblique tone) L confused, stupid (Lao).
- i. *d'wən / d'uən / t u n — T dull (Kuoyü).
- j. *twən / tuən / t u n — T, L bow down to the earth (sc. the head) (Tso); loan for *id.* raise, lift (Sün); sudden (Lie); loan for *d'wən / d'uən / t u n — L worn, dull, spoiled (sc. edge) (Tso), to ruin (Kuoyü).
- k. *tiwən / tiuən / c h u n — T, L, and *d'wən / d'uən / t' u n — T, L thick (sc. darkness, as in the grave) (Tso).
- l. *tiwən / tiuən / c h' u n — L, K a kind of tree (varnish tree?) (Shu).
- m. *tiwən / tiuən / c h u n — L, and *diwən / diuən / c h' u n — L a whole slice (of meat) (Yili); loan for *tiwən / tiuən / c h u n — L sincere, diligent (Li).
- n—o. *diwən / diuən / c h' u n — T silken (Lunyü); pure (Shī); entire (Shu), all (Chouli); great (Shī, so the Mao comm.); tiwən / tiuən / c h u n — T, L border (of a mat, a garment etc.) (Shu); *d'wən / d'uən / t' u n — (even tone), L, and *d'wən / d'uən / t u n — (oblique tone) L tie together, envelop (Shī); loan for *tsiag / tsi / t s i — black, which has properly 才 for phonetic (see that group) — this and a. above being similar in ancient script. o. is Chou IV (inscr. 290, sense of name).
- 428 a—c. *d'wən / d'uən / t' u n — (even tone) L, K young pig (Lunyü); loan for *d'wən / d'uən / t u n — (oblique tone) L drag the feet in walking (not lifting them) (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 3: 23,6), c. is Chou I (inscr. 74). The graph has 'pig' and 'flesh' (in c. also a 'hand').
- d. *d'wən / d'uən / t u n — (oblique tone) L, K withdraw (Yi).
- 429 a. *d'wən / d'uən / t' u n — K Shuowen says: buttocks, thus taking it to be the primary form of b. below. There are no text examples of this. The graph seems to have been a drawing of a sitting man on a stool.
- b—c. *d'wən / d'uən / t' u n — T, L buttocks (Kuoyü).
- d. *tīən / tien / tien — T, L the rear (of an army) (Tso); protect (Shī); loan for *id.* to sigh (Shī); *d'ien / d'ien / tien — palace, hall (no pre-Han text ex.).

430 a—h. **tswən* / *tsuən* / *tsun* — T a kind of vase (Shī); loan for *id.* to honour (Shu), honorable, of high rank (Lunyü). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 4,6), c. is Yin bone (A 5: 4,4), d. is Yin (inscr. 23), e. is Yin (inscr. 3), f. is Chou I (inscr. 54), g. is Chou II (inscr. 69), h. is pre-Han (inscr. 430). The graph shows two hands holding a vase, the rôle of the additional radical 170 in some forms is obscure.

- i. **tswən* / *tsuən* / *tsun* — L, K wine-cup, wine-vessel (Tso).
- j. **tswən* / *tsuən* / *tsun* — T, L many together (Shī ap. Shuowen); loan for *id.* respect (Sün); loan for k. below (Tso).
- k. **tswən* / *tsuən* / *tsun* — T, L chat (Shī).
- l. **tswən* / *tsuən* / *tsun* — T, L having a purpose, regulated, moderate (Li); to regulate, have in hand (Kuots'ê).
- m. **tswən* / *tsuən* / *tsun* — K a kind of trousers (only Han time text examples); loan for l. above (Sün).
- n. **dz'wən* / *dz'uən* / *ts' un*, *tun* — (even tone) T, L (Pek. *tun* is irregular) to squat (Chuang); heap up, lay one upon the other (Tso); **ts'wən* / *ts'uən* / *ts' ün* — L make postures (in dancing) (Shī).
- o. **dz'wən* / *dz'uən* / *tsun* — (oblique tone) T, L metal cap on butt-end of a weapon or a shaft (Li).
- p. **dz'wən* / *dz'uən* / *tsun* — T, L name of a fish (Shī).
- q. **ts'wən* / *ts'uən* / *tsun* — T follow, go along (a road) (Shī); according to (Tso).

431 a—b. **ts'wən* / *ts'uən* / *ts' un* — T thumb (Kungyang), inch (Meng). b. is extracted from the archaic graph for 𢦏 (Chou II, inscr. 161). The graph shows a hand with the thumb marked by a stroke. In the compounds this character serves in the sense of 'hand'.

- c. **ts'wən* / *ts'uən* / *ts' un* — T, L cut, chop (Yili).
- d. **ts'wən* / *ts'uən* / *ts' un* — T, L to measure, consider (Shī).

432 a. **dz'wən* / *dz'uən* / *ts' un* — T dwell on, be among (Shī); exist (Meng); remain, survive (Tso); preserve, maintain (Tso). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- b. **dz'ien* / *dz'uən* / *tsien* — T, L, and **dz'wən* / *dz'uən* / *tsun* — T, L grass, herb (Tso ap. L); loan for *id.* repeat, increase (Tso).
- c. **dz'ien* / *dz'uən* / *tsien* — T, L a fence, to fence in (Tso).
- d. **dz'ien* / *dz'uən* / *tsien* — L, K repeat, a second time (Yi), cf. b. above.

433 a. **swən* / *suən* / *sun* — T, L humble (Yi); yield (Shu). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- b. **siwən* / *siuən* / *sün* — T, L cross-beam in a bell-frame (Li).
- c—d. **ts'wən* / *ts'uən* / *tsun* — T, L ceremonial assistant (Li); loan for g. below (Lunyü ap. Cheng Hūan).
- e. **siwan* / *siwän* / *süan* — K snare catching the feet of animals (Yi Chou shu).
- f. **siwan* / *siwän* / *süan* — T, L reject, send away (Tso, so acc. to Shuowen); select (Shī); pick out the faults of, criticize (Shī); loan for *id.* complete, perfect, correct (sc. dance) (Shī, so the Mao comm.); **siwan* / *siwän* / *süan* — T, L, and **swän* / *suän* / *suan* — L to count, enumerate (Shu).
- g. **dz'iwän* / *dz'iwän* / *chuan* — T, L create (Yi); invent, plan (Lunyü); take, hold (Li); loan for f. above (select) (Li).
- h. **dz'iwän* / *dz'iwän* / *chuan* — T, L provide food (Chouli), provisions (Lunyü).
- i. **dz'iwän* / *dz'iwän* / *chuan* — T, L, and **ts'iwän* / *ts'iwän* / *ts' üan* — T dis-course upon, eulogize (Li).

434	孫	𠂔	𠂔	孫	遜	孫	𠂔	435	損	436	殮	437	賁	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏
	a	b	e	d	e	f	g		a		a		a	b	c	
𦵏	噴	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	墳	憤	漬	𦵏	蕢	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏
d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	
𦵏	438	奔	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	439	畚	440	本	441	門	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏
t		a	b	c	d	e	f		a		a		a	b	c	
𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	442	𦵏							
d	e	f	g	h	i			a								

434 a—c. *swən / suən / sun — T grand-son, grand-daughter, descendant (Shī); loan for e. below (Shī). b. is Yin bone (B hia 14: 7), c. is Chou I (inscr. 58). Explanation of graph uncertain.

d. *swən / suən / sun — T a kind of fragrant plant (Ch'uts'i).

e. *swən / suən / sun — T withdraw (Shu); docile (Shu).

f—g. variant of the preceding (Shu ap. Shuowen). g. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 320).

435 a. *swən / suən / sun — T diminish (Yi); damage (Lunyü). Since the part to the right cannot be phonetic, the explanation of the graph is uncertain.

436 a. *swən / suən / sun — T, L slight meal of cooked rice (Chouli); cooked rice (Shī); rice mixed with water (Li). The graph has 'evening' and 'eat'.

437 a—d. *pwən / puən / pen — T, L ardent, brave (Shu); *b'iwən / b'iuən / fen — L, K great (Shī); *piär / pijig / pi — T, L brilliant, ornated (Shī). Loan for h. below (Li), for m. (Kuliang), for n. (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 6: 43,2, sense here uncertain), c. is Chou I (inscr. 63, sense of some kind of sacrifice), d. is Chou I (inscr. 86, sense of great, fine). Explanation of graph uncertain. For the addition of radical 154, cf. i—j. below.

e. *p'wən / p'uən / p'en — T, L spirt (Chuang).

f. *p'wən / p'uən / p'en — K blow out, spit out (Mu T'ien tsī chuan).

g. *b'wən / b'uən / pen — T to guard, as a dog (Hanfei).

h. *piwən / piuən / fen — T, L overthrow, fall (Tso); move (Tso).

i—l. *piwən / piuən / fen — T to steam rice (inscr. 246); Shuowen gives both variants i. and j. which shows that 𦵏 is a superfetation element, and that a. and b, c, d. above are really the same character. k. is Chou II/III (inscr. 246), l. is Chou II/III (inscr. 272).

m. *b'iwən / b'iuən / fen — T, L tumulus (Li); raised bank (Shī); great (Shī); fat soil (Shu).

n. *b'iwən / b'iuən / fen — T, L full of annoyance (Kuoyü); full of dissatisfied eagerness (Lunyü).

o. *b'iwən / b'iuən / fen — T, L bank of river (Shī); gush forth (Kungyang).

p. *b'iwən / b'iuən / fen — T sheep-shaped demon (Kuoyü).

q. *b'iwən / b'iuən / fen — T, L abundant in fruit (Shī); hemp seeds (Li).

r. *b'iwən / b'iuən / fen — T, L gelded pig (Yi).

- s. **b'iwən / b'iuən / fən* — T a kind of war chariot (Mo).
 t. **b'iwən / b'iuən / fən* — L, and **p'iwən / p'iuən / fən* — L ornaments about bridle (Shī).
- 438 a—c. **pwən / puən / pen* — T run (Shī), elope (Chouli). b. is Chou I (inscr. 63), c. is Chou I (inscr. 65). The graph has 'man' and several 'feet'.
 d. variant of the preceding (Sün); the graph has three oxen.
 e. **piwən / p'iuən / fən* — T, L to steam rice (Shī).
 f. **b'iwən / b'iuən / fən* — T, L big drum (Shu).
- 439 a. **pwən / puən / pen* — T, L basket (Tso). The seal form of Shuowen has not 田 field but a drawing of a basket with a lid.
- 440 a. **pwən / puən / pen* — T root (Shī); trunk (Tso); origin, fundament (Tso). The graph has 'tree' with the base marked by a stroke.
- 441 a—c. **mwən / muən / men* — T gate, door (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 15,7), c. is Chou I (inscr. 67). The graph is a drawing.
 d. **mwən / muən / men* — T, L sad (Yi); dull, stupid (Lao).
 e. **mwən / muən / men* — T, L lay the hand on, hold (Shī).
 f. **m'iwən / m'iuən / wen* — T hear (Shī); to be heard (Shī), fame (Shī).
 g—h. **m'iwən / m'iuən / wen* — T ask, make inquiries (Shī); loan for f. above (Shī). h. is Yin bone (B hia 9: 10).
 i. **m'ien / m'ien / min* — T, L, and **m'iwən / m'iuən / wen* — T, L certain tribes of the South (Chouli).
- 442 a. **mwən / muən / men* — L red millet (Shī). The graph has 'hemp' and 'grain', explanation uncertain.
- 443 a—c. **k'ien / k'ien / kin* — T axe (Tso); loan for *id.* perspicacious (Shī). b. is extracted from the archaic graph for 新 (Chou I, inscr. 67), c. is pre-Han (inscr. 420, sense of name). The graph is a drawing.
 d. **k'ien / k'ien / kin* — T, L axe (Chuang).
 e. **k'ien / k'ien / kin* — T, L strap on horse's breast (Tso); loan for *id.* to ridicule (Tso).
 f. **g'ien / g'ien / k'in* — (even tone) T, L cress (Shī).
 g. **g'ien / g'ien / kin* — (oblique tone) T near, be near to (Shī).
 h. **χ'ien / χ'ien / hin* — T, L dawn (Yili).
 i. **χ'ien / χ'ien / hin* — T rejoice (Tso), delicious (Shī).
 j. variant of the preceding (Mo).
 k. variant of the preceding (Meng).
 l. **g'ier / g'jer / k'i* — L, K fief of 1000 li square, imperial domain (Shu); **ngien / ngien / yin* — T, L raised border (Huainan).
 m. **g'ier / g'jer / k'i* — T, L tall (Shī); **k'an / k'an / k'en* — L intense, extreme (Li); solid (Chouli).
 n. **g'ier / g'jer / k'i* — T, L small sacrificial table on which heart and tongue of the victim were placed (Li).
 o. **g'ier / g'jer / k'i* — T pray, beg (Shī); announce (Shī); loan for l. above (Shī); loan for 𠂔 (Li, so acc. to certain comm.).
 p—s. **g'ier / g'jer / k'i* — T a kind of flag (Shī). q. is Yin (inscr. 25, sense of name), r. is Chou I (inscr. 65), s. is Chou II (inscr. 133).

443	斤	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	族	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y		a	b		a	b
447	𠂔	448	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	449	𠂔	𠂔	450	𠂔	𠂔
	a		a	b	c	d	e		a	b		a	b	c	d
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	451	𠂔	𠂔	452	𠂔	𠂔
	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l		a	b	c		a	

t—v. *g'jær / g'jæi / k'i — L flag (s. a. the preceding) (inscr. Yin bone I 47: 9); loan for *id.* pray, demand (s. as o. above) (Chuang). u. is Yin bone (I 47: 9), v. is Chou II (inscr. 164, sense of 'pray').

x. *χjæn / χjæn / hin — T, L blaze, burn.

y. *χjæn / χjæn / hien — T, L lift (Tso).

444 a. *kjen / kjen / kin — T (half a gourd:) nuptial cup (Li). Explanation of graph uncertain.

445 a. *kjen / kjen / kin — T, L sinew (Meng). The modern graph has 'bamboo', 'flesh' and 'strength'.

446 a—b. *χjæn / χjæn / hin — L, and *χjæn / χjæn / hin — T smear with blood in sacrifice (Meng), anoint (Kuoyü); loan for *id.* crevice, opening (Tso); beginning, symptom (Kuoyü), tendency, inclination for (Tso); loan for 熏 (Chouli). b. is Chou II (inscr. 164). In this inscription, as in many other, the character is used as an adjective followed by shou 'longevity', with a sense analogous to that of mei in the expression 眉壽 of the classics. Explanation of graph uncertain.

447 a. *χjæn / χjæn / hin — L, and *χjæn / χjæn / hin — T smear with blood (Li), same word as the preceding. The graph has 'blood' and 'ox cut in half'.

448 a—d. *jæn / jæn / yin — T, L great, ample (Shu); many (Shi); a kind of sacrifice (Yili); loan for *id.* hit the mark, determine exactly (Shu); grieved (Shi); sound of thunder (Shi); name of a city and dynasty (Shi); loan for *en / *än / yen — T, L dark-red (Tso). b. is Chou I (inscr. 54), c. is Chou I (inscr. 65), d. is Chou I (74). Explanation of graph uncertain.

e. *jæn / jæn / yin — T grieved (Shi).

449 a. *jæn / jæn / yin — T conceal (Lunyü); (a screen:) low wall (Tso); (hidden feelings or thoughts:) calculate, ponder (Shu); grieved, suffering (Shi); loan for *id.* to lean on (Meng). Explanation of graph uncertain. Shuowen says the right part is phonetic and read *jæn / jæn / yin 'attentive, respectful'; and this again has 'heart' for rad. and the upper part is phonetic: *jæn / jæn / yin 'to lean on'. But there are no text examples whatever in support of these Shuowen words.

b. *jæn / jæn / yin — K bevel (Sün).

- 450 a—g.** **dian* / *iĕn* / *yin* — T, L, and **djar* / *i* / *yi* — T, L cyclical character (Tso); respectful (Shu), attentive (Shu). b. is Yin bone (A 3: 3,1), c. is Yin bone (A 3: 7,4), d. is Yin bone (A 3: 7,2), e. is Yin (inscr. 26), f. is Chou I (inscr. 74), g. is Chou I (inscr. 77). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- h—i.** **dian* / *iĕn* / *yin* — T, L small of the back, region of the reins (Yi). i. is Chou III (inscr. 229).
- j.** **dian* / *iĕn* / *yin* — T, L earth-worm (Sün).
- k—l.** **dian* / *iän* / *yen* — T, L to flow out, extend (Kuoyü). l. is Yin bone (H 2: 26,8, sense of name).
- 451 a—b.** **dian* / *iĕn* / *yin* — T descendants, posterity (Shī). b. is Chou III (inscr. 229). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- c.** **dian* / *iĕn* / *yin* — T, L take a mouthful of wine and rinse the mouth (Li).
- 452 a.** **i'ian* / *i'iĕn* / *ch'en* — L, K fever (Shī); sickness (Meng). The graph has rad. 104 (sickness) and 'fire'.
- 453 a—b.** **iian* / *tsiĕn* / *chen* — T thick (or black?) hair (Shī ap. Shuowen). b. is pre-Han (inscr. 414, sense of name).
- c.** *iian* / *tsiĕn* / *chen* — T, L calm gaze which hides an inner anger (Tso).
- d.** **iian* / *tsiĕn* / *chen* — T, L path between fields (Shī); boundary dykes (Chuang); loan for *id.* to offer up, present in sacrifice (Li).
- e.** **iian* / *tsiĕn* / *chen* — L, K, and **tian* / *i'ian* / *chan* — L, K to twist (Meng); **dian* / *ziän* / *shan* — L, and **d'ian* / *d'ian* / *chan* — L twisted (Chouli, so the Cheng Chung comm.).
- f.** **iian* / *tsiĕn* / *chen* — T, L black dress (Yili); unlined garment (Lunyü); beautiful embroidered robe (Meng).
- g—h.** **iian* / *tsiĕn* / *chen* — T, L crossboard at back of carriage (Chouli); carriage (Chouli); loan for *id.* depressed, anxious thought (Ch'uts'i). h. is Chou II (inscr. 194).
- i.** **iian* / *i'ien* / *chen* — T precious thing, precious (Tso).
- j.** **i'ian* / *i'iĕn* / *ch'en* — T fever (Kuoyü).
- k.** **d'ian* / *d'ien* / *t'ien* — T, L (Pek. *t'ien* is irregular, we should expect a *tien*) cease (Shī), cause to cease (Shī); ruin, destroy (Shī); loan for 476 d. below (Shī).
- l.** **d'ian* / *d'iĕn* / *chen* — T, L, and **iian* / *tsiĕn* / *chen* — T examine (Chuang).
- m.** **i'iet* / *t'iet* / *t'ie* — T, L *t'a-o-t'ie* glutton (Tso).
- n.** **nian* / *nian* / *nien* — T L, and **nian* / *nien* / *nien* — K, and **d'ian* / *d'ien* / *tien* — K tread, trample (Chuang).
- 454 a.** **i'ian* / *ts'ian* / *ch'en* — T (Anc. *ts'ian* is irregular, we should expect a *ts'iĕn*) cut the teeth (Chouli). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 455 a—g.** **dian* / *ziĕn* / *ch'en* — T cyclical character (Tso); heavenly body (Tso); part of the zodiac (Shu); fatal star, decisive moment (Shī); season (Shu); morning (Shī). b. is Yin bone (E 7: 4), c. is Yin bone (A 7: 27,2), d. is Yin (inscr. 25), e. is Yin (inscr. 32), f. is Chou I (inscr. 59), g. is Chou I (inscr. 70). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- h.** **dian* / *ziĕn* / *ch'en* — (even tone) T, and **d'ian* / *d'ziĕn* / *ch'en* — T part of the constellation Scorpio (Kuoyü); morning (Shī).
- i—j.** variant of the preceding (Shuowen). j. is Chou II (inscr. 161, sense of name).
- k.** **dian* / *ziĕn* / *ch'en* — T roof (Kuoyü).
- l.** **dian* / *ziĕn* / *shen* — (oblique tone) T, L sacrificial meat (Tso).
- m.** **dian* / *ziĕn* / *shen* — T, L clam, oyster (Li).

453	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	珍	疹	疹	診	餐	跚	454
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	
齒	455	辰	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	晨	晨	晨	宸	賑	蜃	振
		a	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
𠂔	振	娠	賑	震	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	456	刃	仞	忍	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
		o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	a	b	c	d	e	f
紉	𠂔	𠂔													
		h	i	j											

- n—o. *īan / tsien / chen* — K boy or girl (only Han time text ex.). o. is Chou II (inscr. 175, sense of name).
- p. **īan / tsien / chen* — T, L shake (Shī); dust off (Li); move (Li); lift (Kuoyü); save, help [Yi]; spread the wings and fly (Shī); move into order, arrange (troops) (Shī); call back into lines (troops) (Shī); to stop (Chuang); (shake:) scared (Kuots'è); throw open (granaries) (Tso); bring together, join (Li); loan for *id.* numerous (Shī); generous, noble (Shī); from (Shī; so the Mao comm.; Erya interprets 'ancient'); loan for 453 f. (Li).
- q. **īan / tsien / chen* — T, L, and **sien / sien / shen* — T, L pregnant (Tso).
- r. **īan / tsien / chen* — T endow, succour (Mo).
- s. **īan / tsien / chen* — T clap of thunder (Shī); shake (Shī); fear (Shī); become pregnant (Shī), cf. p. and q. above.
- t. **īan / īien / ch'en* — T, L, and **īar / īi / ch'i* — T, L laugh (Chuang).
- u. **īwən / dīuən / ch'un* — T lip (Tso).
- v. **īwən / dīuən / ch'un* — T, L borders of a river (Shī).

- 456 a. **nien / nien / jen* — T edge of a blade, knife (Meng). The graph has 'knife' with the edge marked by a stroke.
- b. **nien / nien / jen* — T a measure (Meng), to measure (Tso); loan for j. below (Lie).
- c. **nien / nien / jen* — T endure (Shī); cruel (Shī).
- d. **nien / nien / jen* — T, L full (Shī).
- e. **nien / nien / jen* — T tough, strong (as a sinew) (Kuan).
- f. **nien / nien / jen* — T, L speak hesitatingly (Lunyü).
- g. **nien / nien / jen* — T piece of wood inserted in order to stop a wheel (Ch'uts'i); loan for *id.* measure of 8 ch' i (Meng); solid (Kuan); soft, slack (Sün).
- h. **nien / nien / nin* — T, L, and **nien / nien / jen* — L (after Sū Miao) twist into a cord (Ch'uts'i); to thread (a needle) (Li).
- i. **niet / niet / ni* — K glue (Kuots'è).
- j. **nien / nien / jen* — T to know (Kuanyin). The character above should be 認.

- 457 a—b. **mien / mien / min* — T, and **mien / mien / min* — T people (Shī). This word rimes as **mien* in Shī king, but various derivatives clearly indicate **mien*, so there must have been alt. readings. b. is Chou I (inscr. 65). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- c. **mien / mien / min* — T, L to ruin, destroy (Shī); troubled, confused (Shu).

457	民	巾	泯	珉	眠	珉	敗	巾	帛	昏	昏	昏	昏	昏	昏	昏	昏
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o		
	昏	闇	瘡	瘡	瘡	瘡	瘡	瘡	瘡	瘡	瘡	瘡	瘡	瘡	瘡	瘡	瘡
	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z		a	b	c	d	e	
	韃	韃	韃	揮	暉	輝	輝	輝	輝	輝	458	軍	渾	暈	運	餽	
	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n			a	b	c	d	e	f
	部	煮	磨	額	額	容	460	云	雲	姪	耘	耘	芸	魂			
	g	h	i	j	k	l		a	b	c	d	e	f	g			

- d. **mjan / mjen / min* — T, L a kind of precious stone (Li).
e. **mjan / mien / mien* — T sleep (Lie).
f. **mjan / mien / mien* — L, and **mwən / muən / men* — L, and **xmwən / xuən / hun* — L blinded, confused (Chuang, one version); desolate, distracted (Lü).
g—i. **mjuən / mjuən / min* — K strong (Shuowen, same as y. below). h. is Chou II (inscr. 139), i. is Chou II (inscr. 180).
j—l. **xmwən / xuən / hun* — T dusk, evening, darkness (Shi); (evening ceremony:) marriage (Shi); wife (Shi); relatives by marriage (Shi); benighted, blinded, mentally dark (Shu); to die shortly after birth (Tso); loan for y. below (Shu). l. is Yin bone (O 715).
m. **xmwən / xuən / hun* — T take a wife, marriage (Yi); relatives by marriage (Shu).
n. **xmwən / xuən / hun* — T, L disorderly (Shi); stupid (Kuots'è).
o. **xmwən / xuən / hun* — T darkened in mind, stupid (Meng).
p. **xmwən / xuən / hun* — confused, uncertain (Chuang).
q. **xmwən / xuən / hun* — T, L gate-keeper, door-keeper (Tso).
r—s. **mjan / mjen / min* — L, K, and **xmwən / xuən / hun* — L suffering, distress (Shi).
t. **mjan / mjen / min* — K lay the hand on (Lü).
u. **mjan / mjen / min* — L a kind of precious stone (Chouli), cf. d. above.
v. variant of the preceding (Li).
x. **mjan / mjen / min* — L, K cord (Shi); wrap round, envelop, cover (Shi); loan for 縣 (Li).
y. **mjuən / mjuən / min* — T, L violent (Shu); strong, energetic (Shu, one version); sorry, melancholy (Chuang).
z. **mjuən / mjuən / min* — T, L grieved, commiserating (Tso).
Of the above, f., j., n—p., and possibly a. ('the darkened, stupid ones' = people) are cognate words.
- 458 a. **kiwən / kiwən / k ü n* — K troupe, army (Shi); camp, encamp (Tso). The graph has 'covering' and 'chariot'.
b. **g'wən / yuən / hun* — T L sound of running water (Sün); muddled, confused (Lao); chaotic (Chuang).
c. **giwən / jiwən / y ü n* — T, L vapour, halo (Lü).
d. **giwən / jiwən / y ü n* — T revolve, turn round (Yi); move (Chuang); longitudinal (Kuoyü).

- e. **giwən / jiuan / y ü n* — T, L bring supply of food to (Tso).
 f—g. **giwən / jiuan / y ü n* — T, L, and **xiwǎn / xiwǎn / h ü a n* — T, L to work leather (Chouli).
 h. **xiwən / xiuan / h u n* — T, L (Pek. *h u n* is irregular, we should expect a *h ü n*) strong-smelling vegetables, onion, garlic etc. (Li).
 i. **xiwər / xiwǐ / h u e i* — T shake, wave (Li).
 j. **xiwər / xiwǐ / h u e i* — T, L light, brightness (Yi).
 k. **xiwər / xiwǐ / h u e i* — T, L flame, brightness (Yi); **giwən / jiuan / y ü n* — L brightness (Shī); loan for f. above (Li).
 l. **xiwər / xiwǐ / h u e i* — T bright (Meng).
 m. **xiwər / xiwǐ / h u e i* — L, K clothes-peg (Li).
 n. **xiwər / xiwǐ / h u e i* — T, L a kind of pheasant (Shī).

459 a—c. **kiwən / kiuan / k ü n* — T lord, prince (Shī); princess (Shī). b. is Yin bone (B hia 27: 13), c. is Chou I (inscr. 67). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- d—e. **g'iwən / g'iuən / k' ü n* — T flock, herd (Shī); class, group (Yi); all (Tso); group of three (Shī); sociable (Lunyü). e. is Chou IV (inscr. 284).
 f. **g'iwən / g'iuən / k' ü n* — (even tone) T skirt (Chuang).
 g. **g'iwən / g'iuən / k' ü n* — (oblique tone) T district (Tso).
 h. **xiwən / xiuan / h ü n* — L, K vapour, odour (Li).
 i. **kiwən / kiwǎn / k ü n* — T fallow-deer (Kungyang).
 j—k. **k'iwən / k'iwǎn / k' ü n* — L, and **iwen / iwǎn / y ü n* — T, L big head (Shuowen; used as personal name in Tso). k. is Chou II (inscr. 181, sense of name).
 l. **g'iwen / g'iwǎn / k ü n*, *kiung* — T, L distress, embarrassed (Shī). The Pek. *kiung* is irregular.

460 a. **giwən / jiuan / y ü n* — T cloud (Kuots'è), cloudy (Lü); loan for *id.* has said (Shī); a particle (Shī); go to and fro, interrelations (Shī); to move (Kuan); loan for f. below (ample) (Chuang); for 運 (Lü). The original graph was probably a drawing of a cloud.

- b. **giwən / jiuan / y ü n* — K cloud (Shī).
 c. **giwən / jiuan / y ü n* — T, L family name (Tso).
 d. **giwən / jiuan / y ü n* — T to lose (Kuots'è); loan for 隕 (Kuots'è).
 e. **giwən / jiuan / y ü n* — T, L to weed (Shī).
 f. **giwən / jiuan / y ü n* — T, L fragrant plant (Li); loan for *id.* ample, rich (sc. vegetation) (Lao); yellow (Shī); loan for e. above (Lunyü).
 g. **g'wən / yuən / h u n* — T spiritual soul (as opp. to *p' o*) (Tso).

461 a—c. **xiwən / xiuan / h ü n* — T, L to smoke, steam (Shī); loan for *id.* happy, joyful (Shī). b. is Chou II (inscr. 154), c. is Chou II (inscr. 180). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- d. **xiwən / xiuan / h ü n* — K to smoke (Hanfei).
 e. **xiwən / xiuan / h ü n* — T, L a fragrant herb (Tso); to be pungent, to sting (Yi); loan for *id.* peaceful, harmonious (Chuang).
 f. **xiwən / xiuan / h ü n* — T merit (Tso).
 g. **xiwən / xiuan / h ü n* — T *h ü n - y ü* name of a Northern tribe (Meng).
 h. **xiwən / xiuan / h ü n* — T, L purple, brown (Shu).
 i. **xiwən / xiuan / h ü n* — L, K mutton soup (Li).
 j. **xiwǎn / xiwǎn / h ü a n* — T, L ocarina (Shī).

461	熏	熏	熏	熏	薰	勳	獯	纁	臚	堧	462	川	馴	順	紉
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j		a	b	c	d
巡	馴	463	春	春	春	蠢	椿	髻	464	章	章	章	淳	醇	
e	f		a	b	c	d	e	f		a	b	c	d	e	f
鎗	鎗	鎗	鶉	鶉	諄	惇	惇	蟪	敦	敦	燠	燠	敦	敦	
g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v
465	盾	盾	盾	輶	遁	循	腴	466	容	濬	璿				
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b	c				

462 a. *t'iwən / ts'iwən / ch' u a n — T stream, river (Shī). The Anc. Chin. reading ts'iwən (and hence the modern derivate ch' u a n) is an irregular form; the Shī rimes show that the word originally belonged to the ən class: *t'iwən. The primary graph was a drawing.

b. *t'iwən / t'iwən / ch' u n — K ornated band on axle-cap of wheel (Chouli ap. Shuowen).

c. *d'iwən / d'iwən / sh u n — T follow (Chouli), obey (Tso), accord with (Shī); submissive, docile (Shī).

d. *dziwən / ziwən / s ü n — T, L, and *d'iwən / d'iwən / ch' u n — (even tone) T silk cord (Li); loan for 循 (Sün).

e. *dziwən / ziwən / s ü n — T, L perambulate, make a visiting and inspection tour (Shu).

f. *dziwən / ziwən / s ü n — T, L docile (Lie); gradually (Yi).

463 a—b. *t'iwən / ts'iwən / ch' u n — T spring time (Shī); loan for d. below (Chouli). b. is Yin bone (B shang 31: 6). Explanation of graph uncertain

c. *t'iwən / ts'iwən / ch' u n — T troubled, agitated (Tso ap. Shuowen); loan for id. stupid (Huainan).

d. *t'iwən / ts'iwən / ch' u n — T, L wriggle, move (Shī); loan for the preceding (Tso).

e. *t'iwən / t'iwən / ch' u n — T, L Cedrela (Chuang).

f. *s'iwən / s'iwən / sh u n — T, L a tuft of free-hanging, disorderly hair (Li).

464 a—d. *d'iwən / ziwən / ch' u n — K Shuowen says: well-cooked, fully-prepared (sc. sacrificial dish); but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Yin bone (A 4: 34,6, sense here uncertain), c. is Chou II (inscr. 172, sense of p. below, 'to beat'), d. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 298, sense of p. 'vessel'). The graph consists of h i a n g 'to offer' and y a n g 'mutton'. The abbreviated modern form has coincided with 享.

e. *d'iwən / ziwən / ch' u n — T, L to flow (Chuang); to soak (Kuoyü); salty and poor land (Tso); loan for id. a pair (Tso); *t'iwən / ts'iwən / ch' u n — L moisten (Chouli), moist, fat (Li); loan for id. a measure of breadth (of cloth) (Chouli).

f. *d'iwən / ziwən / ch' u n — T, L clear and unadulterated, pure (Shu); generous (Lao).

g—i. *d'iwən / ziwən / ch' u n — T, L a kind of bell broader in the upper part (bulb-shaped) than at the rim (Kuoyü); *d'wər / d'wər / t u e i — T, L metal cap on butt-end of a weapon-shaft (Shī). i. is Chou IV (inscr. 284, sense of p. below, 'vessel').

- j—k. **điwan* / *điüen* / *ch' u n* — T, L quail (Shī); **d'wân* / *d'uân* / *t' u a n* — L eagle (Shī). k. is Chou (inscr. 371).
- . **tiwan* / *tiüen* / *ch u n* — T, L inculcate, repeat (Shī); loan for *id.* to favour, assist (Kuoyü).
- m. **niwan* / *niüen* / *j u n* — T, L brown ox with black lips (Shī).
- n. **twan* / *tuân* / *t u n* — T, L solid, reliable (Shu).
- o. **twan* / *tuân* / *t u n* — L agitated, anxious (Chuang).
- p—q. **twan* / *tuân* / *t u n* — T, L solid, thick (Li); earnest, generous (Tso); strong (Tso); lie heavy on, press (Shī, so the Mao comm.); to mass (sc. troops) (Shī, so the Mao comm.); **twar* / *tuâi* / *t u e i* — L, K solitary (Shī); to correct, punish (Shī); to direct (Meng); break (Chuang); a kind of sacrificial vessel (Chouli); **d'uân* / *d'uân* / *t' u a n* — L, K dense (Shī); **d'wân* / *d'uân* / *t u n* — L *h u n - t u n* chaos (Tso). For phonetically obscure reasons loan for 彫 (Shī) and 轄 (Chouli). q. is Chou IV (inscr. 290).
- r. **l'wan* / *l'uân* / *t' u n* — T, L bright, enlighten (Kuoyü ap. Shuowen); torch for burning oracle bones (Chouli; in this sense L records a great variety of readings); dim light (sc. of a star) (Tso); loan for **l'wan* / *l'uân* / *t' u n* — L, and **l'war* / *l'uâi* / *t' u e i* — L ample, complete (Shī).
- s. **l'wan* / *l'uân* / *t' u n* — T sun rising (Ch'uts'i).
- t. **l'wan* / *l'uân* / *t' u n* — L, and **d'wân* / *d'uân* / *t' u n* — K, L (after Sū Miao) slow and heavy (sc. motion of carriages) (Shī); loan for l. above (Chuang).
- u. **d'war* / *d'uâi* / *t u e i* — T, L hate, detest (Shu).
- v. **d'war* / *d'uâi* / *t u e i* — K discontented, detest (Meng). Character wrongly written above, should have phonetic 敦.
- 465 a. **điwan* / *điüen* / *sh u n* — T, L, and **d'wân* / *d'uân* / *t u n* — T, L shield (Shī). Both T and L really distinguish the former reading as meaning 'shield' and the latter as used for N. Pr. (Tso), but modern usage in Mand. is to read *t u n* in both cases. The original graph was probably a drawing.
- b. **điwan* / *điüen* / *sh u n* — T, L bench (Chuang, so acc. to the Sī-ma comm.); shield (Tso).
- c. **điwan* / *điüen* / *sh u n* — T, and **dziwan* / *ziüen* / *s ü n* — T lay the hand on (Mo).
- d. **tiwan* / *tiüen* / *ch' u n* — T, L funeral car (Li).
- e. **d'wân* / *d'uân* / *t u n* — T, L withdraw (Shī); evasive (Meng).
- f. **dziwan* / *ziüen* / *s ü n* — T follow, go along (Tso); along (Tso); orderly (Lunyü).
- g. **d'wat* / *d'uat* / *t u* — T, L fat (Tso).
- 466 a. **siwan* / *siüen* / *s ü n* — T Shuowen says: deep, thus taking it to be the primary form of b. below; but there are no text examples in support of this. Explanation of graph uncertain.
- b. **siwan* / *siüen* / *s ü n* — T, L deep (Shī). Here the phonetic has been corrupted into 344 a. above.
- c. **dziwan* / *ziüen* / *s ü n* — T, L a kind of precious stone (Shu).
- 467 a—b. **snivan* / *siüen* / *s u n* — T, L hawk, falcon (Shī). b. is Chou (inscr. 355, sense of name). The graph is a drawing.
- c. **niwan* / *niüen* / *j u n* — T downy (Shu ap. Shuowen).
- d. **tiwan* / *tiüen* / *ch u n* — T a water-level (the instrument) (Meng); regulate (Shu); rule, model (Yi).

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g'—h'. *tsuər* / *tsuəi* / *tsuei* — T, L genitalia of a baby (Lao ap. Shuowen, so acc. to L).

469 a. **siwən* / *siuən* / *shun* — T Hibiscus (Shī).

b. variant of the preceding (Shī ap. Shuowen).

c. **siwən* / *siuən* / *shun* — T to blink (Lie).

d. variant of the preceding L, K, to wink, move the eyes (Chuang). Since the right part cannot be phonetic, the explanation of this character is uncertain.

470 a. **liwən* / *liuən* / *lun* — K Shuowen says: to think, thus taking it to be the primary form of b. below; but there are no text examples in support of this. Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. **liwən* / *liuən* / *lun* — T, L, and **lwən* / *luən* / *lun* — T, L discuss (Li), discourse about (Tso), think of (Shī, so the Mao comm.); loan for c. below (Li), for e. (Li), for j. (Kuoyü).

c. **liwən* / *liuən* / *lun* — T class, category (Yili); principle (Shī); natural band, relation (Meng); loan for j. below (Yili).

d. **liwən* / *liuən* / *lun* — T, L ripples (Shī); sink, be ruined (Shī).

e. **liwən* / *liuən* / *lun* — T, L twist a cord (Shī), cord (Li); envelop, comprise (Yi).

f. **liwən* / *liuən* / *lun* — T wheel (Shī); loan for *id.* vertical, from North to South (Chouli); great, vast (Li).

g. **liwən* / *liuən* / *lun* — T, and **lwən* / *luən* / *lun* — T discontented, displeased (Ch'uts'i).

h—i. **lwən* / *luən* / *lun* — T, L Kun-lun name of mountain (Shī).

j. **lwən* / *luən* / *lun* — L, K select (Kuoyü).

471 a—c. **piwən* / *piuən* / *fen* — T divide (Li); separate (Chuang); distribute (Li); decide (Li); **b'iwən* / *b'iuən* / *fen* — T part (Tso), share, lot, duty (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 45,7), c. is Chou II (inscr. 145). The graph shows a knife cleaving something.

d. **piwən* / *piuən* / *fen* — T, L flour (Li).

e—f. **piwən* / *piuən* / *fen* — T, L to fly, soar (Chuang).

g. **p'iwən* / *p'iuən* / *fen* — T, L anger, angry (Tso).

h. **p'iwən* / *p'iuən* / *fen* — T, L mixed (Shu); confused (Kuots'è); numerous (Yi); kerchief (Li).

i. **p'iwən* / *p'iuən* / *fen* — T, L fragrant (Shī); loan for 墳 (Kuan).

j. **p'iwən* / *p'iuən* / *fen* — T, L snow falling (Shī).

k. **b'iwən* / *b'iuən* / *fen* — L, K hill (Chuang).

l. **b'iwən* / *b'iuən* / *fen* — T to grasp, join hands (Kuots'è).

m. **b'iwən* / *b'iuən* / *fen* — T, L elm (Shī).

n. **b'iwən* / *b'iuən* / *fen* — T, L (after Sū Miao) vapour, indications in sky (Tso).

o. **b'iwən* / *b'iuən* / *fen* — K cut grain put in sheaves (Kuan).

p. **b'iwən* / *b'iuən* / *fen* — T, L big head (Shī); loan for **puən* / *puən* / *pan* — T, L divide, share (Shu), distribute, give (Li); loan for 斑 (Meng).

q. variant of the preceding (Yili).

r. **b'iwən* / *b'iuən* / *fen* — L hemp (Chouli); loan for **p'iwən* / *p'iuən* / *fen* — L to trouble, disorder (Shu). Upper part of character is an abbreviation of 麻.

s—t. **b'wən* / *b'uan* / *p'en* — T vessel, bowl, basin (Li). t. is Chou III (inscr. 257).

u. **piən* / *piən* / *pin* — K of equal quality or quantity (sc. two things) (Lunyü ap. Shuowen).

477	分	分	分	粉	翁	盼	忿	紛	芬	霽	奔	扮	粉	氛	粉
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
頒	盼	勞	盆	盆	份	貧	盼	盼	472	糞	473	奮	474	焚	焚
p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y		a		a		a	b
彬	475	文	文	文	文	文	文	文	文	文	文	文	文	文	文
c		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
玳	玳	閔	閔	閔	吝	吝	476	典	典	典	腴	477	薦	薦	薦
o	p	q	r	s	t	u		a	b	c	d		a	b	c

v. *b'ien / b'ien / p'in — K poor (Shi).

x. *p'en / p'än / p'an — T, L beautiful eyes, with black and white well defined (Shi).

y. *pwan / pwan / pan — T, L distribute, give in fief (Li).

Of the above, a. *piwän 'divide', *b'iwän 'share', p. *pwan 'divide, distribute', and y. *pwan 'distribute' are cognate words.

472 a. *piwän / piwän / fen — T, L manure, dirt (Tso); cleanse (Tso). Explanation of graph uncertain.

473 a. *piwän / piwän / fen — T, L spread the wings, fly up (Shi); make an effort, energetic (Shi); eager, excited (Tso); shake (Yi). Explanation of graph uncertain.

474 a—b. *b'iwän / b'iwän / fen — T, L to burn (Shi); destroy (Tso). b. is Yin bone (B hia 9: 2). The graph has 'forest' and 'fire'.

c. *piän / piän / pin — L, K of equal quality or quantity (sc. two things) (Lunyü). Cf. 471 u. above. The phonetic is our a. here abbreviated.

475 a—g. *miwän / miwän / wen — T drawn lines, design (Yi); ornaments, ornamented (Shi); written character (Tso); literary document, literature (Lunyü); accomplished, civil (as opp. to military) (Shi). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 18,4), c. is Yin bone (A 4: 38,2), d. is Yin bone (A 1: 11,1), e. is Yin (inscr. 3), f. is Yin (inscr. 15), g. is Chou I (inscr. 69). The graph shows a man with tattooing on the breast. Already in Yin time, however, there are abbreviated forms like d. above.

h. *miwän / miwän / wen — T wipe off (Ch'uts'i).

i. *miwän / miwän / wen — T, L name of a river (Shu); loan for a word 'dirty' (Ch'uts'i) not incorporated in T or K (Tsiyün reads *muän* / *men*).

j. *miwän / miwän / wen — T, L entangle, confuse (Shu).

k—l. *miwän / miwän / wen — T, L mosquito (Chuang).

m. *mien / mien / min — K violent (Shu ap. Shuowen).

n. *mien / mien / min — L, K autumnal (heaven); austere, stern (Shi).

o—p. *mien / mien / min — L precious stone (Li) (T, reading it *muüi*, takes this character to be a variant of 546 b. below). p. is Chou I (inscr. 65, sense of a. above).

q—r. *miwän / miwän / min — T, L distress (Shi); pity (Shi); anxiously zealous (Shu). r. is Chou (inscr. 381, sense of name).

- s. **miwen* / *miwěn* / *min* — T grieved (Meng).
- t—u. **līen* (*mlīen?*) / *līěn* / *lin* — T regret (Yi); niggardly (Lunyü). u. is Yin bone (B hia 13: 15, sense of name).
- 476 a—c. **tian* / *tien* / *tien* — T statute, standard text, code (Shī); regulate (Shu); use as norm (Shu); loan for **t'ian* / *t'ien* / *t'ien* — L solid (Chouli). b. is Chou I (inscr. 97), c. is Chou II (inscr. 151). The graph shows 'documents' on a 'stand'.
- d. **t'ian* / *t'ien* / *t'ien* — T, L abundant, ample (Shu); rich, prosperous (Tso); good (Li); lord, govern (Shu, so acc. to Wang Su).
- 477 a—c. **tsian* / *tsien* / *tsien* — T, L grass, fodder (Chuang); straw mat (Ch'uts'i); (to place on a bedding of straw:) set forth, present (Shī); loan for **dz'ian* / *dz'ien* / *tsien* — L repeat, repeatedly (Shī). b. is Chou IV (inscr. 286), c. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 330). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 478 a—e. **sian* / *sien* / *sien* — T before (Shī); preceding, former (Shī); advance (Tso); go before, lead (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 6: 56,3), c. is Yin bone (A 2: 15,2), d. is Yin (inscr. 10), e. is Chou I (inscr. 57). The graph has 'man' and 'foot'.
- f. **sian* / *sien* / *sien* — T, L sleek, glossy (Shu).
- g. **sian* / *sien* / *sien* — T, L barefooted (Tso).
- h. **sian* / *sien* / *sien* — T, L bright and well-polished metal (Kuoyü); the angles of a bell with oval opening (Chouli).
- i. **sian* / *sien* / *sien* — T, L, and **sia* / *sie* / *si* — L place name (Tso).
- j. **sian* / *sien* / *sien* — T, L, and **sia* / *sie* / *si* — T, L wash (Shī).
- k. **şien* / *şien* / *shen* — T run in crowds (Ch'uts'i).
- l—m. **şien* / *şien* / *shen* — K go to and fro (K, no early text ex.). m. is Chou III (inscr. 225, sense of a. above).
- n. **şien* / *şien* / *shen* — T numerous (Shī), cf. k. above.
- o. **şien* / *şien* / *shen* — K, and **şian* / *şien* / *shen* — L numerous (Shī), s. w. as the preceding.
- 479 a—d. **k'iwən* / *k'iwən* / *k'üan* — T dog (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 26,6), c. is Yin bone (A 4: 17,5); d. is Chou II (inscr. 161). The graph is a drawing.
- e. **kiwən* / *kiwən* / *küan* — T, L small watering channels in fields (Shu).
- 480 a—b. **ken* / *kăn* / *kien* — This is the primary form of c. below 'distress, difficulty' (hence the reading), as testified by the form b. in the inscr. Yin bone E 159: 3. The graph shows a man (prisoner?) with back-bound hands.
- c—d. **ken* / *kăn* / *kien* — T distress, difficulty (Shu); hard and difficult (Shī); dangerous (Shī). d. is Yin bone (A 5: 40,7). To the back-bound man (prisoner?) has been added a 'drum' (triumphal music of victory?), which has been corrupted into 𠂔 in the modern character.
- e—i. **ken* / *kăn* / *kien* — this is a variant of the preceding (hence the reading): distress, difficulty (inscr. Yin bone B hia 24: 2); loan for **g'ien* / *g'ien* / *k'in* — T clay (Shuowen, no early text ex.); time, season (Kuan). f. is Yin bone (B hia 24: 2), g. is Yin (inscr. 10, sense here uncertain), h. is Chou II (inscr. 150, sense of p. below), i. is Chou II (inscr. 164, sense of p. below). The graph shows the same backbound man, now placed over 'fire'. The latter element, written as in form h., has been misunderstood and given rise to the modern element 𠂔 at the bottom.
- j—l. **ken* / *kăn* / *kien* — K distress, difficulty (Chouli). k. is Chou II (inscr. 172), l. is Chou II (inscr. 180). This is the same word and, in principle, the same graph as c—d. above, the triumphal 'drum' being drawn more elaborately.

478	先	𦏧	𦏧	𦏧	𦏧	𦏧	𦏧	𦏧	𦏧	𦏧	𦏧	𦏧	𦏧	𦏧	𦏧
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
479	犬	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵
	a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵
	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y
481	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵
	a	b	c		a	b	c		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
煙	484	𤝵	485	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵
	h		a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h			

m. *g'ien / g'ien / kin — T, L barely (Kuoyü).

n. *g'ien / g'ien / kin — T, L to plaster (Shī); to inter, bury (Shī).

o. *g'ien / g'ien / kin — T, L die of starvation (Tso).

p. *g'ien / g'ien / kin — T a kind of precious stone (Tso).

q. *g'ien / g'ien / kin — T see a superior, have audience (Shī).

r-s. *g'ien / g'ien / kin — T, L famine (esp. want of vegetables) (Shī). Cf. o. above.

s. is Chou II (inscr. 132).

t. *k'ien / k'ien / kin — T, L (in praxis reduced so as to coincide with e.) violet (used as a vegetable) (Shī); aconite (Kuoyü); m u - k i n Hibiscus (Li).

u. *k'ien / k'ien / kin — T attentive (Yi), respectful (Shu); cautious (Shī).

v. *g'ien / g'ien / k'in — T, L, and *k'ien / k'ien / kin — T sad (Kungyang); sincere, energetic (Lie).

x. *g'ien / g'ien / k'in — K toil, diligent, devoted (Shī).

y. variant of the preceding (Ta Tai li).

z. variant of m. above (Li).

481 a—b. *kwen / kwän / k u a n — T, L a big fish (Shī, so the Mao comm. and Shuowen); loan for id. widower (Shī). b. is Chou II (inscr. 180). The graph has 'fish' and 'eye'.

c. *kwen / kwän / k u a n — T, L distress (Shu).

482 a—c. *k'ien / k'ien / kin — T head-kerchief (Shī), towel (Tso), covering (Chouli). b. is Yin bone (A 7: 5,3), c. is Chou II (inscr. 153). The graph is a drawing.

483 a—b. *ien / ien / yin — T to dam up (Shu ap. Shuowen). b. is Yin bone (A 7: 14,4, sense of g. below). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. *ien / ien / yin — L, K to dam up (Shu).

d. *ien / ien / yin — L, K stop up (Tso); mound (Tso).

e. *ien / ien / yin — T, L block, stop up, obstruct (Tso).

f. *ien / ien / yin — T, L a curved or angular piece of extra wall as protection to gate in city wall (Shī); crooked (Chuang); loan for d—e. above (Chuang).

- g. **ʔien* / *ʔiēn* / y i n — T, L sacrifice (Shī) (defined as 'pure sacrifice' by certain early comm., as cognate to h. below by others).
 h. **ʔien* / *ʔien* / y e n — T smoke (Chouli).

484 a. **ʃien* / *ʃien* / s h e n — K great crowd, a flock (Shī). The graph has 'live' (living creatures) doubled.

- 485 a. **k'iuwen* / *k'iuwēn* / k' ü n — T, L round granary (Shī). The graph has 'enclosure' and 'grain'.
 b. **g'iuwen* / *g'iuwēn* / k ü n — T, L a kind of bamboo (Shu); **k'iuwen* / *k'iuwēn* / k' ü n — T Cassia (Ch'uts'i).
 c. **g'iuwen* / *g'iuwēn* / k ü n — T, L mushroom (Chuang); loan for b. above (Lü).
 d. **k'iuwen* / *k'iuwēn* / k ü n — T fallow-deer (Shī).
 e. variant of the preceding (Tso), the phonetic abbreviated; loan for **k'iuwen* / *k'iuwēn* / k' ü n — L bind (Tso); loan for 𠂔 (Tso).
 f. **k'iuwen* / *k'iuwēn* / k ü n — (same as next, hence the reading) collect, harvest (Kuoyü).
 g. **k'iuwen* / *k'iuwēn* / k ü n — K pick, gather (Mo); phonetic abbreviated in the same way as e. above.
 h. variant of 420 f. above (Kuoyü).

- 486 a. **kwat* / *kuat* / k u — T bone (Tso). The graph has 'cut the meat from bones' (18 a. above) and 'flesh, meat'.
 b. **kwat* / *kuat* / k u — T, L, and **g'wat* / *ɣwat* / h u — T, and **g'wat* / *ɣwat* / h u a — T k u - k i u name of a bird (Tso, used as an official's title).
 c. **g'wat* / *ɣwat* / h u — T dig out (Kuoyü); muddle (Lü); **k'wat* / *k'uat* / k' u — L with force (Chuang).
 d. **g'wat* / *ɣwāt* / h u a — T, L disturb, trouble (Shu); crafty (Tso).
 e. **g'wat* / *ɣwat* / h u a — T slippery, smooth (Chouli); **kwat* / *kuat* / k u — T, L confuse, disturb, trouble (Chuang).

- 487 a. **ngwat* / *nguat* / w u — T, L cut the feet (Chuang). The graph has two legs and a stroke crossing their upper part.
 b. **ngwat* / *nguat* / w u — T, L shake, move (Shī).
 c. **ngwat* / *nguat* / w u — T, L tree trunk without branches (Tso) (cognate to a.); unprosperous (Shu).
 d. variant of the preceding (Shu ap. Shuowen).
 e. **ngwat* / *nguat* / w u — L, K unstable, unsafe (Yi).
 f. **ngiwāt* / *ngiwāt* / y ü e — T, L, and **ngwat* / *nguat* / w u — L, K cross-bar at end of carriage pole (Lunyü).

488 a. **t'wat* / *t'uat* / t' u — K perverse, refractory (Yi ap. Shuowen). Explanation of graph uncertain.

489 a. **t'wat* / *t'uat* / t' u — T, L, and **d'wat* / *d'uat* / t' u — T, L dig through, break through (Tso); protrude (Lü); bursting forth, brusquely, suddenly (Shī). The graph has 'hole' and 'dog'.

490 a. **tswat* / *tsuat* / t s u — T soldier (Tso); group of men (Li) or families or states (Lü); **ts'wat* / *ts'uat* / t s u — T, L finish (Shī); die (Tso); loan for **ts'wat* / *ts'uat* / t' s u — K brusque (Meng). The small seal graph of Shuowen has 𠂔 garment with a stroke on the skirt.

486	骨	鶻	捐	猾	滑	487	兀	扞	机	阮	阮	軌	488	亡	489
	a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e	f		a	
突	490	卒	猝	萃	倅	啐	淬	悴	翠	悴	瘁	賴	萃	碎	
a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
睟	粹	誅	491	孝	勑	淳	悖	諄	綽	492	殳	沒	殲	殲	493
o	p	q		a	b	c	d	e	f		a	b	c	d	
質	鑽	躓	憤	494	疾	疥	疥	疾	疾	495	鬱	鬱			
a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d	e		a	b			

- b. *dz'wət / dz'uat / tsu — T, L grasp by the hair (Kuots'è); collide, combat (Kuoyü).
c. *dz'iwət / dz'iuət / tsu — T, and *ts'iwət / ts'iuət / tsu — L precipitous (Shī).
d. *ts'wəd / ts'uəi / ts'uei — T, L second, assistant (Chouli).
e. *ts'wəd / ts'uəi / ts'uei — T, L to taste (Li).
f. *ts'wəd / ts'uəi / ts'uei — T dip into a fluid (Kuotsé).
g. *ts'wəd / ts'uəi / ts'uei — T burn (Sün).
h. *ts'iwəd / ts'wi / ts'uei — T to drink to the full, drunk (Shī).
i. *ts'iwəd / ts'wi / ts'uei — T kingfisher (Tso); rump of a bird (Li).
j. *dz'iwəd / dz'wi / ts'uei — L, K distressed (Meng). The Mand. t s'uei is irregular; the word has oblique tone, and we should expect a tsuei.
k. *dz'iwəd / dz'wi / tsuei — T, L suffering, fatigue, distress (Shī).
l. *dz'iwəd / dz'wi / tsuei — T exhausted, weary (Sün).
m. *dz'iwəd / dz'wi / tsuei — T, L collect, assemble (Shī); loan for d. above (Chouli), for k. above (Sün).
n. *swəd / suəi / suei — T break (Lie).
o. *s'iwəd / swi / suei — T candid (sc. gaze) (Meng).
p. *s'iwəd / swi / suei — T, L pure (Yi); loan for n. (Sün).
q. *s'iwəd / swi / suei — T, and *swəd / suəi / suei — T, and *dz'iwət / dz'iuət / tsü — T reprimand, insult (Kuoyü).

- 491 a. b'wət / b'uat / p o — L, and *b'wəd / b'uəi / pei — T, L comet (Tso); loan for b. below (Lunyü ap. Shuowen). Explanation of graph uncertain.
b. *b'wət / b'uat / p o — T, L quarrel (Chuang); sudden (Chuang), quickly changing (Lunyü); loan for id. powdery (sc. soil) (Chouli).
c. *b'wət / b'uat / p' o — K (the Pek. aspirate is irregular) to burst forth, grow vigorously (Meng).
d. *b'wət / b'uat / p o — T, L, and *b'wəd / b'uəi / pei — T disordered (Shī); rebellious (Tso); *b'wət / b'uat / p o — L ample, abundant (Tso).
e. *b'wət / b'uat / p o — T, and *b'wəd / b'uəi / pei — T confused talk (Mo).
f. *p'iwət / p'uat / fu — T, L rope (Li).

- 492 a. *mwət / muət / m o — K Shuowen says: to dive, thus taking it to be the primary form of b. below; but there are no text examples in support of this. Explanation of graph uncertain.

- b. **mwət / muət / m o* — T (Pek. *mei* is a colloquial form, the literary reading is *m o*) to dive (Chuang); disappear, die (Tso); to end, cease (Shī); make an end of, destroy (Lī); to finish, come to the end of (Lunyū); (have a final goal:) covet (Kuoyū).
 c. **mwət / muət / m o* — T, L to die (Tso).
 d. **mwət / muət / m o* — T a kind of jade (Mu t'ien tsī chuan).

493 a. **t̥iət / ts̥iēt / c h ī* — T substance, solid part (Yi); natural qualities (Lī), natural, simple, honest (Shī); good faith (Tso); affirm (Shī); just, exactly (Lī); directly (Lī); verify (Lī); written contract (Chouli); (solid lump:) chopping-block (Kuliang); centre of target (Sün); **tiəd / t̥i / c h ī* — T, L gage, hostage (Tso); gift (Tso). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- b. **t̥iət / ts̥iēt / c h ī* — L, K axe (Kungyang).
 c. **tiəd / t̥i / c h ī* — T, L stumble (Tso).
 d. **t̥iəd / t̥i / c h ī* — L, and **tiəd / ts̥i / c h ī* — L cruel, nasty (Shu); angry (Lī).

494 a—c. **dz'iet / dz'iet / t si* — T sickness, pain (Shī), defect (Meng); aggrieved, to hate (Lunyū); be anxious (Kuan); violent (Shī); evil (Tso); hurried (Lunyū). b. is Yin bone (B hia 35: 2), c. is Chou II (inscr. 180). The graph has 'man' and 'arrow'.
 d. **dz'iet / dz'iet / t si* — T, L Tribulus terrestris (Yi).
 e. **dz'iet / dz'iet / t si* — T, L, and **dz'iad / dz'i / t si* — T, L jealous (Ch'uts'i).

495 a. **i'wət / i'wət / y ü* — T Shuowen says: a fragrant herb, thus taking it to be the primary graph of b. below in this sense; but there are no text examples in support of this. In the small seal of Shuowen there is 'earthenware' (vessel) and 'two hands' above, and 'aromatic liquor' below.

- b. **i'wət / i'wət / y ü* — T, L thickly-wooded (Shī); to block up (Tso); heart oppressed, depressed (Ch'uts'i); a fragrant herb (Lī); strong-smelling (Lī); vapour (Lū); a kind of plum (Shī).

496 a—e. **t̥i'wət / ts̥i'wət / c h ' u* — T go out, come out (Shī), bring out (Shī), expel (Tso); **t̥i'wəd / ts̥i'wə / c h ' u e i* — T, L bring out, take out (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 28,6), c. is Chou I (inscr. 59), d. is Chou II (inscr. 132), e. is Chou II (inscr. 139). The graph shows a 'foot' and a curved stroke the meaning of which is uncertain.

- f. **t̥i'wət / t̥i'wət / c h ' u* — T, L (throw into darkness:) expel (Tso); degrade (Lunyū); abandon (Shu).
 g. **t̥i'wət / t̥i'wət / c h u* — K bend (Sün); loan for f. (Lī).
 h. **twət / tuət / t u* — T, L scold (Kuots'è).
 i. **t̥i'wət / ts̥i'wət / c h o* — T, L stupid, inept (Shu).
 j. **twət / twət / c h u a* — T, L, and **ts̥i'wət / ts̥i'wət / c h o* — T, L to sprout (Shī); grow strong and fat (sc. sheep) (Meng).
 k. **k'iwət / k'iwət / k ' ü* — T, L bend (Tso); subdue (Shī); loan for *id.* exhaust (Sün); loan for 闕 (Lī). The small seal had 尾 as radical, abbreviated in the modern character.

l—m. **k'iwət / k'iwət / k ' ü* — T, L stop speaking (Kuots'è); cease (Lī); turn, bend (Lī); oppress (Lū); subjugate, submit (Sün); loan for f. above (Kuots'è).

n. variant of s. below (Sün).

o. **kwət / kuət / k u* — T, and **g'wət / yuət / h u* — T dirt, to sully (Ch'uts'i); loan for *id.* exhaust (Sün).

p. **k'wət / k'wət / k ' u* — T, L dig in the ground, underground (Tso); rise (as dust) (Ch'uts'i).

- 500 a—c.** **p̥iwaet* / *p̥iuaet* / *f u* — T not (esp. not able to, not willing to) (Shī); loan for *id.* gust of wind (Shī); loan for h. below (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 25,3), c. is Chou I (inscr. 56). The graph was possibly the primary form of e. below 'rope', showing a rope tying two objects together?
- d.** **p̥iwaet* / *p̥iuaet* / *f u* — T, L a hangings or screen covering the back entrance of a carriage (Shī).
- e.** **p̥iwaet* / *p̥iuaet* / *f u* — T, L rope (Shī).
- f—g.** **p̥iwaet* / *p̥iuaet* / *f u* — T, L to chop (Tso). g. is Chou III (inscr. 238).
- h.** **p̥iwaet* / *p̥iuaet* / *f u* — T, L to brush off, wipe off (Li); shake (Tso); beat off (Li); loan for k. below (Ch'uts'i), for m. below (Shī), for 𠂔 (Meng).
- i.** **p̥iwaet* / *p̥iuaet* / *f u* — K *f a n g - f u* indistinct, appear like, resemble (Ch'uts'i).
- j.** variant of the preceding (Ch'uts'i).
- k.** **p̥iwaet* / *p̥iuaet* / *f u* — T shrubby, dense (Kuoyü); **p̥iwaet* / *p̥iuaet* / *f u* — L clear away dense vegetation (Shī); screens of a carriage (Shī), cf. d. above; loan for *id.* vigorous (Shī); head ornament (Yi); **p̥iwaet* / *p̥iuaet* / *f e i* — L small (Shī, so the Mao comm.; others read **p̥iuaet* / *p̥iuaet* / *f u* happiness); loan for e. (Tso), for 𠂔 (Chuang).
- l.** **b̥iwaet* / *b̥iuaet* / *f u* — T, L great (Shī); resist, oppose (Li); turn away (Li); loan for 𠂔 (Sün).
- m.** **b̥iwaet* / *b̥iuaet* / *f u* — T, L oppose (Shu).
- n.** **b̥iwaet* / *b̥iuaet* / *f u* — T path on slope of a mountain (Ch'uts'i).
- o.** **b̥iwaet* / *b̥iuaet* / *f u* — T, L, and **b̥iwaet* / *b̥iuaet* / *f e i* — T grieved, annoyed (Chuang).
- p.** **b̥waet* / *b̥uaet* / *p o* — T, and **p̥iwaet* / *p̥iuaet* / *f u* — T annoyed looks (Meng).
- q.** **p̥iwaet* / *p̥iuaet* / *f e i* — T, L to bubble up (Shī); **p̥iwaet* / *p̥iuaet* / *f u* — L to gush forth (as a spring) (Shī).
- r.** **p̥iwaet* / *p̥iuaet* / *f e i* — T bake in the sun (Lie).
- s—t.** **p̥iwaet* / *p̥iuaet* / *f e i* — T, L expend largely (Lunyü), squander (Tso); **b̥iwaet* / *b̥iuaet* / *f e i* — L manifold (Li, so acc. to Cheng Hsuan). t. is Chou I (inscr. 67).
- 501 a—b.** **p̥iwaet* / *p̥iuaet* / *f u* — K knee covers (inscr. 65). b. is Chou I (inscr. 65). The graph is a drawing.
- c.** **p̥iwaet* / *p̥iuaet* / *f e i* — T, L, and **p̥iwaet* / *p̥iuaet* / *p a i* — T, L small (as just opening leaves) (Shī, so the Mao comm.; acc. to others: umbrageous); loan for **p̥iwaet* / *p̥iuaet* / *f u* — T, L knee covers (Shī), see a. above.
- d.** **b̥iwaet* / *b̥iuaet* / *p e i* — T, L streamer (Shī).
- e.** **p̥iwaet* / *p̥iuaet* / *p e i* — T, and **p̥iwaet* / *p̥iuaet* / *f a* — T, and *p̥iwaet* / *p̥iuaet* / *p o* — T annoyed (Shī ap. Shuowen).
- f.** **p̥iwaet* / *p̥iuaet* / *p e i* — T, L amply flowing (sc. rain) (Meng); abundant (Kungyang); loan for *id.* run forwards (Ch'uts'i); angry (Kungyang); obscured, darkened (Yi, so acc. to some comm.; acc. to others loan for d.); **b̥iwaet* / *b̥iuaet* / *p e i* — L marshy jungle (Meng); loan for **p̥iwaet* / *p̥iuaet* / *p e i* — L uprooted (Shī).
- g.** **p̥iwaet* / *p̥iuaet* / *f e i* — T, L lung (Shī); loan for **p̥iwaet* / *p̥iuaet* / *p e i* — L, and *b̥iwaet* / *b̥iuaet* / *p e i* — L dense, luxuriant (sc. foliage) (Shī).
- 502 a—b.** **b̥iwaet*(?) / *iuet* / *y ü* — T Shuowen says: writing stylus or pencil; but there are no text examples in support of this; loan for *id.* following, thereupon (Shī); a particle (Shī). b. is pre-Han (inscr. 451, sense of name). The graph is a drawing.
- c.** **b̥iwaet* / *iuet* / *l ü* — T law, rule (Yi); follow a model (Li); rank (Li); (regulate:) to comb (the hair) (Sün); (regulator:) pitch-pipe (Meng); loan for *id.* high (Shī).
- d.** **p̥iwaet* / *iuet* / *p i* — T writing pencil (Li); cognate to a.

501	市	市	市	市	市	市	市	502	聿	聿	聿	聿	503	勿	勿
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b	c	d		a	b
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇		𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇		𠂇	𠂇
	c	d	e	f	g	h	i		j	k	l	m		n	o
504	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	505	乙	乙	乙	乙	506	𠂇	𠂇
	a	b	c						a	b	c	d		a	b
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇		𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇		𠂇	𠂇
	d	e	f	g	h	i	j		k	l	m	n		o	p

503 a—g. **mīwət* / *mīwət* / w u — don't (Shī); loan for *id.* eagerly (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 7: 35,2, sense of don't), c. is Yin bone (A 1: 27,3, sense of don't), d. is Yin bone (A 4: 54,4, sense of h. below), e. is Yin bone (A 6: 22,2, sense of h.), f. is Yin bone (A 6: 54,3, sense of h.), g. is Chou I (inscr. 65, sense of don't). Originally there were two distinct characters for the word a. (forms b. and c.), and the word h. (forms d. e. f.) but they were sometimes confused already in Yin time. Explanation of graph uncertain.

h—i. **mīwət* / *mīwət* / w u — T sacrificial animal, victim (Shī); thing, object, article (Shī); colour of cattle (Shī); quality (Shī), divide acc. to quality, to sort, classify (Tso); class, sort (Tso); variegated pennon (Chouli). i. is Yin bone (I 6: 4).

j. **mīwət* / *mīwət* / w u — T Shuowen says: an edible plant; but there are no text examples in support of this; loan for **χmwət* / *χwət* / h u — L confused, dim (Chuang).

k. variant of 𠂇 (Tso, one version).

l. **χmwət* / *χwət* / h u — T careless (Chuang); confused (Kuots'è); sudden (Tso); destroy (Shī).

m. **χmwət* / *χwət* / h u — T, L writing tablet (Li).

n. **mīwən* / *mīwən* / w en — T, L cut the throat (Li).

o. **mīwən* / *mīwən* / w en — T, L corner of lips (Chouli).

p. **χmwət* / *χwət* / h u — T, L confused, stupefied (Li).

q—r. **mīwən* / *mīwən* / w en — L shut (as the lips) (Chuang).

504 a—c. **kət* / *kāt* / k i a — T, L a kind of lance (inscr. 181); a »beater» used in music, to strike with a »beater» (Shu); (tact beater:) regulator, law, rule (Shu). b. is Chou I (inscr. 67), c. is Chou II (inscr. 181). The graph has 'dagger-axe' and 'flesh', the latter misunderstood and corrupted in the modern character. This archaic graph has often been interpreted as 𠂇, less plausible in my opinion.

505 a—e. **īet* / *īēt* / y i — T cyclical character (Tso); hook (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 20,7), c. is Yin bone (A 1: 3,1), d. is Yin (inscr. 6), e. is Chou I (inscr. 59). Explanation of graph uncertain.

506 a. **šiet* / *šiet* / š h i — T, L louse (Chuang). Below, there is 'insect' doubled; meaning of upper part uncertain.

507 a. **gīwet* / *īūēt* / y ü — L, K Shuowen says: to pierce; but there are no text examples in support of this; loan for l. below (Sün). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- b—d.** **giwet* / *iuēt* / y ü — T, L go awry, perverted (Shī); follow (Shu); then, thereupon, a particle (Shī). c. is Chou I (inscr. 65), d. is Chou II (inscr. 140).
e. **giwet* / *iuēt* / y ü — T, L (after Sū Miao) black horse which is white-breeched (Shī).
f. **giwet* / *iuēt* / y ü — T, L kingfisher (Tso).
g. **kīwet* / *kīuēt* / k ü — T, L orange (Shu).
h. **kīwet* / *kīuēt* / k ü — T, L, and **giwet* / *iuēt* / y ü — T well-rope (Li).
i. **g'iwet* / *g'iuēt* / k ü — T headless demon (only Han-time text ex.); vapours round the sun (Lū).
j. **g'iwet* / *g'iuēt* / k ü — T be scared and run away (Li).
k. **kwet* / *kwēt* / k u a — T, L scrape (Chouli).
l. **kiwet* / *kiwet* / k ü e — T, L treacherous, crafty, deceive (Lunyü).
m. variant of the preceding (Chuang).
n. **kiwet* / *kiwet* / k ü e — L, K lock on a trunk or box (Chuang).
o. **kiwet* / *kiwet* / k ü e — T, and **giwet* / *iuēt* / y ü — T to flow (Ch'uts'i).
p. **xiwed* / *xiwi* / h u e i — T, and **xiwet* / *xiwet* / h ü e — K scared look (Sün).

508 a. **əd* / *ái* / a i — T to love (Shī); to grudge (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- b.** **əd* / *ái* / a i — T, L dark (Ch'uts'i).
c. **əd* / *ái* / a i — T umbrageous (Ch'uts'i).
d. **əd* / *ái* / a i — T, L, and **iəd* / *jéi* / y i — T to seem, appear (Li); loan for *id*. to pant (Shī).

509 a—b. **d'əd* / *d'ái* / t a i — T, and **d'iəd* / *i* / y i — T Shuowen says: come to, reach to, thus taking it to be the primary form of c. below; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 295, sense of h. below: set of bells). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- c—d.** **d'əd* / *d'ái* / t a i — T, L, and **d'iəd* / *d'iei* / t i — L, K come to, reach to (Lunyü); until, when (Tso); loan for *id*. peaceful (Li). d. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 327).
e. **t'əd* / *t'ái* / t' a i — K dark (Ch'uts'i).
f. **d'iəd* / *d'iei* / t i — T, L a kind of Prunus (Shī); loan for **d'iəd* / *d'iei* / t i — L, and **d'əd* / *d'ái* / t a i — L dignified, well-trained (Shī).

In the following derivatives the modern characters have corrupted our phonetic a. above into 𠂔, a confusion due to the extreme similarity of the two elements in the archaic script; cf. o—p. below where there are alternative forms, one corrupted and one correct.

- g.** **d'iəd* / *i* / y i — T, L to exercise, practise (Tso); toil (Shī); loan for *id*. remnant, surviving branch (on a tree (Shī)).
h—l. **siəd* / *si* / s i — T, L long (Shī, so the Mao comm.); spread out, display (Shī); a *display*, a row of bells (Chouli); (display of merchandize:) shop (Lunyü); unrestrained (Lunyü); indulgent (Shu); encroach upon, attack (Shī); loan for *id*. then, thereupon (Shī); loan for g. above (Li), for 𠂔 (?) (Chouli). i. is Chou I (inscr. 65), j. is Chou II (inscr. 139), k. is Chou II (inscr. 180), l. is Chou III (inscr. 234, rad 167 instead of rad. 168, sense of 'row of bells').
m. **siəd* / *si* / s i — K then, thereupon (same as the preceding in this sense) (Shu ap. Shuowen).
n. **siəd* / *si* / s i — T Shuo wen says: name of a plant; but there are no text examples in support of this; loan for *id*. comfortable (Sün).
o—p. **d'iəd* / *i* / y i — T, L, and **siəd* / *si* / s i — T, L a shallow, preliminary grave (Yili).

508	愛	曖	蔓	優	509	束	肅	逮	逮	逮	逮	逮	逮	逮	逮	逮	逮
	a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j		
	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗
	k	l	m	n	o	p		a	b		a	b	c	d	e	f	
	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	510	𡗗	𡗗	511	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗
	g	h	i		a	a	b		a	b	c		a	b	c		
	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗
	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o					

510 a. **k'wəd* / *k'uəi* / *k'u ai* — T, L (the Pek. reading ought to be *k'u ei*, but it is read *k'u ai* through confusion with 塊, with which it is cognate but not identical) clod of earth (Li). The graph has 'pit' and 'earth'.

b. **ked* / *kăi* / *kie* — T, L come, reach to (Shī); limit (Shī).

511 a—g. *(*twəb* >) *twəd* / *tuəi* / *tuei* — T respond, in response (Shī), reply (Tso); correspond to, suitable (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 36,4), c. is Yin (inscr. 8), d. is Yin (inscr. 14), e. is Chou I (inscr. 63), f. is Chou I (inscr. 86), g. is Chou II (inscr. 139). Explanation of graph uncertain.

h. **twəd* / *tuəi* / *tuei* — T, L, and **tiwəd* / *îwi* / *chuei* — T front side of a carriage box (Chouli).

i. **d'iwəd* / *d'wi* / *chuei* — T, L cause resentment (Shī); dissatisfied (Tso).

512 a. **t'wəd* / *t'uəi* / *t'uei* — T retire, withdraw (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

513 a. **dz'wəd* / *dz'uəi* / *tsuei* — T crime, offense (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. variant of the preceding (Ch'uts'i). Explanation of graph uncertain.

514 a—c. **p'wəd* / *p'uəi* / *p'ei* — T an associate or *vis-à-vis* at a sacrifice (Shī); partner, wife (Shī); be the equal or counterpart of (Tso); to accord with (Shī). b. is Chou II (inscr. 180), c. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 319). The graph has 'wine vessel' to the left; the right part was probably originally a drawing of a kneeling person.

515 a—b. **kjəd* / *kjəi* / *ki* — T Shuowen says: to belch; but there are no text examples whatever in support of this. b. is Chou III (inscr. 235, sense of name). For the explanation, cf. c—f. below.

c—f. **kjəd* / *kjəi* / *ki* — T to complete a repast (Li); to complete, finish (Ch'unts'iu), exhaust (Tso); all, entirely (Shī); particle of perfect tense (Shī), since, after (Shī); loan for 饑 (Li). d. is Yin bone (A 8: 10,3), e. is Yin (inscr. 28), f. is Chou I (inscr. 70). The graph shows a kneeling person and a food vessel.

g. **kjəd* / *kjəi* / *ki* — K Shuowen says: rich vegetation; but there are no text examples in support of this; loan for *id.* to come (Tso).

576	𦏧	𦏨	𦏩	𦏪	𦏫	577	气	𠂇	𠂈	𠂉	𠂊	𠂋	𠂌	𠂍	𠂎	𠂏	𠂐	𠂑	𠂒	𠂓	𠂔	𠂕
	a	b	c	d			a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j						
迄	迄	迄	迄	迄	迄	578	四	𠂇	𠂈	𠂉	𠂊	𠂋	𠂌	𠂍	𠂎	𠂏	𠂐	𠂑	𠂒	𠂓	𠂔	𠂕
	k	l	m	n	o	p		a	b	c	d	e	f	g								
𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕
	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m			a	b	c					
579	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g															
580	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g															
581	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g															
582	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g															
583	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕	𠂕
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g															

- h. **χiad / χjɛi / hi* — T, L, and **χied / χji / hi* — L, and **g'ied / g'ji / ki* — T to plaster (Shu); collect (Shī); to rest (Shī).
i. **kad / k'ai / kai* — T, L, and **χiad / χjɛi / hi* — T to scour, wash, scrub (Chouli).
j—k. **kad / k'ai / kai* — T, L strickle for grain measures, to strickle (Li); measure (Li); norm (Chuang); a kind of vessel (Chouli); loan for *id.* moved, feeling (Chuang).
l. **kad / k'ai / kai* — T, L throw water on, wash (Shī).
m. **k'ad / k'ai / k'ai* — L, K sigh (Shī).
n. **k'ad / k'ai / k'ai* — T, L disappointed, sad (Li); sigh (Ch'uts'i).
o. **g'ied / g'ji / ki* — T, L arrive, attain (Shu); together with, and (Shu); loan for *id.* martial (Li).

516 a—b. **ngiad / ngjɛi / yi* — T Shuowen says: enraged boar; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Chou II (inscr. 180, sense of name). The graph has 'boar' below, explanation of upper part uncertain.

c. **ngiad / ngjɛi / yi* — T, L bold, resolute (Shu).

d. **ngiad / ngjɛi / yi* — T, L Xantoxylum (Li).

517 a—b. **k'iad / k'jɛi / k'i* — T Shuowen says: cloudy vapours; there are no text examples of this, but this is obviously the primary graph of c. below in this reading and sense. b. is Chou III (inscr. 234, sense of f. below 'to pray'). The graph is a drawing.

c. **χiad / χjɛi / hi* — T to present food (Tso ap. Shuowen); loan for **k'iad / k'jɛi / k'i* — T (same as a. above) air (Lie), breath (Lunyü), vapour (Tso); temperament, disposition (Lunyü); vital principle (Li).

d. **χiad / χjɛi / hi* — T, L, and **k'ad / k'ai / k'ai* — T, L sigh (Shī); **k'ad / k'ai / k'ai* — L angry (Tso); loan for k. below (Li).

e. **χiad / χjɛi / hi* — T, L gift of animals (Lunyü) or grain (Kuoyü).

f. **k'iat / k'iat / k'i* — T pray, beg, ask (Lunyü). This character is merely a modern modification of 气, a. above, which was loaned for **k'iat* 'to pray' already in archaic time, as in inscr. 234, see a. above.

g. **k'iat / k'iat / k'i* — T speak with difficulty, stutter (Kuan).

h. **k'iat / k'iat / k'i* — T, L finish, stop, cease (Shu).

i. **χiat / χiat / hi* — L to caper, sprightly (Chuang).

j. **χiat / χiat / hi* — L, K water drying up (Yi); loan for *id.* nearly, almost (Shī).

- k—l. **χiət* / *χiət* / h i — T, L come to (Shī). l. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 327).
 m. **ngiət* / *ngiət* / y i — T, L, and **χiət* / *χiət* / h i — T, L great, robust (Shī).
 n. **ngiət* / *ngiət* / y i — T high, great (Shī ap. Shuowen).
 o. **g'wat* / *γwat* / h u — T, L, and **g'iet* / *γiet* / h i e — T, L bite (Li).
 p. **kjəd* / *kjəi* / k i — T, L, and **kwəd* / *kuəi* / k u e i — T, L cut (Chouli).

518 a—d. **sjad* / *si* / s i — T four (Shī). (The final dental has left traces far down in time: Tsiyün mentions a dialectal reading *sjet* in Shensi). The oldest graph for this word was four horizontal strokes (e. g. Chou I, inscr. 65). But then another graph appeared: b. is Chou II/III (inscr. 261), c. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 295), d. is Chou (inscr. 373). Explanation of this graph uncertain.

- e. **sjad* / *si* / s i — T team of four horses (Shī); loan for a. above (Li).
 f. **sjad* / *si* / s i — T, L ladle (Li).
 g. **sjad* / *si* / s i — T, L drivel from the nose (Shī).

519 a—f. **liəd* / *li* / l i — T sharp (Lunyü); profit, profitable, favourable (Shī); keen on profit, covet (Li); sharp-witted (Meng). a. is the current form, b. a variant given in Shuowen; both go back on archaic forms: c. is Yin bone (A 2: 18,2), d. is Yin bone (A 2: 3,1), e. is Chou II (inscr. 137), f. is Chou II (inscr. 193). a, c, e. have 'grain' and 'knife', b, d, f. have 'grain' and the archaic form for 勿 (物), see group 503 above.

g. **liər* / *liei* / l i — T, L, and **liər* / *li* / l i — T, L to plough (Lunyü, so acc. to some comm.; acc. to others: 'brindled'); a plough (Kuan).

h—i. **liər* / *li* / l i — T pear tree, pear (Li); loan for *id.* to cut (Sün); loan for j. below (Sün).

j. **liər* / *liei* / l i — T black and brown (sc. ox) (Kuots'ê).

k. **liər* / *liei* / l i — T, L numerous, all (Shī; so the earliest commentaries to both Shī and Shu; later comm. take it to mean 'black, black-haired'); black (Lü, Shī kün lan 6; here the sense 'black' is certain: y en sê li hei the face is black); old (Kuoyü).

l. **liər* / *li* / l i — T tsi-li Tribulus terrestris (Yi).

m. **liər* / *liei* / l i — T, L Chenopodium (Li).

520 a. **liəd* / *li* / l i — T, L sound of dripping water (only Han time text ex.); loan for *id.* to direct, command (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. **liəd* / *li* / l i — T, L go and inspect (Yi); govern (Meng).

c. variant of the preceding.

521 a—b. **pjəd* / *pji* / p i — T, L give (Shī). b. is Chou II (inscr. 177). The graph shows two hands presenting something (a vessel or a basket?).

c. **b'jəd* / *b'ji* / p i — T nose (Meng).

d. **p'iəd* / *p'iai* / p ' i — L to move, float (as a boat; as a pennon) (Shī); loan for **p'iəd* / *p'iei* / p ' i — L in great crowds, luxuriant (sc. rushes) (Shī).

522 a. **mjad* / *mji* / m e i — L, K a kind of demon (Chouli). The graph has 'spirit' and another element of uncertain interpretation. Same word as 531 h. below.

523 a—b. **giwəd* / *jwəi* / w e i — T, L stomach (Li). b. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 312, sense of d. below). The graph (cf. e. below) has 'flesh' and a drawing of a stomach with contents.

c. **giwəd* / *jwəi* / w e i — T, L younger sister (Kungyang).

d—e. **giwəd* / *jwəi* / w e i — T say, tell, call (Shī). e. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 331).

f. **giwəd* / *jwəi* / w e i — T porcupine (only Han time text ex.).

g. **k'iwəd* / *k'wi* / k ' u e i — T, L, and **k'wed* / *k'wäi* / k ' u a i — T, L sigh (Lunyü).

524	稟	525	尉	尉	慰	尉	蔚	製	526	豕	豕	豕	遂	遂
	a		a	b	c	d	e	f		a	b	c	d	e
隊	墜	撻	燧	燧	燧	燧	燧	燧	527	慧	慧	慧	慧	慧
f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	a	b	c	d	e
528	崇	529	類	類	530	肫	𦉳	𦉳	531	未	未	未	未	未
	a		a	b		a	b	c		a	b	c	d	e
味	魅	寐	妹	妹	昧	昧	昧	昧	532	戾	戾	戾	戾	戾
g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	a	b	c	

524 a. **giwəd* / *jwɛi* / *wei*, *huei* — T (Pek. *huei* is irregular). Shuowen says: porcupine (= 523 f. above); but there are no text examples in support of this; loan for *id.* category, class (Yi). Explanation of graph uncertain.

525 a—b. **iwəd* / *jwɛi* / *wei* — T repress, tranquillize, dominate (Tso). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. **iwəd* / *jwɛi* / *wei* — T, and **iwət* / *iʷət* / *yü* — T singe, repress (sc. sickness by strong medicine) (Hanfei).

d. **iwəd* / *jwɛi* / *wei* — T to comfort, soothe (Shī).

e. **iwəd* / *jwɛi* / *wei* — T, L net (Li).

f. **iwəd* / *jwɛi* / *wei* — T, L, and **iwət* / *iʷət* / *yü* — T, L some kind of Artemisia (Shī); luxuriant growth (Shī); ample, rich (sc. beauty) (Yi).

g. **iwəd* / *jwɛi* / *wei* — T, L to lay on (Tso).

526 a—c. **dziwəd* / *zwi* / *suei* — K Shuowen says: to follow, agree with, thus taking it to be the primary graph of d. below; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Chou I (inscr. 63, sense of g. below), c. is Chou I (inscr. 86, sense of g.). The graph is a variant of the drawing of 豕, explanation uncertain.

d—e. **dziwəd* / *zwi* / *suei* — T advance (Yi), progress (Shī); achieve (Shī); completely (Li); continue, prolong (Shī); accompany, follow (Li); then, thereupon (Shī); suburban road and district (Chouli); path between waters (Chouli); channel (Chouli); loan for o. below (Ch'uts'i). e. is pre-Han (inscr. 421, sense of name).

f. **d'wəd* / *d'wɛi* / *tuei* — T, L troop (Tso); **d'iwəd* / *d'wi* / *chuei* — L fall down (Chouli), throw down (Li); loan for m. below (Mu t'ien tsī chuan).

g. **d'iwəd* / *d'wi* / *chuei* — T, L fall (Lunyü).

h. **dziwəd* / *zwi* / *suei* — T, L a kind of pear tree (Shī).

i. **dziwəd* / *zwi* / *suei* — T, L fire drill (Chouli); torch (Tso).

j. **dziwəd* / *zwi* / *suei* — T, L jade insignium carried at belt (Shī).

k. **dziwəd* / *zwi* / *suei* — L, K ears of grain (Shī).

l. **dziwəd* / *zwi* / *suei* — T, L grave-clothes presented as gift (Tso).

m. **dziwəd* / *zwi* / *suei* — T, L underground tunnel (Tso); channel (Tso); defile (Tso); path (Shī); loan for *id.* turn round, revolve (Chuang); a section on a bell (Chouli); loan for g. above (Sün), for o. below (Chouli).

n. **dziwəd* / *zwi* / *suei* — T, L plumes tied to a banner (Chouli).

o. **eiwəd* / *swi* / *suei* — T, L deep, distant (Ch'uts'i); long-drawn, long (Li).

- 527 a.** *dzɿwəd / zwi / suei — T, L, and *dzɿwəd / zɿwäi / suei — T, L broom (Li); comet (Tso). Modern readings huei and sa o have no ancient foundation. The small seal of Shuowen shows a hand and two broom-like objects.
- b.** *dzɿwəd / zɿwäi / suei — broom (Chuang).
- c.** *ɣiwəd / ɣiwei / huei — T, L to chirp (as insects) (Shī); to jingle (as bells) (Shī); small and sparkling (as stars) (Shī).
- d.** *g'iwəd / ɣiwei / huei — T clever (Lunyü).
- e.** variant of the preceding (Kuoyü).
- The archaic initials in this group are very problematic.

528 a. *sɿwəd / swi / suei — T, L evil forces, noxious influences (Tso). The graph has 'sign' and 'eliminate'.

- 529 a.** *liwəd / lɿwi / lei — T class, category (Shī); (determine the category:) discriminate (Shī); (of same category:) resemble, similar, equal (Tso); loan for *id.* good (Shī); name of a sacrifice (Shī). The graph has 'head', 'rice' and 'dog'; explanation uncertain.
- b.** *lwəd / luäi / lei — T, L knot on a thread, defect (Lao); perverse (Tso).

530 a—c. *p'iwəd / p'jwɛi / fei — T, L (after Sū Miao), and *p'wət / p'uat / p' o — L new light of the moon, 3rd day of the moon (Shu). **b.** is Chou II (inscr. 132, sense of name), **c.** is Chou II (inscr. 187, sense of name). The graph has 'moon' and 'come out'.

- 531 a—f.** *mɿwəd / mɿwɛi / wei — T cyclical character (Tso); loan for *id.* not yet (Shī). **b.** is Yin bone (A 3: 6,1), **c.** is Yin bone (B shang 8: 14), **d.** is Yin bone (A 2: 9,3), **e.** is Yin (inscr. 20), **f.** is Chou I (inscr. 70). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- g.** *mɿwəd / mɿwɛi / wei — T taste (Yili).
- h.** *mɿəd / mɿwi / mei — T, L a kind of demon (Tso); same word as 522 a. above.
- i—j.** *mɿəd / mɿwi / mei — T sleep (Shī); lie down to sleep (Shī). **j.** is Yin bone (A 2: 5,2).
- k—m.** *mwəd / muäi / mei — T younger sister (Shī). **l.** is Yin bone (A 2: 40,7, mostly used in the sense of **n.** below), **m.** is Chou I (inscr. 65, sense of **n.**)
- n—o.** *mwəd / muäi / mei — T dusk, dark (Shī); blindly (Tso). **o.** is Chou I/II (inscr. 204).
- p.** *mwəd / muäi / mei — T, L place name (Shī); name of a star, a faint light (Yi).
- q.** *mwəd / muäi / mei — L madder-dyed (sc. leather) (Shī) (K reads *muât* / m o, taking the phonetic to be 末); loan for *mwəd / mwäi / m a i — T, L (after Ts'i). a kind of music of the Eastern barbarians (Chouli).

- 532 a.** *liəd / liei / li — T, L, and *liət / liet / lie — T, L to do violence (Shī); transgress, disobedient (Tso); miseries (Shī); loan for *id.* to come to (Shī); to stop (Shī); to settle (Shī). The graph has 'door' and 'dog'.
- b.** *liəd / liei / li — T afflicted, grieved (Ch'uts'i).
- c.** *lɿwəd / lɿwi / lei — T tear (Ch'uts'i).

- 533 a—d.** *g'iwəd / ɣiwei / huei — T a kind of cicada or cricket (Chuang, one version); loan for *id.* kind, good (Shī); love (Shī); to favour, aid (Shu); a kind of lance (Shu). **b.** is Yin bone (A 2: 7,6, sense here uncertain), **c.** is Yin bone (A 3: 33,7, sense uncertain), **d.** is Chou I (inscr. 86). The graph is a drawing of the insect.
- e.** *g'iwəd / ɣiwei / huei — T a kind of cicada or cricket (Chuang), same word as **a.**
- f.** *g'iwəd / ɣiwei / huei — T a kind of Orchis (Ch'uts'i).

533	惠	𦉰	𦉱	𦉲	𦉳	𦉴	𦉵	𦉶	534	𦉷	𦉸	535	𦉹	𦉺	
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	a	b		a	b	
536	器	𦉻	𦉼	537	𦉽	538	𦉾	𦉿	𦊀	𦊁	𦊂	539	𦊃	540	𦊄
	a	b	c		a		a	b	c	d	e		a		a
貴	憤	潰	績	𦊅	𦊆	𦊇	𦊈	𦊉	𦊊	𦊋	𦊌	𦊍	𦊎	𦊏	𦊐
	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
541	𦊑	542	𦊒	𦊓	𦊔	𦊕	𦊖	𦊗	𦊘						
			a	b	c	d	e	f							

- g. *g'iwəd / ɣiwei / huei — T intelligent, clever (Kuoyü).
 h. *dzɿwəd / zwi / suei — T, L ear of grain (Shī).
 i. *sɿwəd / sɿwāi / suei — T, L, and *dzɿwəd / zɿwāi / suei — T loose stuff (Li).
 We have here the same curious combination of phonetically not cognate initials as in group 527 above. The archaic initials are very obscure.

534 a. *k'wəd / k'wāi / k'uai — T; T says: cut off; but there are no text examples in support of this. Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. *k'wəd / k'wāi / k'uai — T, L a kind of rush (Tso). The phonetic is corrupted in the modern character. In the small seal of Shuowen it is still intact.

535 a—b. *k'ɿəd / k'ji / k'i — T throw away, abandon (Shī). b. is Chou II (inscr. 147). Explanation of graph uncertain.

536 a—c. *k'ɿəd / k'ji / k'i — T vessel (Shu); instrument (Tso), article (Tso); capacity, talent (Lunyü). b. is Chou I (inscr. 91), c. is Chou I (inscr. 101). The graph has four 'mouths' and 'dog'.

537 a. *ngɿəd / ngji / yi — T, L cut the nose (as punishment) (Shu). The graph has 'nose' and 'knife'. The word is cognate to but not identical with 285 e.

538 a—d. *kɿwəd / kjiwi / ki — T (the Mand ki is irregular; we should expect a k u e i) youngest (of brothers etc.) (Shī); last of a series (Tso); small (Yili); thin (Kuan). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 40,5), c. is Yin (inscr. 50), d. is Chou I (inscr. 96). The graph has 'grain' and 'child', explanation uncertain.

e. *g'ɿwəd / g'jiwi / ki — T agitated (Ch'uts'i); loan for *id.* ends of a sash hanging down (Shī).

539 a. *gɿwəd / jiwi / wei — T place of rank (Shī); throne (Tso). The graph has 'man' and 'stand'.

540 a. *g'ɿwəd / g'jiwi / k u e i — K basket (Lunyü ap. Shuowen). Cf. i. below. The original graph must have been a drawing.

b. *kɿwəd / kjiwɿ / k u e i — T precious (Yi); dear, expensive (Tso); eminent (Tso).

c. *kwəd / kuāi / k u e i — T, L disturbed, anxious (Ch'uts'i).

- d. **g'wəd* / *yuəi* / *h u e i* — T, L break through the banks, flow out (sc. a river) (Kuoyü); scatter, be scattered (Tso); trouble, confusion (Shī); loan for *id.* go to, attain to (Shī); angry (Shī).
 e. **g'wəd* / *yuəi* / *h u e i* — T, L variegated (Li).
 f. **χwəd* / *χuəi* / *h u e i* — T, L wash the face (Li).
 g. **g'iwəd* / *g'jwi* / *k u e i* — L, K box (Shu); loan for *id.* fail, defective, deficient (Shī).
 h. variant of the preceding ('box') (Hanfei).
 i. **g'iwəd* / *g'jwi* / *k u e i* — T, L basket (Lunyü); loan for 510 a. above (Li).
 j. **g'iwəd* / *g'jwi* / *k w e i* — T, L, and **k'wed* / *k'wǎi* / *k' u a i* — T basket (Lunyü).
 k. **g'iwəd* / *g'jwi* / *k u e i* — T leather embroidery (Kuoyü).
 l. **g'iwəd* / *g'jwi* / *k u e i* — T, L present of food (Shī); meal (Yi); food (Shī).
 m—n. **giwəd* / *iwi* / *y i* — T (Pek. *y i* is irregular, we should expect a *w e i*) leave, reject (Shī); leave over, remain (Tso); transmit (Tso); to present (Meng). n. is Chou II (inscr. 132).
 o. **g'wed* / *yuǎi* / *h u a i* — L natural, easy, gentle (Chuang).
 p. **ngwed* / *ngwǎi* / *w a i* — T, L deaf (Kuoyü).
 q. **giwəd* / *iwi* / *w e i* — T, L low wall (Chouli).

541 a. **k'ər* / *k'ǎi* / *k' a i* — T to open (Shī). The small seal of Shuowen shows two hands lifting a bar from a door.

542 a. **g'wər* / *yuəi* / *h u e i* — T revolve (Shī); deviate, corrupt (Shī). The small seal of Shuowen shows a spiral which is a symbol for a revolving movement.

- b. variant of the preceding (Lie).
 c. **g'wər* / *yuəi* / *h u e i* — T revolve, go everywhere (Lü).
 d. **g'wər* / *yuəi* / *h u e i* — T go to and fro (Chuang).
 e. **g'wər* / *yuəi* / *h u e i* — T, L go up against a stream (Shī).
 f. **g'wər* / *yuəi* / *h u e i* — T intestinal worm (Kuanyin).

543 a—c. **twər* / *tuəi* / *t u e i* — K Shuowen says: small mound, thus taking it to be the primary form of 堆; but there are no text examples whatever in support of this. b. is Yin bone (A 4: 2,2, sense of 師), c. is Chou I (inscr. 54, sense of 師). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- d—g. **iwər* / *iwi* / *ch u e i* — T, L pursue (Shī), overtake, catch up (Tso); recollect, retrospective (Shī); loan for **twər* / *tuəi* / *t u e i* — L engrave, carve (Shī); knob of a bell (Meng); a heap, piled up (in *m o u - t u e i* name of a cap) (Yili). e. is Yin bone (A 5: 26,7, rad 77 inst. of 162), f. is Chou I (inscr. 63), g. is Chou I (inscr. 70).
 h. **d'iwǎr* / *d'wiǣ* / *ch u e i* — T, L rope, suspend a rope (Tso).
 i. **d'iwǎr* / *d'wiǣ* / *ch u e i* — T, L swelling of the feet (Tso).

544 a. **d'wər* / *d'uəi* / *t' u e i* — T, L collapse, fagged-out (Shī); soft (Yi). Since the right part cannot very well be phonetic, this must be a compound ideogram, *k u e i* meaning 'high' (high wall collapsing).

- b. **d'wər* / *d'uəi* / *t' u e i* — T bald (Chouli). Radical is *t' u* 'bald' to the left, and a. above abbreviated phonetic.
 c. **d'wər* / *d'uəi* / *t' u e i* — collapse (Li); give way, obey, conform to (Li); destroying wind, tornado (Shī). This is really the same word as a. above, with 'head' instead of *k u e i*: 'head, top, high', and with *t' u* 'bald' = to rase, destroy.

545 a. **hwər* / *luəi* / *l e i* — T heaped stones (Ch'uts'i). The graph has 'stone' tripled.

543	自	𠂔	𠂔	追	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	544	隕	積	類	545	𠂔
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i		a	b	c		a
546	枚	玫	547	幾	𠂔	機	機	機	機	機	機	機	機	機	機
	a	b		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
548	豈	凱	愷	塏	鎧	闔	趙	趙	趙	趙	549	希	悌	悌	希
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j		a	b	c	d
𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	550	衣	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	依	哀	哀	哀	哀	哀
	e	f	g		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	

546 a. **muər* / *muḏi* / *mei* — T, L stem, branch, twig (Shī); a gag (Shī); a riding switch (Tso); the 'nipples' on bronze bells (Chouli); a 10th of a ts' u n inch (Chouli); loan for *id.* finely carved and worked (sc. temple room) (Shī, so the Mao comm.). The graph has 'wood' and 'baton'.

b. **muər* / *muḏi* / *mei* — T a kind of pearl (Hanfei). The phonetic is a. abbreviated.

547 a—b. **kjər* / *kjɛi* / *ki* — T small (Yi), little (Shī), few, several (Tso); how many, how much (Meng); loan for *id.* near (Shī); imminent (Shī); nearly, almost (Tso); expect, hope (Shī); occasion, time (Tso); examine (Li); loan for **g'jər* / *g'jɛi* / *k'i* — T, L border (on garment) (Lǐ). **b.** is Chou II (inscr. 185, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. **kjər* / *kjɛi* / *ki* — T mechanism (Shu); clever device (Chuang).

d. **kjər* / *kjɛi* / *ki* — T, L pearl that is not round (Shu); astronomical globe of jade (Shu).

e. **kjər* / *kjɛi* / *ki* — T stones in river obstructing current (Meng).

f. **kjər* / *kjɛi* / *ki* — T, L auspicious (Lie); a stimulating drink after bath (Li).

g. **kjər* / *kjɛi* / *ki* — T the stem in an ear of grain (Lǐ).

h. **kjər* / *kjɛi* / *ki* — T louse (Hanfei).

i. **kjər* / *kjɛi* / *ki* — T vilify, blame, ridicule (Tso); examine, inspect (Meng).

j. **kjər* / *kjɛi* / *ki* — T bit, bridle (Ch'uts'i).

k. **kjər* / *kjɛi* / *ki* — T, L famine, esp. want of grain (Shī).

l. **g'jər* / *g'jɛi* / *k'i* — T, L royal domain (Shī); loan for *id.* the place inside the door, threshold (Shī).

548 a. **k'jər* / *k'jɛi* / *k'i* — T how (Shī); **k'ər* / *k'ḏi* / *k'ai* — L joyous, happy (Shī). This latter reading is etym. same word as b. and c. below, and since the graph (cf. h. below) seems to be a drawing of some kind of drum, it is probably the primary form of **k'ər* 'triumphal music'.

b. **k'ər* / *k'ḏi* / *k'ai* — T, L pleasant (Shī).

c. **k'ər* / *k'ḏi* / *k'ai* — T, L triumphal music (Chouli), triumphal (Tso); happy (Shī); complacent (Tso).

d. **k'ər* / *k'ḏi* / *k'ai* — T, L high and dry (sc. place) (Tso).

e. **k'ər* / *k'ḏi* / *k'ai* — T, L coat of mail (Kuan).

f. **k'ər* / *k'ḏi* / *k'ai* — T to open (Kuan).

g—h. *g'ər / yǎi / h a i* — (Yüp'ien; not recorded in T or K, so the reading is somewhat unsafe) to run (Yüp'ien, no text ex.). h. is Chou II (inscr. 202, sense of name).

i. **ngiər / ngjɛi / y i* — T ant (Ch'uts'i).

j. **kjer / kjɛ / k i* — T, L to long for (Tso).

549 a. **xiər / xjɛi / h i* — T thin (sc. hair, feathers) (Shu); rare, few (Lunyü); cease (Lunyü). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. **xiər / xjɛi / h i* — L, K grief (Kungyang).

c. **xiər / xjɛi / h i* — T, L first light of the sun (Shī); to dry (Shī).

d. **xiər / xjɛi / h i* — T to sob, moan (Ch'uts'i).

e—f. **xiər / xjɛi / h i* — T, L swine (Chuang).

g. **xiər / xjɛi / h i* — T look for, hope for (Lü).

550 a—e. **iər / jɛi / y i* — T garment, clothes (Shī); to wear (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 3: 27,7, sense of name), c. is Yin bone (B hia 34: 1, sense of name), c. is Chou I (inscr. 65), d. is Chou I (inscr. 58, sense here uncertain). The graph is a drawing (sleeves and skirts).

f. **iər / jɛi / y i* — T lean upon (Shī); depend on (Shī); accord with (Shī); metaphor (Li); loan for *id.* luxuriant (Shī); to rest (Shī); loan for g. below (Yili).

g. **iər / jɛi / y i* — T, L a screen ornated with axes (Shu).

h—i. **ər / ǎi / a i* — T to pity (Shī); sad (Shī); alas (Shī); wail (Tso); hateful, ugly (Chuang). i. is Chou I (inscr. 58).

j. **iər / jɛi / y i* — T, L sobs at end of lamentation (Li).

551 a—c. **djar / i / y i* — T barbarian (esp. tribes to the East of ancient China); loan for *id.* level (Shī); equal (Li); simple (Li); peaceful (Shī); easy (Shī); pleased (Shī); extend, expose, display (Li); rule, law (Meng); hurt (Yi), kill, destroy (Tso); to squat (Lunyü). b. is Yin bone (M 150), c. is Chou I/II (inscr. 209). The graph has either (b.) 'man' and 'arrow', or (c. and i. below) 'arrow' with something wound round the shaft.

d. **djar / i / y i* — T, L set out, spread out (Yili), cf. a.

d. **djar / i / y i* — T sister-in-law (Shī).

f. **djar / i / y i* — T, L mucus from the nose (Li).

g. **djar / i / y i* — T, L injure, to wound (Kungyang), cf. a.

h—i. **djar / i / y i* — T precipitous (T, no text ex.). i. is Yin bone (O 1225, sense of name).

j. **djar / i / y i* — T, L, and **d'iar / d'iei / t' i* — T name of a tree (Shī).

k. **d'iar / d'iei / t' i* — T, L sprout, shoot (Shī); a kind of spurious grain (Meng); **djar / i / y i* — L to mow (Chouli).

552 a—e. **tiər / tsi / c h i* — T fine-tasting (sc. food, wine) (Shī); fine, beautiful, excellent (Shī); (favour:) content, meaning, basic idea (Yi). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 35,7, sense here uncertain), c. is Yin bone (B hia 1: 4, sense uncertain), d. is Chou I (inscr. 103, sense of name), e. is Chou III (inscr. 228). Below there is 'mouth', meaning of upper part uncertain.

f. **tiər / tsi / c h i* — T, finger (Tso); toe (Tso); to point, indicate (Shī); aim (Meng).

g. **tiər / tsi / c h i* — T, L fat, grease (Shī).

h. **g'ier / g'ji / k' i* — T, L pickled fish (Yili).

i—j. **k'iar / k'iei / k' i* — T bow down (the head) to the ground (Chouli). j. is Chou I (inscr. 58).

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- h—i. *dz'iar / dz'i / shī — T, L Diospyros, persimmon (Li).
 j. *tsiar / tsiei / tsi — T, L to pickle (Chuang). The character has two phonetics, see 555 k. below.
- 555 a—b.** *ts'iar / ts'i / ts'ī — T to arrange in order (Tso), order, sequel (Tso); next in order, second (Shu); take a position, to halt, to lodge (Tso); lodging place, hut (Tso); place, position (Tso); loan for *id.* haste, hurry (Lunyü). b. is Chou III (inscr. 219, sense of name). The graph has 'two', meaning of the other element uncertain.
- c. *ts'iar / ts'i / ts'ī — T, L well arranged, convenient (Shī); to second, assist (Shī).
 d. *ts'iar / ts'i / ts'ī — T, L expose (textiles) on market (Chouli).
 e. *tsiar / tsi / tsi — T consult (Shī); to sigh (Shu); alas (Shī).
 f. *tsiar / tsi / tsi — T, L arbitrary, license (Meng).
 g. *tsiar / tsi / tsi — T, L sacrificial grain (Tso); *dz'iar / dz'iei / tsi — L a kind of liquor (Li); loan for j. below (Lie).
 h. *tsiar / tsi / tsi — T property, means of living (Shī); provisions, materials (Tso); avail oneself of, take, use (Li); receive (Li); possess, rely on (Meng); furnish, give (Kuots'ê); loan for *id.* to murmur and sigh (Li).
 i. *dz'iar / dz'i / ts'ī — T, L to thatch (a roof) (Shī); Tribulus terrestris (Shī).
 j. *dz'iar / dz'i / ts'ī — T, L rice or millet cake (Chouli).
 k. *tsiar / tsiei / tsi — T, L to pickle (Chuang).
 l. *tsiar / tsi / tsi — T consult, plan (Tso).
 m. *dz'iar / dz'i / ts'ī — T provisions, store of grain (Shī ap. Shuowen).
 n. *dz'iar / dz'i / ts'ī — T a great number of plants (Ch'uts'i; the comm. unnecessarily takes it to be loan for i.).
- 556 a.** *dz'iar / zi / si — T, L rhinoceros (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 557 a.** *s'iar / si / si — T egoistic (Hanfei ap. Shuowen). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 b. *s'iar / si / si — T private (Shī).
- 558 a—c.** *s'iar / si / si — T die, death (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 41,3), c. is Chou I (inscr. 65). The graph has 'man' (in b. a kneeling man) and 'fragment of bone' (skeleton).
- 559 a—e.** *s'iar / si / shī — T multitude (Shī), army (Shī); capital (Shī); chief, director (Shu), master (Shī), matron (Shī); take as master, imitate (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 17,6), c. is Yin (inscr. 19), d. is Yin (inscr. 32), e. is Chou I (inscr. 70). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 560 a—d.** *s'iar / si / shī — T arrow (Shī); loan for *id.* set forth, display (Shī); to marshal (Shī); to swear (Shī); dung (Chuang). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 51,3), c. is Yin (inscr. 39), d. is Chou I (inscr. 88). The graph is a drawing.
- e—h. *d'iar / d'i / chī — T pheasant (Shī); loan for *id.* a measure of length (Tso).
 f. is Yin bone (A 7: 24,1), g. is Yin bone (A 2: 11,6), h. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 325).
 In g. there is a wrapping round the arrow, see 夷 551 a. above.
- i—j. *s'ian / s'ien / shen — T, L base of tooth (Li); loan for *id.* how much more, a *fortiori* (Shī).
 k—l. *s'wan / s'uen / shun — L, K to blink, wink (Kungyang). l. is Yin bone (I 47: 8, sense here uncertain).
 m. *t'iar / t'iei / t'i — T, L, and *d'iar / d'i / chī — T, L, and *dz'iar / zi / si — T clear off weeds (Li).

559	師	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	560	矢	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i		
𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	561	尸	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	562	履	563	尼	𠂔	𠂔
j	k	l	m			a	b	c	d	e			a		a	b	c
𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	564	二	二	二	二	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
d	e	f			a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j		a	
𠂔	566	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
b		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n		
𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	a'	b'	c'	d'	e'		
𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
f'	g'	h'															

561 a—b. **śjar* / *śi* / *shī* — T corpse (Tso); lie as a corpse (Lunyü); the *corpse*, i. e. the representative of the dead at a sacrifice (Shī); to preside (Shī); expose a corpse (Tso); to array (an army) in formation (Tso). b. is Chou I (inscr. 54, sense of 夷). The archaic graph is practically identical with that of 人.

c. **śjar* / *śi* / *shī* — T corpse (Chouli).

d. **śjar* / *śi* / *shī* — T, L dung (Chuang); ? / *χji* / *hi* — T, L to groan (Shī).

e. **śjar* / *śi* / *shī* — T, L name of a bird (Shī).

562 a. **ljər* / *lji* / *li* — T sandal (Chuang); to tread (Shī); loan for *id.* emoluments (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

563 a. **njər* / *ni* / *ni* — T near, close (Shī-tsī); (tight against:) to stop, obstruct (Meng). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. **njər* / *ni* / *ni* — T, L ashamed (Meng).

c. **njər* / *ni* / *ni* — T, L a stopper for carriages (Yi).

d. **njər* / *nei* / *ni* — T, L mud, mire (Shu); obstruct (Lunyü); moistened by dew (Shī); fresh and glossy (sc. leaves) (Shī).

e. **njər* / *nig* / *ni* — T flutter (as a flag) (Ch'uts'i).

f. **njər* / *njet* / *ni* — T, L close-standing, familiar, intimate (Tso); (closest relative:) dead father (Shu); (close-sticking:) glue (Chouli).

Of the above, a. **njər* 'close' and f. **njet* 'close-standing' are cognate words.

564 a—d. **njər* / *nzi* / *er* — T two (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 16,5), c. is Yin (inscr. 12), d. is Chou I (inscr. 65). The graph is a symbol.

e—f. variant of the preceding. f. is Chou II (inscr. 132).

g—h. **njər* / *nzi* / *er* — T double (Shī); repeat (Lunyü); in two minds, doubtful (Shī); double-hearted, divided in allegiance (Tso); second, assistant (Li). h. is Chou II (inscr. 150).

i. **n̄iər* / *n̄i* / *er* — T a sour date-tree (Meng).

j. **n̄iər* / *n̄i* / *ni* — fat, slippery (Ch'uts'i).

565 a. **p̄iər* / *p̄ji* / *pi* — T, L ladle, spoon (Shī); head of arrow (Tso). The original graph must have been a drawing.

b. variant of the preceding (L, K) (Yili).

566 a—f. **p̄iər* / *p̄ji* / *pi* — (primary form of n. below, hence the reading) deceased mother (inscr. 12 and 461, inscr. Yin bone A 1: 36,2 etc.). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 36,2), c. is Yin bone (A 1: 38,4), d. is Yin (inscr. 12), e. is pre-Han (inscr. 461), f. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 301, enlarged by rad. 113). The archaic form is practically identical with that of 人, though mostly turned to the right.

g—h. **p̄iər* / *p̄ji* / *pi* — T compare (Shī); combine, unite (Shī); **b'̄iər* / *b'̄ji* / *pi* — T, L, and **p̄iər* / *p̄ji* / *pi* — T assemble (Shī), go together with (Shī), follow (Lunyü), sympathize (Shī); partizan, be a partizan (Lunyü); aid (Yi); accord with (Li); equal, similar (Li); several together, successive (Li); come to (Shī); close, dense, tight (Shī); back end of an arrow (Chouli); **b'̄iər* / *b'̄ji* / *p'̄i* — (even tone) L *k a o - p'̄i* tiger-skin (Tso); *s h i - p'̄i* (probably transcr. of a foreign word) dress-hook (Kuots'ê); loan for k. below (Chouli). h. is Chou II (inscr. 143, sense of name — if this is not 从 = 從).

i—j. **b'̄iən* / *b'̄iən* / *p'̄i n* — T, L, and **b'̄iər* / *b'̄ji* / *pi* — T, L female of animals (Shī). j. is Yin bone (F 4: 2; in the oracle inscriptions there is often rad. 123 or rad. 152 inst. of rad. 93).

k. **p'̄iər* / *p'̄ji* / *p'̄i* — T, L, and **p'̄iär* / *p'̄jiē* / *p'̄i* — T, L prepare (Tso); regulate (Kuoyü).

l. **p'̄iər* / *p'̄ji* / *p'̄i* — L, K, and **p'̄iär* / *p'̄jiē* / *p'̄i* — T, L sore on the head (Chouli).

m. variant of 565 a—b. above (Li).

n—o. **p̄iər* / *p̄ji* / *pi* — T, L deceased mother (Shī), same word as a above. o. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 308).

p. **p̄iər* / *p̄ji* / *pi* — T, L cover (Chouli), protect (Tso).

q. **p̄iər* / *p̄ji* / *pi* — T, L unripe grain, chaff (Tso); petty (Chuang).

r. variant of the preceding (Chuang).

s. **p'̄iər* / *p'̄ji* / *p'̄i* — T, L, and **b'̄iər* / *b'̄ji* / *pi* — (oblique tone) T, L to be separated (Shī); **b'̄iər* / *b'̄ji* / *p'̄i* — (even tone) T ugly (Huainan).

t. **p'̄iər* / *p'̄ji* / *p'̄i* — T, L inferior silk stuff (Chou shu ap. comm. to Hanshu); *p'̄iər* / *p'̄ji* / *p'̄i* — T, L, and **p'̄iər* / *p'̄iei* / *p'̄i* — T, L error (Li); **b'̄iär* / *b'̄jiē* / *p'̄i* — T, L, and **b'̄iər* / *b'̄ji* / *pi* — L fringe, silk band in border (Shī); border (Li).

u. **b'̄iər* / *b'̄ji* / *p'̄i* — (even tone) T, L to strengthen (Shī), to support, aid (Chuang); to compliment (Shī).

v—x. **b'̄iər* / *b'̄ji* / *p'̄i* — K a kind of vessel (inscr. 367). x. is Chou (inscr. 367).

y. **b'̄iər* / *b'̄ji* / *pi* — (oblique tone) K terraces one above the other, as a stair (only Han time text ex.), cf. c'. below.

z. **b'̄iər* / *b'̄ji* / *pi* — T, L a kind of herb (no pre-Han text ex.); loan for p. above (Chuang).

a'. **p'̄iər* / *p'̄iei* / *p'̄i* — T, L to beat, slap (Tso); **b'̄iät* / *b'̄iet* / *pie* — L to knock against (Chuang).

b'. **b'̄iər* / *b'̄iei* / *pi* — T, L fence, railing (Chouli).

c'. **b'̄iər* / *b'̄iei* / *pi* — T palace staircase (Kuots'ê).

d'. **p'̄iär* / *p'̄jiē* / *p'̄i* — L, K to blame, speak bad of (Chuang).

e'. **b'̄iər* / *b'̄ji* / *p'̄i* — K Shuowen says: navel, thus taking it to be the primary form of f'. below in this sense; but there are no text examples in support of this.

567	眉	𦉰	𦉱	媚	𦉲	媚	𦉳	𦉴	568	美	𦉵	𦉶	569	鬼	𦉷
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		a	b	c		a	b
	𦉵	𦉶	𦉷	𦉸	𦉹	𦉺	𦉻	𦉼		𦉽	𦉾	𦉿		𦉿	𦉿
	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
	𦉿	570	歸	𦉿	𦉿	𦉿	𦉿	𦉿	571	韋	𦉿	𦉿	達	𦉿	偉
	s		a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b	c	d	e
	𦉿	𦉿	𦉿	𦉿	𦉿	𦉿	𦉿	𦉿	𦉿	𦉿	𦉿	𦉿	𦉿	𦉿	𦉿
	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s		

f—g'. *b'jər / b'ji / p'i — T, L ox's stomach (Chuang); loan for *id.* abundant, large (Shī); *b'jər / b'iei / p'i — T navel (only Han time text examples).

h'. *b'jər / b'ji / p'i — T, L a wild animal, possibly some kind of panther or leopard (Shī).

567 a—c. *m'jər / m'ji / mei — T eyebrow (Shī). b. is Yin bone (B hia 25: 7, sense here uncertain), c. is Chou I (inscr. 54, sense of g. below). The graph is a drawing.

d—e. *m'jər / m'ji / mei — T, L love (Shī); please (Shī); flatter (Lunyü). e. is Yin bone (A 6: 28, 6, sense of name).

f. *m'jər / m'ji / mei — T, L lintel of door or window (Yili); front beam (Li).

g—h. *m'jər / m'ji / mei — T, L margin of a stream (Shī). h. is Yin bone (B shang 14: 9).

568 a—c. *m'jər / m'ji / mei — T beautiful, fine (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 18, 2), c. is pre-Han (inscr. 450, sense of name). The graph has 'big' and 'sheep'.

569 a—c. *k'jər / k'ji / k'uei — T spirit, ghost, demon (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 18, 3), c. is Chou IV (inscr. 287, enlarged by rad. 113). The graph is a drawing.

d. *k'wər / k'w'i / k'uei — T, L great (Sün), remarkable, extraordinary (Chouli).

e. *k'wər / k'w'i / k'uei — L, K a kind of precious stone (Shī).

f. *k'wər / k'w'i / k'uei — T, L (only Han time text examples); (spoon-shaped, used as spoon:) a kind of mussel or oyster (Yili); loan for *id.* great (Sün), principal, chief (Li); mound (Kuoyü).

g. *k'wər / k'w'i / k'uei — T, L, and *k'wər / k'w'i / k'uei — L clod (Tso), lump, piece (Chuang); loan for *id.* alone (Ch'uts'i).

h. *g'wər / g'w'i / h'uei — T, L deformed (sc. tree) (Shī ap. Shuowen).

i. *g'wər / g'w'i / h'uei — T, L, and *g'wər / g'w'i / h'uei — T, L Sophora (Tso).

j. *ngwər / ngw'i / wei — T, L high and rocky (Shī).

k. *ngwər / ngw'i / wei — T, L high (Chouli).

l—m. *k'jər / k'ji / k'uei — T, L ashamed (Shī). m. is Chou IV (inscr. 287).

n—p. variant of the preceding (Sün). o. is Chou II/III (inscr. 265, sense of name), p. is Chou II/III (inscr. 272, sense of name).

q. *k'jər / k'ji / k'uei — T chrysalis of the silkworm (Hanfei).

r. *g'jər / g'ji / k'uei — T, L to present (Meng).

s. *ngjər / ngji / wei — T, L high, majestic (Lunyü).

Of the above, d. *k'wər 'great' and f. *k'wər 'great' are cognate words; and j. *ngwər 'high' and k, s. *ngjər 'high' are cognate.

570 a—f. **k̥iwar* / *k̥wɛi* / *kuei* — T return (Shī); go to (Shī); to bring to (Shī); go as a bride to the new home (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 6,8), c. is Yin bone (B shang 30: 5), d. is Chou I (inscr. 54), e. is Chou I (inscr. 57), f. is Chou II (inscr. 172). Explanation of graph uncertain.

g. **k'̥iwer* / *k'̥wi* / *k'uei* — T, L isolated, alone (as a lone peak) (Chuang).

571 a—c. **giwar* / *jiwɛi* / *wei* — T. Shuo wen says: go in opposite directions, thus taking it be the primary form of d. below; but there are no text examples in support of this; loan for *id.* dressed hides, leather (Tso). b. is Yin bone (E 77: 4, sense of 342 a. above), c. is Chou (inscr. 334, sense of name). The graph shows two feet walking in opposite directions on either side of a circle (wall?).

d—e. **giwar* / *jiwɛi* / *wei* — T go against, contravene, oppose (Tso); go away, leave (Shī); deviate from (Li), err, fault (Tso). e. is pre-Han (inscr. 447).

f. **giwar* / *jiwɛi* / *wei* — T, L extraordinary, great (Chuang).

g. **giwar* / *jiwɛi* / *wei* — T encircle (Shī).

h—i. **giwar* / *jiwɛi* / *wei* — T toilet bag for carrying perfumes (Ch'uts'i). i. is Chou II (inscr. 159).

j. **giwar* / *jiwɛi* / *wei* — T, L blaze, bright (Shī).

k. **giwar* / *jiwɛi* / *wei* — T remarkable (Chuang).

l. **giwar* / *jiwɛi* / *wei* — T, and ? / *iɛ* / *yi* — T beautiful (Kuots'ê).

m. **giwar* / *jiwɛi* / *wei* — T, L woof (Tso), weave (Chuang); bind (Ta Tai li).

n. **giwar* / *jiwɛi* / *wei* — T, L reed, rush (Shī).

o. **giwar* / *jiwɛi* / *wei* — T, L small gate in the interior of the palace or mansion (Li).

p. **giwar* / *jiwɛi* / *wei* — T, L right, correct (Tso).

q. **giwar* / *jiwɛi* / *wei* — T, L brilliant (sc. flowers) (Shī).

r. **xiwar* / *xiwɛi* / *huei* — T, L queen's ritual robe (Li); kuee covers (Mu t'ien ts'i chuan).

s. **xiwar* / *xiwɛi* / *huei* — T avoid, taboo (Tso).

572 a. **xiwar* / *xiwɛi* / *huei* — T, L snake (Shī); loan for *id.* sound of thunder (Shī); loan for **xwar* / *xuɛi* / *huei* — T, L, and **xwer* / *xwɛi* / *huai* — T, L exhausted, weary (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

573 a—c. **iwar* / *jiwɛi* / *wei* — T fear (Shī). b. is Yin bone (F 1: 2), c. is Chou I (inscr. 65). The graph shows a demon (see 569 a—c. above) holding an object, the interpretation of which is uncertain.

d. **iwar* / *jiwɛi* / *wei* — T, L, and **wɛr* / *uɛi* / *wei* — T, L sinuous, contorted mountain (Chuang).

e. **wɛr* / *uɛi* / *wei* — T to fondle (Lie).

f. **wɛr* / *uɛi* / *wei* — T glowing coals in brazier (Kuots'ê).

g. **wɛr* / *uɛi* / *wei* — T, L many, much (Kuan).

h. **wɛr* / *uɛi* / *wei* — T, L a bend, a nook (Tso).

574 a—c. **iwar* / *jiwɛi* / *wei* — T terrifying (Shī), terrified (Shī); majesty, dignity (Shī). b. is Chou II (inscr. 174), c. is Chou II (inscr. 146). The graph has 'woman' and some kind of weapon.

d. **wɛr* / *wɛi* / *wai* — T cliffy, high (Ch'uts'i).

575 a—d. **iwar* / *tsui* / *chuei* — T, L a kind of dove (Shī, one version ap. L.); loan for d' below (Chuang). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 46,2, sense of i. below, particle.), c. is Yin (inscr. 10, sense of i.), d. is Chou I (inscr. 57, sense of i.). The graph is a drawing.

572	𪔐	573	畏	𪔑	𪔒	𪔓	𪔔	𪔕	𪔖	𪔗	𪔘	574	威	𪔙	𪔚	𪔛	𪔜
	a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h			a	b	c	d	
575	隹	𪔜	𪔝	𪔞	𪔟	𪔠	𪔡	𪔢	𪔣	𪔤	𪔥	𪔦	𪔧	𪔨	𪔩	𪔪	𪔫
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k			l	m	n	o
𪔬	雉	𪔭	𪔮	𪔯	𪔰	𪔱	𪔲	𪔳	𪔴	𪔵	𪔶	𪔷	𪔸	𪔹	𪔺	𪔻	𪔼
p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z					a'	b'	c'	d'
𪔽	𪔾	𪔿	𪕀	𪕁	𪕂	𪕃	𪕄	𪕅	𪕆	𪕇	𪕈	576	水	𪕉	𪕊	𪕋	𪕌
g'	h'	i'	j'	k'	l'		a	b	c								

- e-f. **i̯wər / ts̥wi / chuei* — T, L name of a bird (Shī).
g. **i̯wər / ts̥wi / chuei* — T, L awl (Tso).
h. **i̯wər / ts̥wi / chuei* — T, L horse of mixed grey and white colour (Shī).
i-l. **d̥i̯wər / i̯wi / wei* — T, L only (Shī); say yes (Tso); a particle (Shī); loan for *id.* freely (Shī); cf. n. below. j. is Yin bone (A 5: 39,8), k. is Yin (inscr. 25), l. is Chou I (inscr. 54).
m. **d̥i̯wər / i̯wi / wei* — T, L (Anc. Chin. *i̯wi* is irregular, we should expect a *i̯wi*) curtain (Shī).
n. **d̥i̯wər / i̯wi / wei* — T think (Shī); namely, it is (copula) (Shu); only (Meng), cf. i. above.
o-p. **d̥i̯wər / i̯wi / wei* — T to tie, bind together (Shī); guiding rope of a net (Tso); guiding principle, rule (Kuan); loan for *id.* but, only (Shī), a particle (Shī), cf. i. and n. above. p. is Chou II (inscr. 157, enlarged by rad. 29).
q. **d̥i̯wər / i̯wi / wei* — T, L, and **li̯wər / li̯wi / lei* — T, L, and ? / *i̯zu / yu* — T a kind of monkey-like animal (Chouli).
r. **d̥i̯wər / d̥wi / ch'uei* — T, L hammer, to hammer (Kuots'ê).
s-t. **d̥i̯wər / d̥wi / ch'uei* — T Shuowen says: protruding forehead; but there are no text examples in support of this; in the famous inscr. 180 it is a verb, but the sense is difficult to define. t. is Chou II (inscr. 180).
u. **d̥i̯wər / z̥wi / shuei* — T who (Shī).
v-x. **s̥i̯wər / swi / suei* — T Shuowen says: a kind of lizard, but there are no text examples in support of this; loan for *id.* although (Shī). x. is Chou III (inscr. 229).
y. **d̥i̯ər / d̥i / ch'ī* — T, L young (Kuliang).
z. **t̥wər / tu̯i / tuei* — T, L mound (Ch'uts'ī); loan for *id.* throw away (Kuots'ê).
a'. **t̥wər / tu̯i / t'uei* — T, and **i̯wər / ts̥wi / ch'uei* — T push (Tso), push away (Shī); extend (Meng); change, succeed (Yi).
b'-c'. **d̥wər / d̥u̯i / tuei* — T Shuowen says: high, precipitous; but there are no text examples of this. c'. is Yin bone (O 1034, sense of name).
d'. **dz̥wər / dz̥u̯i / ts̥'uei* — T, L high, rocky (Shī).
e'-f'. **ts̥i̯wər / ts̥wi / ts̥'uei* — T move, run (only Han time text. ex.); place name (Tso). f'. is pre-Han (inscr. 454, sense of name).
g'. **d̥i̯wər / i̯wi / wei* — (this is the reading given by L after Tsī-lin, and certainly the correct one, as shown by the composition of the character; but in the scholastic literature the fan-ts'ie spelling character 水 *swi* has been corrupted into the similar 小 *s̥i̯au*, and so the word is now generally read *y a o*, which is obviously wrong) note of the female pheasant (Shī).

- h'. **d̥i̯wər* / *ʔwi* / *wei* — T gadfly (Kuoyü).
 i'. **t̥wər* / *t̥u̯ai* / *t̥'uei* — T, L, and **t̥'iwər* / *t̥'wi* / *ch'uei* — T Leonurus (Shī).
 j'. **ts'wər* / *ts'u̯ai* / *ts'uei* — T urge (Shī ap. Shuowen).
 k'. **ts'wər* / *ts'u̯ai* / *ts'uei* — T, L deep (Shī).
 l'. **dz'wər* / *dz'u̯ai* / *ts'uei* — T, L to thrust at (Shī); loan for *id.* to come (Shī, so the Mao comm.); loan for *id.* to grieve (so acc. to Wang Pi); **ts'wār* / *ts'u̯ā* / *ts'o* — L cut fodder (Shī).

576 a—c. **śiwər* / *świ* / *shuei* — T water (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 4:13,5), c. is Chou II (inscr. 169). The graph is a drawing of running water.

577 a—c. **li̯wər* / *l̥wi* / *lei* — (Tsiyün and cf. d. below), **lwər* / *lu̯ai* / *lei* — T small entrenchment or raised path between fields, primary form of d. below (T says: the interstice between fields). Shuowen gives this as the archaic graph for n. below 'thunder', but this is obviously a loan application, since the fields and paths are clearly drawn. b. is Chou I (inscr. 56, sense of name), c. is Chou III (inscr. 234, sense of name).

- d. **li̯wər* / *l̥wi* / *lei* — T, L entrenchments (Tso); loan for r. below (Sün).
 e. **li̯wər* / *l̥wi* / *lei* — T creepers, lianas (Kuan).
 f. **li̯wər* / *l̥wi* / *lei* — T, L to wind around, be attached to (Shī); bind, in bonds (Tso); continuous (Li); loan for *id.* despondent (Li).
 g. **li̯wər* / *l̥wi* / *lei* — T, L a creeping plant (Shī), cf. e. above.
 h—i. **li̯wər* / *l̥wi* / *lei* — T, L eulogy (Lunyü ap. Shuowen).
 j. **lwər* / *lu̯ai* / *lei* — T damage, exhaust (Huainan); wooden image (Lie).
 k. **lwər* / *lu̯ai* / *lei* — L small cave, hole (Chuang).
 l—m. **lwər* / *lu̯ai* / *lei* — T, L vase, jar (Shī). m. is Chou (inscr. 360, rad. 167 instead of 121).
 n—o. **lwər* / *lu̯ai* / *lei* — T, L thunder (Shī). o. is an abbreviated form of n.
 p. **li̯wər* / *l̥wi* / *lei* — T, L, and **lwər* / *lu̯ai* / *lei* — T exhausted, despondent, tired (Lao).
 q. **lwār* / *luā* / *lo* — L (after Shen) basket (Meng).
 r. **li̯wər* / *l̥wi* / *lei* — T bind (Meng), abbreviation (cf. o.) of f. above; loan for **li̯wār* / *l̥wi̯* / *lei* — T, L augment, accumulate (Kuliang); embarrass, implicate (Tso); for **lwār* / *luā* / *lo* — L naked (Li).
 s. **li̯wər* / *l̥wi* / *lei* — T, L rope, bonds (Lunyü).
 t. **lwār* / *luā* / *lo* — T mule (Lü).

578 a. **li̯wər* / *l̥wi* / *lei* — T, L, and **lwər* / *lu̯ai* / *lei* — T, L a plough (Li). The original graph was probably a drawing.

b. **li̯wər* / *l̥wi* / *lei* — T eulogy (Lunyü), prayer (Lunyü), cf. 577 h. above.

579 a—b. **pi̯wər* / *p̥w̥gi* / *fei* — T it is not (Shī), not (Shī), without (Tso); (not so:) wrong (Shī). b. is Chou II (inscr. 132). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- c. **pi̯wər* / *p̥w̥gi* / *fei* — T square basket (Meng); loan for *id.* not (Shī); loan for i. below (Shī); for k. below (Li), for 分 (**pi̯wən*) (Chouli).
 d. **pi̯wər* / *p̥w̥gi* / *fei* — T, L wooden door, door-leaf (Tso).
 e. **pi̯wər* / *p̥w̥gi* / *fei* — T, L strengthen, assist, help (Shu).
 f. **pi̯wər* / *p̥w̥gi* / *fei* — T, L round basket (Shu).
 g. **pi̯wər* / *p̥w̥gi* / *fei* — T, L slander (Chuang).
 h. **p̥'iwər* / *p̥'w̥gi* / *fei* — T, L make efforts to explain oneself (Lunyü).

577	畠	𪛗	𪛘	𪛙	𪛚	𪛛	𪛜	𪛝	𪛞	𪛟	𪛠	𪛡	𪛢	𪛣	𪛤	𪛥	𪛦	𪛧
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o			
	𪛨	𪛩	𪛪	𪛫	𪛬	578	𪛭	𪛮	579	𪛯	𪛰	𪛱	𪛲	𪛳	𪛴	𪛵	𪛶	𪛷
	p	q	r	s	t		a	b		a	b	c	d	e	f	g		
	𪛸	𪛹	𪛺	𪛻	𪛼	𪛽	𪛾	𪛿	𪜀	𪜁	𪜂	𪜃	𪜄	𪜅	𪜆	𪜇	𪜈	𪜉
	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x		
580	𪜊	581	𪜋	𪜌	𪜍	582	𪜎	583	𪜏	𪜐	𪜑	𪜒	𪜓	𪜔	𪜕	𪜖	𪜗	𪜘
	a		a	b	c		a		a	b	c	d	e					

- i. **p'iwər* / *p'jwɛi* / *fei* — T, L decorated (Shī), elegant (Li).
 j. **p'iwər* / *p'jwɛi* / *fei* — T, L heavy snow-fall (Shī).
 k. **p'iwər* / *p'jwɛi* / *fei* — T, L outer horse of a team (Tso, only as N. Pr.); to run without stopping (sc. horses) (Shī).
 l. **p'iwər* / *p'jwɛi* / *fei* — T, L, and **b'iwər* / *b'jwɛi* / *fei* — T, L name of a plant (radish?) (Shī); fragrant (Ch'uts'i); straw sandal (Li); of little value, insignificant (Li).
 m. **b'iwər* / *b'jwɛi* / *fei* — L cut the feet (Shu).
 n. **b'iwər* / *b'jwɛi* / *fei* — L hidden, obscure (Li).
 o. **b'iwər* / *b'jwɛi* / *fei* — T, L straw sandal (Tso), cf. l. above.
 p. **b'iwər* / *b'jwɛi* / *fei* — T kingfisher (Ch'uts'i).
 q. **b'iwər* / *b'jwɛi* / *fei* — T, L calf of leg (Yi); loan for *id.* weaken, decay (Shī); protect, be protected by (Shī).
 r. **b'iwər* / *b'jwɛi* / *fei* — T, L, and **p'iwər* / *p'jwɛi* / *fei* — T an evil-smelling insect which damages crops (Tso); loan for 𪜊 (Mo).
 s. **b'iwər* / *b'jwɛi* / *fei* — K conceal (Ch'uts'i), cf. n. above.
 t. **b'wər* / *b'uāi* / *p'ei* — T go to and fro (Chuang).
 u. **piər* / *p'jwi* / *pei* — T grieve, sad (Shī).
 v. **b'er* / *b'āi* / *p'ai* — T dwarf (Sün).
 x. **b'er* / *b'āi* / *p'ai* — T, L push (Li), push away (Chuang); arrange (Meng).

580 a. **piwər* / *p'jwɛi* / *fei* — T to fly (Shī). The original graph may have been a drawing.

581 a—c. **p'iwər* / *p'jwɛi* / *fei* — T, L, and **p'wər* / *p'uāi* / *p'ei* — T, L consort, wife (Tso); match, opponent (Tso). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 24,1), c. is Chou IV (inscr. 284). Explanation of graph uncertain.

582 a. **b'iwər* / *b'jwɛi* / *fei* — T fat (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

583 a—b. **miwər* / *m'jwɛi* / *wei* — T tail (Shī); copulate (Shu). b. is extracted from the archaic graph for 𪜊 (Chou, inscr. 359). The graph is a drawing of a tail at the back-side of a man.

- c. **miwər* / *m'jwɛi* / *wei* — K fine, nice (Shī, Han version ap. L).
 d. **miwər* / *m'jwɛi* / *wei* — T, L flowing water (Shī, Han version ap. L).
 e. **χmiwər* / *χ'jwɛi* / *huei* — T burn (Shī ap. Shuowen).

584 𣎵 𣎵 𣎵 𣎵 𣎵 𣎵 𣎵 𣎵 𣎵 𣎵 585 𣎵 586 𣎵 587 𣎵 588
a b c d e f g h a a a
𣎵 𣎵 𣎵 𣎵 𣎵 𣎵 𣎵 𣎵 𣎵 𣎵 589 𣎵 𣎵 𣎵 𣎵
a b c d e f g h i j k a b c d
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e f g a b c d e f g h i j k l
𣎵 𣎵 𣎵 𣎵 𣎵 𣎵 𣎵
m n o p q r s

584 a—c. **m̥iwar / m̥jwɛi / wei* — K Shuowen says: minute, small, thus taking it to be the primary form of d. below; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Chou II (inscr. 147, sense of name), Chou II/III (inscr. 278, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.

d—e. **m̥iwar / m̥jwɛi / wei* — T minute, small (Shī), reduced (Shī); hide (Tso), hidden, obscure, mysterious (Yi); (eliminating:) it is not that . . . (Shī), but for (Tso); loan for *id.* ulcer on leg (Shī). e. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 328).

f. **m̥iwar / m̥jwɛi / wei* — T, L an edible plant (Shī).

g. variant of 𣎵 (Chouli).

h. **χm̥iwar / χjwɛi / h u ei* — T, L rope (Yi); loan for *id.* good, admirable (Shī); a flag (Li).

585 a. **m̥iwar / m̥jwɛi / wei* — T, L vigorous (Shī); **m̥wən / m̥uən / m̥en* — T, L river-gorge (Shī). Possibly this character is a violent corruption of the archaic forms of 𣎵, group 446 above, and perhaps we have to read, in the inscriptions there quoted, 𣎵 𣎵 **m̥iwar d̥iôg / wei shou* 'vigorous old age', analogous to the 眉 𣎵 **m̥iər d̥iôg / m̥ei shou* of the classics.

586 a. **k̥iər / k̥iei / k̥i* — T, L hair-pin (Shī). The graph has 'bamboo' and a drawing of two hair-pins.

587 a. **k̥iər / k̥iei / k̥i* — T to divine by tortoise-shell (Shu ap. Shuowen). The graph has 'mouth' and 'divination'.

588. a—b. **k̥iər / k̥iei / k̥i* — (primary form of c. below, hence the reading) to open (Shu ap. Yü'p'ien). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 21,3, sense here uncertain). The graph has 'door' and 'mouth'.

c—g. **k̥iər / k̥iei / k̥i* — T to open (Shī); begin, lead the way (Shī); enlarge (Shī); uncover (Lunyü); loan for *id.* kneel (Shī); horse with white forefoot (Tso). d. is Yin bone (B hia 12: 4), e. is Yin bone (A 1: 43,5), f. is Chou II (inscr. 146), g. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 318).

h—i. **k̥iər / k̥iei / k̥i* — L, and ? / *k̥ieng / k̥ing* — L joint (in body) (Chuang). i. is Chou I/II (inscr. 213, sense of name).

j—k. **k̥iər / k̥iei / k̥i* — T rain ceasing, clearing sky (inscr. Yin bone A 6: 9,1). k. is Yin bone (A 6: 9,1).

- 589 a. **iər* / *'iei* / *y i* — T a quiver (Kuoyü ap. Shuowen). The graph has 'box' and 'arrow'.
- b—d. **iər* / *'iei* / *y i* — T a particle (inscr. 324). c. is Chou I (inscr. 97, sense of name), d. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 324).
- e. **iər* / *'iei* / *y i* — L, K brown (Chouli, one version); loan for *id.* alas (Tso); to be (Tso).
- f. **iər* / *'iei* / *y i* — T, L screen, shade, cover (Kuoyü); fallen trees (covering the soil) (Shī).
- g. **iər* / *'iei* / *y i* — T, L some kind of goose (Shī); phoenix (Ch'uts'i); loan for e. above (Chouli).
- 590 a—b. **tīər* / *tiei* / *t i* — T, L root, foundation (Shī); loan for *id.* Western tribes (Shī). b. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 324). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- c. **tīər* / *tiei* / *t i* — T, L bottom (Lie); stop, obstruct (Tso); **tīər* / *tši* / *ch i* — L come to (Shī); stop, cease (Shī); regulate (Tso); loan for o. below (Meng).
- d. **tīər* / *tiei* / *t i* — T, L root, base (Lao).
- e. **tīər* / *tiei* / *t i* — T to lower (Chuang).
- f. **tīər* / *tiei* / *t i* — T ornated bow (Meng).
- g. **tīər* / *tiei* / *t i* — T, L push away (Ta Tai li).
- h. **tīər* / *tiei* / *t i* — T, L ram (Shī).
- i. **tīər* / *tiei* / *t i* — T, L lodge (Ch'uts'i); loan for *id.* a kind of screen (Chouli); a weight (Chouli); for d. above (Chouli).
- j. **d'īər* / *d'iei* / *t' i* — T, and **tīər* / *tiei* / *t i* — T scold (Mo).
- k. **tīər* / *tī* / *ch i* — T hard and horny skin (on hands and feet) (Chuang).
- l. **d'īər* / *d'ī* / *ch' i* — T, L islet (Shī).
- m. **d'īər* / *d'ī* / *ch' i* — T, L ant egg (Li).
- n. **tīər* / *tši* / *ch i* — L, K whetstone (Shanhaiking); smoothe (Shu); loan for *id.* come to (Ch'uts'i); bring about (Tso), settle (Shu).
- o. **tīər* / *tši* / *ch i* — T, L whetstone (Shī).
- p. **tīər* / *tši* / *ch i* — T, L to reverence (Shī); often erroneously confused with 祇.
- q—r. **dīər* / *z i* / *sh i* — L, K to see (Chouli). The form r., though common, is really erroneous, for the phonetic 氏 belongs to the archaic -g class.
- s. **tīər* / *tši* / *ch' i* — T, L *ch' i*-hiu owl (Chuang); *ch' i*-yao a bird of unknown species (Shī; later comm. take this also to mean 'owl', but that goes against the earliest comm.).
- 591 a—c. **d'īər* / *d'iei* / *t i* — (oblique tone) T, L younger brother (Shī); junior (Meng); respectful towards elder brothers, fraternal (Meng); loan for *id.* easy, good-humoured (Shī). b. is Chou I (inscr. 58), c. is Chou II/III (inscr. 278). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- d. **d'īər* / *d'iei* / *t i* — T, L younger secondary wife (Shī).
- e. **d'īər* / *d'iei* / *t i* — T order, sequel (Tso).
- f. **d'īər* / *d'iei* / *t' i* — T, L (the Pek. aspirate is irregular) respectful towards elder brothers, fraternal (Meng).
- g. **d'īər* / *d'iei* / *t' i* — (even tone) T, L a shoot, sprout (Yi); a kind of panic grass (Chuang).
- h. **d'īər* / *d'iei* / *t' i* — T, L thick silk (Lie).
- i. **d'īər* / *d'iei* / *t' i* — L spurious grain (Chuang, one version ap. L).
- j. **d'īər* / *d'iei* / *t' i* — T, L pelican (Shī).
- k. **d'īər* / *d'iei* / *t i* — (oblique tone) T, L, and **t'īər* / *t'iei* / *t' i* — T look at from the side, look askance, glance at (Li).

591	弟	𠂔	𠂔	弟	第	梯	梯	梯	第	鵜	睇	梯	涕	豐	592	
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n		
妻	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔		
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l		a	b	c	
𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	
d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	
𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	
t	u	v	x	y	z	a'										

- l. *t'iar / t'iei / t'i — T, L wooden steps, staircase (Kuoyü); slippery (Ch'uts'i).
 m. *t'iar / t'iei / t'i — T, L weep, tears (Shī).
 n. *d'iat / d'iet / chī — T order, series, arrange (Shu ap. Shuowen).
 Of the above, e. *d'iar 'order, sequel', l. *t'iar 'steps' and n. *d'iat 'order, series' are cognate words.

592 a—d. *ts'iar / ts'iei / ts'i — T consort, wife (Shī). b. is Yin bone (D 3), c. is pre-Han (inscr. 458). d. is pre-Han (inscr. 448), The upper part. in the character c. is 齊. But this is not simply phonetic, for 齊 *dz'iar 'equal' and 妻 *ts'iar 'consort' are cognate words, the consort being the one wife who is socially the equal (the »mate») of the husband. The element at the top (in b., c. and d. and k. below, which recurs in *dz'iar 'equal' in next group, is a drawing of the hair-pins characteristic of the married woman.

- e. *ts'iar / ts'iei / ts'i — T, L sad, grieved (Li).
 f. *ts'iar / ts'iei / ts'i — T, L cold, chilly (Shī); dense, luxuriant (Shī).
 g—h. *ts'iar / ts'iei / ts'i — T, L luxuriant (foliage), dense (Shī). h. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 327; this is really a combination of f. and g. which both mean 'dense').
 i. variant of the preceding (Shī ap. Shuowen).
 j—k. *ts'iar / ts'iei / tsi — (variant of 593 r. below, hence the reading, Tsiyün) ascend (inscr. 325). k. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 325).
 l. *s'iar / s'iei / si — T, L to roost, to rest (Shī); couch (Meng); loan for id. hurried, bustling (Shī).

593 a—e. *dz'iar / dz'iei / ts'i — (even tone) T uniform, equal, be equal with (Lunyü); of equal length (Shī); regulate (Yi), determine (Lie); well-regulated, decorous, correct (Shī); respectful (Li); loan for *ts'iar / tsi / ts'i — L hemmed lower edge of garment (Lunyü); loan for f. below (Tso), for h. (Chouli), for l. (Li). for p. (Li), for t. (Li), for v. (Shī), for y. (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 15,3, sense of name), c. is Chou II (inscr. 182 sense of name), d. is Chou III (inscr. 220, sense of name), e. is Chou IV (inscr. 285, sense of name). The graph is a drawing of the hair-pins of the married woman 妻, the 'equal', the 'match' of the husband, see group 592 a—d. above.

- f. *dz'iar / dz'iei / ts'i — T navel (Tso).
 g. *dz'iar / dz'iei / ts'i — T, L tree-grub (Shī).
 h. *dz'iar / dz'iei / tsi — (oblique tone) T to cut (Chu Ch'u wen); ts'iar / tsig / ts'i — T, L (cut in halves:) bond, deed, consisting of two halves (Chouli).

- i. **dz'iar / dz'iei / tsi* — T, L to taste (Shu).
 j. **dz'iar / dz'iei / tsi* — T, L angry (Shi).
 k. **dz'iar / dz'iei / tsi* — T, L disease (Li).
 l. **dz'iar / dz'iei / tsi* — T, L *Capsella bursa pastoris* (Shi); loan for 莢 (Shi ap. Shuowen).
 m. **dz'iar / dz'iei / tsi* — T, L, and **tsiar / tsiei / tsi* — L, K, and ? / *tsiai / tsi* — T sheaf, bundle (Shi).
 n. **tsiar / tsiei / tsi* — T push (Tso).
 o. **tsiar / tsiei / tsi* — T, L to ford, cross a stream (Shi); (to help over:) to help, save (Yi); to benefit (Tso); contribute to (Tso); achieve (Tso); loan for *id.* to stop (Shi); fine-looking (Shi), dignified (Shi); loan for n. above (Kuoyü).
 p—q. **tsiar / tsiei / tsi* — T, L ascend (Shi). q. is Chou III (inscr. 234, rad. 162 inst. of 157).
 r. **tsiar / tsiei / tsi* — T, L ascend (Shu); rising vapours, rainbow (Shi); overthrow, collapse (Shu).
 s. **tsiar / tsiei / tsi* — T, L clearing sky (Shu).
 t. **tsiar / tsiei / tsi* — T, L pickled food (Li, one version ap. L).
 u. **tsiar / tsiei / tsi* — T, L, and *tsiar / tsi / tsi* — T, L property, means (Chouli); furnish, give, bestow (Yili); loan for *id.* to sigh (Yi); loan for f. above (Lie), for h. (Chouli).
 v—x. **tsiar / tsi / tsi* — T, L sacrificial grain (Chouli). x. is Chou III (inscr. Mengwei, sū 7).
 y. **tsar / tsai / ch'ai* — T, L purify oneself, purified (Yi).
 z—a'. **dz'er / dz'ei / ch'ai* — T, L class, category, equals (Tso). a'. is Chou (inscr. 395).
 Of the above, a. **dz'iar* 'equal' and z. **dz'er* 'class, equals' are cognate words.
- 594 a—e. **siar / siei / si* — T West (Shi). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 48,5), c. is Yin bone (A 4: 6,1), d. is Yin (inscr. 27), e. is Chou I (inscr. 108). The graph is possibly the primary form of f. below, being a drawing of a bird's nest.
 f. **siar / siei / si* — T to roost (Shi); loan for *id.* eager, assiduous (Lunyü).
 g—h. **siar / siei / si* — T, L, and **sian / sien / sien* — T, L wash (Tso); loan for *id.* respectful (Li); frightened (Chuang); **ser / sai / shai* — sprinkle, cleanse, (Shi); loan for **ts'war / ts'uai / ts'uei* — L high, majestic (sc. tower) (Shi). h. is Yin bone (K 109, sense of name).
 i. **sian / sien / shen* — T, L smile (Lunyü).
- 595 a—c. **siar / siei / si* — K Shuowen says: to tarry; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Yin bone (A 2: 23,1, sense here uncertain), c. is Chou I (inscr. 78, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 d—f. **d'iar / d'i / ch'i* — (even tone) T to tarry (inscr. 145), same word as 596 d. below. e. is Chou I (inscr. 80, sense of name), e. is Chou II (inscr. 145).
 g. **d'iar / d'i / ch'i* — (oblique tone) T, L to sow late (Shi), young grain (Shi), young (Shi).
 h—i. **d'iar / d'i / ch'i* — K to sew, embroider (inscr. 180). i. is Chou II (inscr. 180).
- 596 a—b. **siar / siei / si* — T, L rhinoceros (Tso); loan for *id.* melon seeds (Shi). b. is Chou (inscr. 359, sense of name). The graph has 'ox' and 'tail'.
 c. **d'iar / d'i / ch'i* — T raised path from the gate to the hall of a palace (Hanfei).
 d. **d'iar / d'i / ch'i* — (even tone) T, L to tarry (Shi), walk slowly (Shi); slow, long, tedious (Shi); **d'iar / d'i / ch'i* — (oblique tone) T, L wait (Sün).
 e. variant of 595 g. above (Chuang).

594	西	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	595	犀	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i		a	b	c	d	e
	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	596	犀	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	597	豐	豐	豐	禮
	f	g	h	i		a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d
	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	598	米	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺
	f	g	h	i		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	599	皆	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺
	l	m				a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		

597 a—c. *liər / liei / li — T ritual vase (inscr. 392). b. is Yin bone (An-yang fa kūe pao kao 4, p. 666, sense here uncertain), c. is Chou (inscr. 392). The graph is a drawing of a vase containing some object of uncertain interpretation.

d. *liər / liei / li — T propriety (Shī); ceremony, rite (Shī), ritual (Shī).

e—g. *liər / liei / li — T, L spirits which have fermented only over night, new sweet spirits (Shī). f. is Chou II (inscr. 176), g. is Chou II (inscr. 193).

h. *liər / liei / li — T, L name of a fish (tench? mullet?) (Shī).

i. *t'liər / t'iei / t' i — T body (Tso); limb (Shī); embody (Yi); form, shape (Shī); category, class (Li); indication in divination (Shī).

598 a—c. *miər / miei / mi — T rice (Tso). b. is Yin bone (B shang 25: 7), c. is Chou (inscr. 394). The graph is a drawing.

d. *miər / miei / mi — T, L get something in the eye, troubled sight (Chuang).

e. *miər / miei / mi — T go astray (Shī); delude (Shu).

f—g. *m̥iər / m̥jwi / mi — T, L a kind of deer (Tso); loan for *id.* margin of a river, wet land, marsh (Shī); loan for 眉 (Sün), for m. below (Ch'uts'i). g. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 325).

h. *m̥iär / m̥jię / mi — T, L acquiesce in (Shu).

i—j. *m̥iär / m̥jię / mi — K variant of the preceding (inscr. 286). j. is Chou IV (inscr. 286).

k—l. *m̥iär / m̥jię / mi — T, L reckless (Shī; Mao's interpr. 'deep' shows that his version had the similar 666 b. below).

m. *m̥iər / m̥jwi / mi — T a fragrant plant (Kuan).

599 a. *ker / k̥i / kie — T all (Shī); always, everywhere (Tso). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. *ker / k̥i / kie — T, L (a Pek. alt. reading hie is irregular) together (Shī); of many kinds (Shī); loan for *id.* vigorous (Shī).

c. *ker / k̥i / kie — T, L to resound (bird's cry, wind, bell) (Shī).

d. *ker / k̥i / kie — T steps, stairs (Shī).

e. *k'ər / k'äi / k'ie — T, L model (Li).

f. *g'ər / g̥äi / hie — T, L voluminous flow (of a river) (Shī).

g. *g'ər / g̥äi / hie — T, L (one of the T mss. has *yai*, but its placing in rime shows that this is a slip) in harmony (Shu).

h. ? / kat / kia — wooden box, beaten to mark time in music (Li).

600	衷	爾	懷	壤	壤	601	淮	𣶒	𣶒	匯	602	几	几	机	肌
	a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d
飢	飢	603	冀	冀	驥	604	伊	𣶒	𣶒	伊	605	癸	𣶒	𣶒	𣶒
e	f		a	b	c		a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d
揆	癸	癸	驥	驥	驥	606	甘	𣶒	𣶒	𣶒	𣶒	𣶒	𣶒	𣶒	𣶒
e	f	g	h	i	j	k		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
鉗	柑	紺	紺	607	敢	𣶒	𣶒	𣶒	𣶒	𣶒	𣶒	𣶒	𣶒	𣶒	𣶒
i	j	k	l		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
巖	巖	608	銜												
l	m		a												

600 a—b. *g'wer / ɣwǎi / h u a i — T bosom, to cherish (inscr. 58). b. is Chou I (inscr. 58). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. *g'wer / ɣwǎi / h u a i — T breast, bosom (Tso); carry on the breast (Lunyü); embrace (Shu); keep in the bosom (Tso); to cherish in the mind, think of (Shī), be anxious about (Shī).

d. *g'wer / ɣwǎi / h u a i — T, L, and *kwer / kwǎi / k u a i — T, L, and *g'wər / ɣuǎi / h u e i — L destroy (Tso), ruin, be ruined (Shī).

e. *kwər / kuǎi / k u e i — T, L remarkable (Chuang).

601 a—c. *g'wer / ɣwǎi / h u a i — T, L name of a river (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 16,3), c. is Chou I (inscr. 84). The graph has 'water' and 'bird'.

d. *g'wər / ɣuǎi / h u e i — T, L Shuowen says: vessel; but there are no text examples in support of this; loan for *id.* whirling waters (Shu).

602 a—b. *kjer / kji / k i — T stool, small table (Shī); loan for *id.* self-composed, grave (Shī). b. is extracted from the archaic graph for 處 (Chou II, inscr. 132). The graph is a drawing.

c. *kjer / kji / k i — T, L small table (Li), stool (Tso).

d. *kjer / kji / k i — T, L flesh (Li).

e. variant of the preceding (Lie).

f. *kjer / kji / k i — T famine (Shu), be hungry (Shī).

603 a—b. *kjer / kji / k i — T, L hope (Tso); place name (Tso). Explanation of graph uncertain; 異 (-q class) is not phonetic, for the word rimes in the -r class in Ch'uts'ī.

c. *kjer / kji / k i — T, L fine horse (Chuang).

604 a—c. *jer / i / y i — T this (Shī); a particle (Shī); N. Pr. (Meng); sow bug (Shī).

b. is Yin bone (I 9: 2, sense of name), c. is Chou II (inscr. 144, sense of name). The graph has 'man' and 'govern', explanation uncertain.

d. *jer / i / y i — T forced laugh (Ch'uts'ī).

605 a—d. *kjer / kji / k u e i — T cyclical character (Tso). b. is Yin bone (A 3: 19,1), c. is Yin (inscr. 2), d. is Chou I (inscr. 70). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- e. *g'iwər / g'jwi / k'uei — (oblique tone) T to measure, examine (Shī); (controller:) governor (Shu); rule (Meng). The Pek. aspirate is irregular.
 f. *g'iwər / g'jwi / k'uei — (even tone) T, L a kind of lance (Shu).
 g. *g'iwər / g'jwi / k'uei — T, L an edible plant, probably a Malva (Shī); loan for e. above (Shī).
 h. *g'iwər / g'jwi / k'uei — T, L sturdy and imposing march (of horses) (Shī).
 i—j. *k'iwər / k'iwēi / k'uei — T, L diverging, extraordinary (Yi). j. is Chou II (inscr. 175, sense of name).
 k. *k'iwət / k'iwet / k'üe — T, L (to shut up:) finish, end (Li); to be at rest (Shī).

- 606 a—b. *kām / kām / k'an — T sweet (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 52,5, sense of name). The graph has 'mouth' with something in it.
 c. *kām / kām / k'an — T cook, prepare (food) (Sün).
 d—f. *kām / kām / k'an — T harmony, loyalty (inscr. 54). e. is Yin (inscr. 10), f. is Chou I (inscr. 54).
 g. *g'ān / yān / h'an — T elated through wine, tipsy (Shu).
 h. *g'iam / g'iam / k'ien — T pinch (Kuots'è).
 i. *g'iam / g'iam / k'ien — L, K pinched together (Chuang).
 j. *g'iam / g'iam / k'ien — L a wooden gag (sc. in horse's mouth) (Kungyang).
 k. *kām / kām / k'an — T, L purple (Lunyü).
 l. *g'iam / g'iam / k'ien — gag (Sün), cf. j. above.

- 607 a—c. *kām / kām / k'an — T dare (Shī). b. is Chou I (inscr. 58), c. is Chou I (inscr. 63). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 d. *k'ām / k'ām / k'an — T, L place name (Tso); loan for *χām / χām / hien — T roaring, enraged (sc. tiger) (Shī).
 e. *k'ām / k'ām / k'an — T to watch (Meng).
 f—g. *k'ām / k'ām / k'an — K, and *ngiam / ngiam / yin — T, and t'ām / t'ām / t'an — T Shuowen says: precipitious; but there are no text examples in support of this. g. is Chou II (inscr. 157, sense of m. below).
 h—j. *ngiam / ngiam / yen — T stern, majestic (Shī); severe, strictly (Tso); respect (Meng); urgent (Meng). i. is Chou II inscr. 146, j. is Chou II (inscr. 184).
 k. *ngiam / ngiam / yen — T stern, dignified, respectful (Shī).
 l. *ngam / ngam / yen — T, L rocky (Shī); precipitious, dangerous (Tso); cavern in rocks (Ch'uts'i).
 m. *χiam / χiam / hien — L, K hien-yün name of a Northern tribe (Shī).

- 608 a. *g'am / yam / hien — T a bit (Chuang); carry in the mouth, carry (Shī). The graph has 'metal' and 'walk'.

- 609 a—b. *klam / kam / kien — T, L see, look at (Shī); inspect. (Shī), observe (Kuoyü); superintend (Tso); to mirror (Shu). b. is Chou II (inscr. 164). The graph has 'man', 'eye' and 'vessel' = to look at oneself, to mirror oneself in a bowl with water.
 c. *klam / kam / kien — T, L to mirror (Shī); *g'am / yam / h'an — L big bowl, basin (Chouli).
 d. *klam / kam / kien — T a kind of whetstone (Kuots'è).
 e. *g'lam / yam / hien — T hard soil (Kuan).
 f. variant of the preceding (Chouli).
 g. *g'lam / yam / hien — T, L (after Sū), and *g'lām / yām / h'an — L railing (Ch'uts'i); cage (Chuang); loan for id. rumble of carriages (Shī); bubble up (sc. water) (Shī).

609	監	𩇛	鑑	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o				
610	𩇛	611	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	612	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛
	a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		a	b	c	d				
𩇛	613	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	614
	e		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m				
𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛	𩇛
	a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d									

- h. *glām / lām / lan — T excess, licentious (Lunyü ap. Shuowen).
 i. *glām / lām / lan — T, L pick, take (Ch'uts'i).
 j. *glām / lām / lan — T, L overflow (Meng); go to excess (Shī); err (Tso); put something into water (Kuoyü); juicy (Li); loan for *id.* join, unite (Li); *g'lām / yām / han — L bath tub (Chuang), cf. c. above; loan for c. (mirror) (Lü).
 k. *glām / lām / lan — T, L indigo (Shī); loan for *id.* tattered (Tso).
 l. *glām / lām / lan — T see (Kuots'ê).
 m. *xlām / xām / han — K shout (Kuots'ê).
 n. ? / yām / yen — T salt (Shu); loan for 鹽 (Li).
 o. *glām / lām / lan — T, L take (Chuang).
 Of the above, a—c. *klam 'see, inspect, mirror' and l. *glām 'see' are cognate words.

610 a. *sam / sam / shan — T to mow (Shī); sickle (Kuoyü). The graph has 'grass, herbs' and 'baton, beat'.

611 a. *tsām / tsām / chan — T cut off, cut down (Shī). The graph has 'axe' and 'carriage'.

- b. *sam / sam / shan — T, L cut off (Li); cognate to the preceding.
 c. *dz'ām / dz'ām / ts'an — T ashamed (Tso).
 d. *dz'ām / dz'ām / chan — T (the Pek. chan is irregular, we should expect a tsan) a short while (Shu); suddenly (Tso).
 e. variant of the preceding (Lie).
 f. *tsiām / tsiām / chien — T, L moisten (Shī); flow to (said of a river) (Shu); *dz'iām / dz'iām / tsien — T, L (drop-wise:) gradually, increasingly (Yi); *dz'am / dz'am / ch'an — L high and craggy (Shī).
 g. *ts'iām / ts'iām / ts'ien — T moat (Tso); dig out (Chuang).
 h. *dz'iām / dz'iām / tsien — T entwine (Shu ap. Shuowen).

612 a. *dz'ām / dz'ām / ch'an — T, L, and *dz'am / dz'am / ch'an — T crafty (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- b. *dz'ām / dz'ām / ch'an — K Magnolia (Lie).
 c. *dz'am / dz'am / ch'an — (even tone) T, L, and *dz'ām / dz'ām / ch'an — (oblique tone) T, L uneven, unequal, disorder (Tso); *ts'am / ts'am / ch'an — T, and *dz'ām / dz'ām / ch'an — T, L mixed, disparate (Li).

- d. *dz'äm / dʒ'äm / ch' a n — T, L, and *dz'am / d'zam / ch' a n — (even tone) T, and *dz'am / dʒ'am / ch a n — (oblique tone) T slander (Tso).
 e. *dz'am / dʒ'am / ch' a n — T sharp (Mo).

613 a. *k'siam ? / ts'iam / ts'ien — T, L all (Shu). Explanation of graph (cf. j. below) uncertain.

b. *k'siam ? / ts'iam / ts'ien — T, L, and *gsiam ? / s'iam / sien — L insincere, glib-tongued (Shu).

c. variant of the preceding (Shu ap. Shuowen).

d. *klïam / kïam / kien — T, L, and *klïäm / kïvm / kien — T a measure, a control (Sün); to control, restrict (Meng).

e. *g'liam / g'iam / kien — T, L restrict, frugal (Tso); restricted, moderate, small (Meng).

f. *χliam / χiam / hien — T, and *χlïäm / χïvm / hien — T precipitous, a perilous defile (Shī).

g. variant of the preceding (Lie).

h. *ngliam / ngiam / yen — T verify (Kuots'ê).

i-j. *klïäm / kïvm / kien — T sword (Tso). j. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 307).

k. *gliam / liäm / lien — T, L long-muzzled dog (Shī).

l. *gliam / liäm / lien — T, L gather (Shī), accumulate (Shī); to exact, levy (Meng); dress a corpse, enshroud (Tso).

m. *gliam / liäm / lien — T, L a creeping-plant (Shī).

Of the above, d. *klïam, klïäm 'control, restrict', e. *g'liam 'restrict' and h. *ngliam 'verify' are cognate words.

614 a. *iam / iäm / yen — T, L cover, spreading out over, extensively (Shī); by and by (Shī); loan for id. eunuch (Li). Shuowen says: from 'great' and 申 'stretch out'.

b. *iam / iäm / yen — T, and *iäm / i'vm / yen — T to cover (Meng); take by surprise (Tso).

c. *iam / iäm / yen — T, L, and *iäm / i'vm / yen — T, L, to submerge, to soak (Li); loan for id. to tarry, delay (Tso).

d. *iam / iäm / yen — T, and *iäm / i'vm / yen — T palace door-keeper, eunuch (Meng), cf. a. above.

e. *äm / äm / a n — T dark (Sün).

615 a. *iam / iäm / yen — T, L, and *kam / käm / kan — T cover (Mu t'ien tsī chuan); (covered way with but little opening above:) narrow pass (Tso); with narrow opening (sc. vessel) (Chouli). The graph has 'join' and 'two hands'.

b. *iam / iäm / yen — L, K to cover, shut (Li); seize by surprise (Li), cf. 614 b. above.

c. *iam / iäm / yen — T, L, and *iäm / i'vm / yen — T, L thickening, gathering (sc. clouds) (Shī).

d. *äm / äm / a n — T (out of the dark:) brusquely, suddenly (Sün).

616 a—b. *iam / iäm / yen — T satiate, satisfy (Kuoyü). b. is Chou I (inscr. 58). The graph has 'dog', 'meat' and 'mouth'.

c. iäm / iäm / yen — T, L satiate (Shu); fed up, tired of (Shī); abundant (Shī); contented, tranquil (Shī); (satisfied with:) to accord with (Kuoyü); *äm / äm / yen — L cover (Li); *iap / iäp / ye — T, L to press (Chouli); suppress, pacify (Tso); pressed-down, flat (Li); loan for h. below (Li).

616	𩚑	𩚒	𩚓	𩚔	𩚕	𩚖	𩚗	617	炎	𩚘	𩚙	𩚚	𩚛	𩚜
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b	c	d	e	f
	𩚝	𩚞	𩚟	𩚠	𩚡	𩚢	𩚣	618	𩚤	𩚥	𩚦	𩚧	𩚨	𩚩
	g	h	i	j	k	l	m		a	b	c	d	e	f
	𩚪	𩚫	𩚬	𩚭	𩚮	𩚯	𩚰		𩚱	𩚲	𩚳	𩚴	𩚵	𩚶
	f	g	h	i	j	k	l		𩚷	𩚸	𩚹	𩚺	𩚻	𩚼
	𩚽	𩚾	𩚿	𩚠	𩚡	𩚢	𩚣		𩚤	𩚥	𩚦	𩚧	𩚨	𩚩
	d	e	f	g	h	i	j		𩚪	𩚫	𩚬	𩚭	𩚮	𩚯

- d. **iam* / *iam* / *yen* — T, L satiated (Tso).
e. **iam* / *iam* / *yen* — T peaceful (Shī ap. Shuowen).
f. **iam* / *iam* / *yen* — T wild mulberry tree (Shī).
g. **iam* / *iam* / *yen* — T, L, and **iap* / *iap* / *ye* — T put the finger on, grasp (Chuang, one version).
h. **ap* / *ap* / *ya* — T, L press down, press upon (Tsi).
Of the above, c. **iap* 'to press' and h. **ap* 'press down' are cognate words.

- 617 a—b. **diam* / *jiām* / *yen* — T, L (Anc. Chin. *jiān* is irregular, we should expect a *jiām*) blaze, blazing (Shī); brilliant, magnificent (Chuang). b. is Chou I (inscr. 69, sense of name). The graph has 'fire' doubled.
c. **diam* / *iam* / *yen* — T, L to flame up (Shu).
d. **diam* / *iam* / *yen* — T, L sharp, pierce, cut (Sün); to pare (Yi); loan for *id.* rising high (Li); brilliant (Ch'uts'i).
e. variant of the preceding (Yi ap. L).
f. **diam* / *iam* / *yen* — T a kind of jade insignium (Shu).
g. **i'iam* / *ts'iam* / *ch'an* — T, L carriage curtain, fringe, flounce (Li).
h. **dziām* / *ziām* / *sien* — T, L (after Liu) to heat, to warm (Yili).
i. **siām* / *siām* / *shan* — K the time of a short glance, a moment (Kungyang ap. Shuowen).
j. **t'ām* / *t'ām* / *t'an* — T, L a kind of rush (Shī).
k. **d'ām* / *d'ām* / *t'an* — T aflame (Shī), burning with grief (Shī).
l. **d'ām* / *d'ām* / *t'an* — T speak (Shī).
m. **d'ām* / *d'ām* / *tan* — (oblique tone) T, and **d'ām* / *d'ām* / *t'an* — (even tone) K tranquil (Sün).
n. **d'ām* / *d'ām* / *tan* — L, K devour (Sün).
o. **d'ām* / *d'ām* / *tan* — T, L insipid (Li).
p. **d'ām* / *d'ām* / *t'an* — L, K, and **diam* / *iam* / *yen* — T, L (after Sü Miao) bring forward (Shī).
Of the above a—c. **diam* 'flame', h. **dziām* 'to heat' and k. **d'ām* 'aflame with anger or grief' are cognate words.

- 618 a—b. **i'iam* / *ts'iam* / *chan* — T prognosticate (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 25,1). The graph has 'mouth' (speak) and 'divination'.
c. **tiam* / *tiām* / *chan* — T, L to moisten (Ch'uts'i); loan for g. below (Li).

- d. **tiam / t̃iäm / ch an* — T, L to moisten, soak through (Shī).
- e. **d̃iam / iäm / yen* — T to collapse (sc. a wall) (Ch'uts'i).
- f. **t̃iam / t̃iäm / ch' an* — L look, observe (Li).
- g. **t̃iam / t̃iäm / ch' an* — T, L to spy (Tso).
- h. **t̃iam / ts̃iäm / ch' an* — T, L discordant (notes) (Li); **t̃iap / t̃iep / t'ie* — T, L submit, peaceful (Kungyang).
- i. **s̃iam / s̃iäm / ch an* — T, L (the Pek. *ch an* is irregular, we should expect a *sh an*) thatch (Tso).
- j. **s̃iam / s̃iäm / sh an* — T, L, and **tiam / tiem / tien* — T ague (Tso).
- k. **tiam / tiem / tien* — T, L earthen stand for cups (Lunyü), corner of the room, depository (Li).
- l. **tiam / tiem / tien* — T flaw (in a gem), defect (Shī).
- m. variant of the preceding (Shī ap. Shuowen).
- n. **tiam / tiem / tien* — T black spot, blot (Ch'uts'i).
- o. **niam / niem / nien* — T to take in the fingers, pick up (Lie, one version).
- p. **t̃iap / t̃iep / t'ie* — T, L to taste (Kuliang ap. Yü'ien).
- q. **t̃iap / t̃iep / t'ie* — T submit (Kungyang).

619 a. **t̃iam / ts̃iäm / ch an* — T, L garrulous (Chuang); loan for *id.* arrive, come (Shī, so the Mao comm. and Erya); loan for c. below (Shī), for f. below (Lü), for 618 a. above (Ch'uts'i). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- b. **t̃iam / ts̃iäm / ch an* — K speak, chat (Sün).
- c. **t̃iam / ts̃iäm / ch an* — T see, look at (Shī).
- d. **t̃iam / ts̃iäm / ch' an* — T, L overcoat (Kuan); loan for *id.* cut out, cut loose (Chouli).
- e. **t̃iam / ts̃iäm / ch' an* — T, L apron (Shī); comfortable, well adjusted (dress) (Lunyü).
- f. **d̃iam / iäm / sh an* — T to supply (Li); sufficient (Meng).
- g. **d̃iam / iäm / yen* — L, K eaves (Li); loan for *id.* temple gate (Kuoyü).
- h. **tām / tām / tan* — T, L carry on the shoulder (Kuoyü).
- i—j. **tām / tām / tan* — T jar (Lie). j. is Chou III (inscr. 228).
- k. **tām / tām / tan* — T, L carry on the shoulder (Kuots'ê), burden (Tso), s. w. as h. above; **d̃iam / iäm / sh an* — L to function as (Yili).
- l. **tām / tām / tan* — T, L gall (Sün).
- m. **d'ām / d'ām / tan* — T calm (Ch'uts'i).
- n. **d'ām / d'ām / tan* — T, L calm (Lao); loan for f. above (Sün).

620 a—b. **ts̃iam / ts̃iäm / tsien* — K Shuowen says: to cut; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Yin bone (A 4: 10,3, sense here uncertain). The graph has two 'men' and 'dagger-axe'.

- c. **s̃iam / s̃iäm / sien* — K Shuowen says: wild onion; but there are no text examples of this.
- d. **s̃iam / s̃iäm / sien* — T small (Ta Tai li).
- e. **s̃iam / s̃iäm / sien* — T, L fine, thin silk (Shu); thin, slender, sharp-pointed (Chouli); **t̃iam / ts̃iäm / chen* — L (after Cheng Hüan), and **ts̃iam / ts̃iäm / tsien* — L (after Sū Miao) to prick, incise (Li).
- f. **ts̃iam / ts̃iäm / tsien* — T, L destroy (Shī).
- g. **ts̃iam / ts̃iäm / tsien* — T, L moisten, enrich, benefit (Lü); loan for f. above (Kungyang).
- h. **sām / sām / sh an* — T delicate hands (Shī ap. Shuowen).

620	𣎵	𣎶	𣎷	𣎸	𣎹	𣎺	𣎻	621	𣎼	𣎽	622	𣎾	𣎿	𣏀
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	a	b		a	b	c
	𣏁	𣏂	𣏃	𣏄	𣏅	𣏆	𣏇	𣏈	𣏉	𣏊	623	𣏋	624	𣏌
	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	a	a	b
	𣏍	𣏎	𣏏	𣏐	𣏑	𣏒	𣏓	𣏔	𣏕	𣏖	𣏗	𣏘	𣏙	𣏚
	c	d		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
	𣏛	𣏜	625	𣏝	𣏞	𣏟	𣏠	𣏡	𣏢	𣏣	𣏤	𣏥	𣏦	𣏧
	𣏨	𣏩	𣏪	626	𣏫	𣏬	𣏭	𣏮	𣏯	𣏰				
	n	o	p		a	b	c	d	e					

- 621 a. **siam / sĭam / sien* — T sharp (Mo). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 b. **d'iam / d'iem / t'ien* — T, L calm, tranquillity (Shu). a. is abbreviated phonetic.
- 622 a—d. **nĭam / nĭĭam / jan* — T, L advance, go, gradually (Ch'uts'i). b. is Yin bone (A 8: 14,2, sense of name), c. is Chou II (inscr. 182, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 e. **nĭam / nĭĭam / jan* — T to chew (Sün).
 f—g. **nĭam / nĭĭam / jan* — T, and **niam / niem / nien* — T slender, graceful (only Han time text ex.). b. is Yin bone (D 2, sense here uncertain).
 h—i. **nĭam / nĭĭam / jan* — T, L broad hem on robe (Yili); lady's nuptial robe (Li).
 j. **nĭam / nĭĭam / jan* — L beard, whiskers (Chuang).
 k. variant of the preceding (T, L) (Chuang).
 l. **nĕm / nĕm / nan* — a kind of tree (Chuang).
 m—n. **t'nām / t'ām / t'an* — T, L, and **nām / nām / nan* — T long-drawn and hanging ears (Li, used as N. Pr.).
- 623 a. **nĭam / nĭĭam / jan* — T, L to dye (Chouli), to dip (Tso); loan for *id.* soft, flexible (Shī). The modern graph has 'water', 'nine' and 'wood', explanation uncertain.
- 624 a—b. **k'ĭām / k'ĭwm / k'ien* — T, L (open the mouth:) yawn (Li). b. is extracted from the archaic graph for 301 b. above (Chou I, inscr. 88). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 c. **g'ĭām / g'ĭām / kien* — T, L, and **g'ĭām / g'ĭwm / kien* — T Euryale ferox (Chouli).
 d. **k'ĕm / k'ĕm / k'an* — T, L pit (Yi); loan for *id.* sound of beating (Shī).
- 625 a—c. **b'iwām / b'iwwm / fan* — T every, all (Shī); common (Meng). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 43,6, sense of h. below 'wind'), c. is Chou I (inscr. 67). The graph was probably a drawing of a sail, thus the primary form of d. below. It could be used (as in Yin bone A 1: 43,6) for 風 **pĭum* 'wind', because **b'iwām* 'sail' and **pĭum* 'wind' are cognate words, variations of the same stem. Character then loaned for the homophonous **b'iwām* 'every'.
 d. **b'iwām / b'iwwm / fan* — T sail (only Han time text examples).
 e. **b'iwām / b'iwwm / fan* — T, L horizontal wooden cross-piece in front of carriage (Chouli).

- f. **p'iwām / p'iwom / fan* — T, L, and **b'ium / b'ium / feng* — T float about (Shī); widely, universally (Lunyü).
 g. **b'um / b'ung / p'eng* — T, L, and **b'ium / b'ium / feng* — T luxuriant, bushy, (Shī).
 h. **pium / pium / feng* — T wind (Shī); influence (Shī), manners, customs (Tso); to be on heat (Shī); loan for *id.* criticize (Shī); loan for o. below (Chouli).
 i. variant of the preceding ('wind') (Chouli).
 j—m. **b'ium / b'ium / feng* — T phoenix (Shī). k. is Yin bone (G 7:9), l. is Yin bone (A 6:51,6), m. is Yin bone (A 8:14,1), all in the sense of h. 'wind'; in m. there is an element of uncertain analysis substituted to our phonetic a. of the series.
 n. **pium / pium / feng* — T a kind of tree (Liquidambar?) (Ch'uts'i).
 o. **pium / pium / feng* — T, L to recite (Chouli).
 p. **b'ium / b'ium / feng* — L, K easy-flowing (sc. sound) (Tso).

- 626 a. **b'iwām / b'iwom / fan* — T offend against, oppose (Lunyü); to pass over (Chouli); encounter (Tso); interfere with (Tso). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 b. **b'iwām / b'iwom / fan* — (variant of 625 e-above, hence the reading) horizontal wooden cross-piece in front of carriage (Chouli, one version).
 c. **p'iwām / p'iwom / fan* — T overflow, inundate (Meng); sprinkle (Li); **b'iwām / b'iwām / fan* — L disperse (Tso), be thrown about, float about (Ch'uts'i).
 d. **b'iwām / b'iwom / fan* — T a mould (Yi); rule, law (Shu).
 e. **b'iwām / b'iwom / fan* — T, L Shuowen says: name of a plant; but there are no text examples in support of this; loan for *id.* bee (Li); for b. above (Li), for d. (Li).

- 627 a. **kiam / kiam / kien* — T combine (Yi), together, double (Meng). The graph (see h. below) shows two arrows grasped in one hand.
 b. **kiam / kiam / kien* — T, L rush, sedge (Shī).
 c. **k'iam / k'iem / k'ien* — T, L hold in the mouth (Ta Tai li); loan for d. below (Sün), for e. (Kuliang).
 d. **k'iam / k'iem / k'ien* — T, L dissatisfied (Li); **k'liap / k'iep / k'ie* — L satisfied (Meng).
 e. **k'iam / k'iem / k'ien* — T deficient, modest (Sün).
 f. **k'iam / k'iem / k'ien* — T modest (Yi).
 g—h. **gliam / liem / lien* — T, L Shuowen says: thin ice; but there are no text examples in support of this; **gniam(?) / niam / nien* — L to glue, stick to (Chouli). h. is Chou I (inscr. 94, sense of name).
 i. **gliam / liem / lien* — T, and **gliam / liam / lien* — T break, snap (by overheating) (Chouli ap. Shuowen).
 j. **g'liam / yiem / lien* — T, L doubt, doubtful (Li).
 k. **g'liam / yiem / hien* — T some kind of rodent (Mo).
 l. **gliam / liam / lien* — T angle, angular (Li); loan for *id.* discriminating (Shu); integrity, modest (Lunyü); loan for i. above (Chouli).
 m. **gliam / liam / lien* — T (whetstone:) sharp, keen (sc. soldier) (Hanfei).
 n. **gliam / liam / lien* — T sickle (Mo).

- 628 a. **t'ap / t'ap / t'a* — T Shuowen says: to fly; but there are no text examples in support of this. Explanation of graph uncertain.
 b. **d'ap / d'ap / t'a* — T (the Pek. aspirate is irregular) trample, kick (Kuots'è); very often the right part is erroneously written 翳.

627	兼	兼	嫌	嫌	歉	謙	謙	𦵏	嫌	嫌	𦵏	廉	𦵏	𦵏	628
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	
𦵏	𦵏	629	甲	十	十	十	匣	狎	狎	狎	630	夾	夾	夾	𦵏
a	b		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		a	b	c	d
狎	狎	英	頰	鉄	医	俠	挾	挾	𦵏	𦵏	631	𦵏	插	𦵏	632
e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o		a	b	c	
𦵏	輒	𦵏	633	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏
a	b	c		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	634	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏					
m	n	o	p		a	b	c	d	e						

629 a—d. **kap* / *kap* / *kia* — T cyclical character (Shu); shell (Yi), buffcoat (Shi); loan for g. below (Shi). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 4,3), c. is Yin (inscr. 3), d. is Chou I (inscr. 55). Explanation of graph uncertain.

e. **g'ap* / *yap* / *hia* — T box (Kuots'ê).

f. **g'ap* / *yap* / *hia* — T, L cage (Lunyü); box (Chuang).

g. **g'ap* / *yap* / *hia* — T be familiar with (Lunyü); be disrespectful, treat contemptuously (Lunyü); loan for *id.* exchange, alternate (Tso).

h. **ap* / *ap* / *ya* — seal, stamp (Hanfei).

630 a—c. **kăp* / *kăp* / *kia* — T, L be on both sides of (Shi); support (Tso); side-building (Shu); press between (Tso), tweezers (Chouli); **kiap* / *kiep* / *kie* — L sword handle (Chuang). b. is Yin (inscr. 7, sense of name), c. is Chou I (inscr. 65). The graph shows one man in the middle and two men on his sides.

d. **kăp* / *kăp* / *kia* — T, L place name (Tso); room at side of gate (Ta Tai li).

e. **g'ăp* / *yăp* / *hia* — T, L narrow (Li).

f. **kiap* / *kiep* / *kie* — T, L, and **kap* / *kap* / *kia* — L chop-sticks (Li).

g. **kiap* / *kiep* / *kia* — T, L (Pek. *kia* is irregular, we should expect a *kie*) pod of leguminous plants (Chouli).

h. **kiap* / *kiep* / *kia* — T, L (Pek. irregular like g.) cheek, jowl (Tso).

i. **kiap* / *kiep* / *kie* — T sword (Kuots'ê).

j. **k'iap* / *k'iep* / *k'ie* — K Shuowen says: to store, a box; but there are no text examples of this.

k. **g'iap* / *yiep* / *kie* — T, L (Pek. *kie* is irregular, we should expect a *hie*) a brave (only Han time text ex.); N. Pr. (Kungyang); loan for a. above (Li).

l. **g'iap* / *yiep* / *hie*, *kia* — T, L, and ? / *tsiep* / *tsie* — L grasp, hold (Shi); clasp under arm (Meng), hold on to, by strength of (Meng); ? / *tsiep* / *tsie* — L reach everywhere (Shi), all round (Chouli). The Pek. *kia* is probably due to confusion with a. above.

m. ? / *tsiep* / *tsie* — T a complete cycle, all round (Tso).

n. **k'iap* / *k'iep* / *k'ie* — T contented (Kuots'ê).

- o. **k'iap / k'iep / k'ie* — T, L box (Li), basket (Tso), cf. j. above.
Of the above, a. **kăp* 'press between', f. **kiap* 'chopsticks' (pincers), and l. **g'iap* 'to clasp' are cognate words.
- 631 a. **ts'ăp / ts'ăp / ch'a* — T pestle (only Han time text ex.). The original graph probably showed a pestle inserted in a mortar.
b. **ts'ăp / ts'ăp / ch'a* — T, L insert (Kuots'ê).
c. **săp / sâp / sha* — T, L, and *şiap / şiap / shê* — T smear mouth with victim's blood (at covenant) (Tso).
- 632 a. **tiap / tiăp / chê* — T hanging ears (Tso ap. Shuowen, used as N. Pr.). The graph has 'ear' and a stroke of uncertain meaning.
b. **tiap / tiăp / chê* — T Shuowen says: sides of a carriage box; but there are no text examples in support of this; loan for **tiap / tiep / tie* — L paralysed, unable to move (Chuang).
c. **niap (tniap?) / niăp / nie* — L, K legs sticking together, unable to walk (Kuliang).
- 633 a—c. **diap / iăp / ye* — T (foliage:) generation (inscr. 220), primary form of next. b. is Chou I (inscr. 77), c. is Chou III (inscr. 220). c. is a drawing of a tree with foliage; in b. the latter is more summarily drawn and separated from the tree; cf. 339 a—c. above.
d. **diap / iăp / ye* — T leaf, foliage (Shī); generation, epoch (Shī).
e. **diap / iăp / ye* — T to plate with metal (Mo).
f. **d'iap / d'iep / tie* — T, L parapet (Tso).
g. **d'iap / d'iep / tie* — T tablet (Tso).
h. **d'iap / d'iep / tie* — T, L butterfly (Chuang).
i. **d'iap / d'iep / tie* — K unlined garment (Ch'uts'i).
j. **d'iap / d'iep / tie* — T, L spy (Tso).
k. **d'iap / d'iep / tie* — T trample, stamp (Lie).
l. **diap / iăp / ye* — T, and **siap / siep / sie* — T, L (T also has **d'iat / d'iat / shê* and **şiat / şiat / shê*, through confusion with series 339 above) take and measure (Yi).
m—n. **diap / iăp / ye* — T, and ? / *xiăp / hie* — L, and ? / *xiap / hie* — T small, insignificant (Li).
o. **şiap / şiap / shê* — L, K archer's thimble (Shī).
p. **siap / siep / sie* — T bottom inlay in shoe, shoe (Lü).
- 634 a—e. **diap / iăp / shê* — T to wade (Shī), cross a stream (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 53,3), c. is Yin bone (M 235), d. is Chou I (inscr. 97), e. is Chou II (inscr. 147). The graph has two 'feet' and 'water'.
- 635 a—c. **ts'iap / ts'iap / ts'ie* — T secondary wife, concubine (Tso). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 25,7), c. is Chou II (inscr. 139). The graph has 'woman' and an upper element of uncertain explanation.
d. **ts'iap / ts'iap / ts'ie* — K go to and fro (Ch'uts'i).
e. **ts'iap / ts'iap / tsie* — T connect, come in contact (Yi); close to (Yili); receive (Li); loan for 扱 (Chouli), for g. below (Chouli).
f. **ts'iap / ts'iap / tsie* — T peg, tenon (Chuang).
g. **sap / şap / sha* — T, L plume-fan (Tso).

635	妾	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	636	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	637	𠂔	𠂔
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g			a	b	c	d		a	b
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	638	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	639	𠂔	𠂔
	c	d	e	f	g	h	i			a	b	c	d		a	
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	640	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	642	𠂔	𠂔
	b	c	d	e	f		a		a	b	c	d		a	b	c
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	t	u	v	x	y	z										

636 a. *dz'iap / dz'äp / tsie — T Shuowen says: quick, thus taking it to be the primary form of b. below; but there are no text examples in support of this. Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. *dz'iap / dz'äp / tsie — T, L victory (Shī); booty (Shī); quick, mobile, nimble (Shī); short-cut (Tso); loan for *id.* nourish (Lü); loan for 插 (Yili).

c. *dz'iap / dz'äp / tsie — T, and ? / tsäm / tsan — T abrupt (Shī).

d. *tsiap / tsäp / tsie — T, L eye-lashes (Chuang).

637 a—b. *liap / liäp / lie — T Shuowen says: bristling hair; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Chou II (inscr. 182, sense of j. below). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. *liap / liäp / lie — T tall (Tso ap. Shuowen).

d. *liap / liäp / lie — T, L hold (several things) together, grasp (Yili).

e. *liap / liäp / lie — T hunt (Shī); maltreat (Yili); loan for *id.* a kind of turtle (Chouli).

f. *liap / liäp / lie — T, L tread, trample (Li).

g—h. *liap / liäp / lie — T to move (inscr. 323). h. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 323).

i. *liap / liäp / lie — T, L mane (Li); long beard (Tso); broom (Li).

j. *läp / läp / la — T winter sacrifice (Tso); loan for *id.* part of sword blade (from ridge to edge) (Chouli).

638 a. *niap / niäp / nie — T, L promise (Chuang); loan for *tiap (tiäp?) / tsäp / chê — L slice of meat (Li); loan for e. below (Kuan). The graph has 'ear' tripled.

b. *niap / niäp / nie — T trample (Kuots'ê).

c. *niap / niäp / jê — T garrulous (Hanfei).

d. *tiap (tiäp?) / tsäp / chê — T, L despondent, to fear (Li).

e. *sniap / siäp / shê — T catch (Kuoyü), grasp, gather up (as skirts) (Lunyü); to hand things to, assist (Shī); act for another (Meng); combine (two offices) (Lunyü); borrow (Tso); scare (Tso); pinch between (Lunyü); loan for 635 g. above (Kuoyü).

639 a. *g'iap / yiep / hie — T with united forces (only Han time text examples). The graph has 'strength' tripled.

- b. **g'iap / ɣiep / hie* — T in harmony, together, conform (Shu).
 c. variant of the preceding (T, L) (Chouli). The graph has 'mouth' and 'ten'.
 d. **ɣiǎp / ɣiǎp / hie* — K to break (Kungyang, one version).
 e. **ɣiǎp / ɣiǎp / hie* — T, L sides (of body) (Shī); ribs (Tso); to throng, constrain (Tso).
 f. **ɣiǎp / ɣiǎp / hie* — L, K shut (sc. mouth) (Chuang).
- 640 a. **ngiǎp / ngiǎp / ye* — T toothed face-board of a bell stand or frame (Shī); loan for *id.* initiate (Kuoyü), work (Meng), action (Yi), deed (Shu); profession (Tso); fortune, inheritance (Tso); strong (Shī); big, high (Shī); to fear (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 641 a. **b'iwǎp / b'iwǎp / fa* — T to lack (Tso), exhaust (Meng); neglect (Chuang); loan for *id.* a shelter (at bow-shooting) (Chouli). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 b. **p'iwǎm / p'iwǎm / fan* — T to float (Chuang, one version).
 c. **piām / piām / pien* — T, L, and **pəm / pəng / peng* — T, L to lower a coffin into the grave (Chouli).
 d. **piām / piām / pien* — T, L, and **piām / piām / pien* — T diminish (Shī) (cognate to a.?).
- 642 a—b. **k'iab / k'iwǎ / k'ü* — T go away, leave (Shī); put away, eliminate (Shī).
 b. is Yin bone (A 6: 37,3). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 c. **k'iab / k'iwǎ / k'ü* — T, L breathe with open mouth (Chuang).
 d. **k'iab / k'iwǎ / k'ü* — L strong, robust (Shī).
 e. **k'iab / k'iwǎ / k'ü* — T, L sleeve (Shī).
 f. **k'iab / k'iwǎ / k'ü* — T wheat gruel (Sün).
 g. **k'iab / k'iwǎ / k'ü* — T, L, and **k'ǎp / k'ǎp / k'ie* — L, K to open the side (Chuang); right wing of an army (Tso).
 h—i. **k'ǎp / k'ǎp / kie* — T, L rob, plunder (Tso); to force (Sün). i. is a vulgar variant.
 j. **k'ǎp / k'ǎp / k'ie* — T, L afraid (Tso).
 k. **piwǎp / piwǎp / fa* — law (Shu); model, imitate (Li); style, fashion (Tso).
 l—m. variant of the preceding (Chouli). m. is Chou I (inscr. 65). The meaning of the additional upper element is doubtful, but a. as phonetic is clear.
 n—o. **g'áp / ɣáp / ho* — T, L join, unite (Yi); (a *closer*) door leaf (Sün); loan for *id.* why (Chuang); why not (Lunyü). In the form z. below we can see that 去 a. is really the phonetic, and hence that o. is a corrupted variant.
 p. **g'áp / ɣáp / ho* — T, L to shut (Yi); **ɣap / ɣap / hia* — L laugh (Chuang).
 q—r. **g'áp / ɣáp / ho* — T, L to thatch, to cover (Tso); **káb (>kád>) / kái / kai* — T to cover, conceal (Tso); a cover (of a car) (Chouli); loan for *id.* namely, for, because (Shī); loan for n. (why not) (Li).
 s. **g'áp / ɣáp / ho* — T, L wooden leaf of door (Tso); to shut (Yi); loan for n. above (why not) (Kuan), for q. (namely) (Chouli).
 t. **k'áp / k'áp / k'o* — T, L cup, bowl (Tso).
 u. **k'áp / k'áp / k'o* — T, and **k'ǎp / k'ǎp / k'o* — T promptly, suddenly (Ch'uts'i).
 v. **k'áp / k'áp / k'o* — T, and **k'áb (>kád>) / k'ái / kai* — T, and ? / *k'át / k'o* — T a beating or knocking sound (Ch'uts'i).
 z. **giáp / jiáp / ye* — T, L carry food to (sc. labourers in the fields) (Shī).
 y—z. sense and reading unknown, occurs inscr. 229; adduced here in order to show the archaic form of n. above. z. is Chou III (inscr. 229).

643	函	函	函	函	函	函	函	函	644	儻	645	貪	噴	646	覃
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		a		a	b		a
	潭	譚	譚	譚	譚	譚	譚	譚		驢	647	參	參	驂	驂
	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	a	b	c	d
	慘	慘	慘	慘	648	三	三	三	649	男	男	男	南	南	南
	e	f	g	h		a	b	c		a	b	c	a	b	c

643 a—f. **g'am* / *γ'am* / *han* — T, L envelop, contain (Shī); cuirass (Meng); **g'em* / *γ'm* / *hien* — T, L (part of) place name (Tso). a. and b. are alternative modern graphs; c. is Yin bone (A 2: 32,2, sense of name), d. is Yin bone (B hia 22: 5, sense of name), e. is Chou II (inscr. 172, sense of 陷), f. is Chou (inscr. 360, sense of name). The graph is a drawing of some kind of »container» (a quiver?).

g. **g'am* / *γ'am* / *han* — T, L contain, hold, receive (Shī).

h. **g'am* / *γ'am* / *han* — T, L *han-tan* lotus flower (Shī).

644 a. **ng'am* / *ng'am* / *an* — T stupid, hesitating (Sün). Explanation of graph uncertain.

645 a. **t'am* / *t'am* / *t'an* — T to covet (Shī). 今 *kiam* can hardly be phonetic, so this is probably a compound ideogram.

b. **t'am* / *t'am* / *t'an* — T, L sound of eating (Shī).

646 a. **d'am* / *d'am* / *t'an* — T, L extend, spread (Shī); **d'iem* / *ī'am* / *yen* — L pointed, sharp (Shī). Explanation of graph (cf. k. below) uncertain.

b. **d'am* / *d'am* / *t'an* — T deep, abyss (Ch'uts'i).

c. **d'am* / *d'am* / *t'an* — T, L speak (Chuang); loan for *id.* great, comfortable (Ta Tai li).

d. **d'am* / *d'am* / *t'an* — T, L, and **dz'iem* / *dz'iam* / *ts'ien* — L, K to heat (Li); to roast or boil soft (Chouli).

e. **d'am* / *d'am* / *t'an* — T, L, and **dz'iem* / *z'iem* / *sin* — T, L, and **z'iem* / *ī'em* / *yin* — T, L knob or ring on sword handle (Chuang).

f. **d'am* / *d'am* / *tan* — (oblique tone) T keep in the mouth (Chuang ap. T).

g. **d'am* / *d'am* / *tan* — T, L sacrifice at end of mourning (Li).

h. **t'am* / *t'am* / *t'an* — T, L hold (Chouli).

i. **d'iem* / *ī'em* / *yin* — T, and **dz'iem* / *z'iem* / *sin* — T name of a fish (Sün).

j—k. **d'iem* / *d'iem* / *tien* — T, L bamboo mat (Shī). k. is Chou II (inscr. 194).

l. **d'iem* / *d'iem* / *tien* — T, L black horse with yellow mane (so Shuowen and Erya), or: horse with hairy legs (so the Mao comm.) (Shī).

647 a—b. **ts'am* / *ts'am* / *ts'an* — T three, a triad (Yi); (combine, compare:) examine (Sün); **š'am* / *š'am* / *shen* — T, L name of a constellation (part of Orion, the »triad star») (Shī); **ts'iem* / *ts'iem* / *ts'en* — L, K uneven, irregular (Shī). b. is Chou II (inscr. 132). The original graph may have been a drawing of Orion.

c—d. **ts'am* / *ts'am* / *ts'an* — T three horses in a team (Shī); outside horses of a team (Shī); the 3rd man on a war chariot (Tso). d. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 325).

- e. **ts'əm / ts'âm / ts' a n* — T, L grieved, afflicted (Shī).
 f. **səm / sâm / s a n* — T, L rice gruel with meat (Chouli).
 g. **sîəm / sîəm / s h e n* — T long, tall (sc. tree) (Ch'uts'ī).
 h. **sem / sām / s h a n* — T, L grasp (Shī); delicate, tender (sc. fingers) (Shī).
- 648 a—c. **səm / sâm / s a n* — T three (Shī). The Anc. Chin. reading *sâm* is irregular; we should expect a *sâm*, since the Shī rimes clearly indicate Arch. **səm*. b. is Yin bone (A 1: 7,2), c. is Chou I (inscr. 56). The graph is a symbol.
- 649 a—c. **nəm / nâm / n a n* — T man, male (Shī); baron (Tso). b. is Yin bone (A 8: 7,1), c. is Chou I (inscr. 70). The graph has 'strength' and 'field'.
- 650 a—c. **nəm / nâm / n a n* — T South (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 13,2), c. is Chou I (inscr. 57). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 651 a—e. **kîəm / kîəm / k i n* — T now, present (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 11,4), c. is Chou I (inscr. 56), d. is Chou I (inscr. 65), e. is Chou II (inscr. 151). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- f. **kîəm / kîəm / k i n* — T, L, and **g'îəm / g'îəm / k i n* — T, L single shroud (Yili).
 g. **kîəm / kîəm / k i n* — T, L collar or lapel of coat (Shī); **g'îəm / g'îəm / k i n* — L, K sash string, string for fastening garments (Li); loan for f. above (Li), for h. below (Li).
 h. **k'îəm / k'îəm / k' i n* — T, L coverlet (Shī).
 i. **k'îəm / k'îəm / k' i n* — T, and **ngîəm / ngîəm / y i n* — L pit (Yili).
 j—m. **g'îəm / g'îəm / k' i n* — T bird (Tso), animal (Yi); catch, capture (Tso). k. is Chou I (inscr. 60, sense of name), l. is Chou II (inscr. 172), m. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 326); in k. and l. the radical is 'bird net' (see 407 b. above), in m. this is corrupted into some animal-like shape.
 n. **g'îəm / g'îəm / k' i n* — T, L catch (Kuoyü), same word as the preceding.
 o. **g'îəm / g'îəm / k' i n* — T, L a marsh plant (Shī).
 p. **g'îəm / g'îəm / k' i n* — T strap (Yili).
 q. **g'îəm / g'îəm / k' i n* — T lute (Shī).
 r. **g'îəm / g'îəm / k' i n* — T, L (after Sū Miao), and **g'îem / g'îäm / k' i e n* — L, K black (Tso).
 s. **ngîəm / ngîəm / y i n* — T, L sigh, moan (Kuots'ê); drawn-out and sad song (Sün).
 t. **ngîəm / ngîəm / y i n* — L, and ? / *ts'îəm / ts' i n* — L high river bank (Chuang); ? / *dz'îəm / ts' e n* — T, L small and high hill (Meng).
 u. **t'îəm / t'îəm / ch' e n* — L walk hesitatingly (Chuang).
 v. **k'əm / k'âm / k' a n* — T to kill (Shu ap. Shuowen).
 x. **îəm / îəm / y i n* — (primary form of a', hence the reading). Shuowen says: cloudy; but there are no text examples of this. The radical is 云 'cloud'. Etymologically same word as next.
 y—z. **îəm / îəm / y i n* — Northern slope of a height (Meng); shade, darkness (Shī), cloudy (Shī); dark cosmogonic principle (Tso); conceal (Shī); shadow (Shī). z. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 326).
 a'. **îəm / îəm / y i n* — T cloudy (Ta Tai li).
 b'. **îəm / îəm / y i n* — T, L shade (Tso).
 c'. **îəm / îəm / y i n* — T, L shade (Tso).

651	今	△	A	A	△	今	衿	衿	衿	衿	禽	禽	禽	禽	禽	禽
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	
衿	琴	黔	吟	岑	吟	咸	衿	陰	陰	陰	陰	陰	禽	禽	禽	禽
p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	a'	b'	c'	d'	e'	f'	
衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿
g'	h'	i'	j'	k'	l'	m'	n'			a	b	c	d	e	f	g
衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿	衿
h	i	j	k	l		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	

d'-g'. **iēm* / *iām* / *y en* — T Shuowen says: bitter wine; but there are no text examples in support of this. e'. is Yin bone (O 1316, sense of i'?), f'. is Chou IV (inscr. 289, sense of name), g'. is pre-Han (inscr. 407, sense of i'?).

h'. **ēm* / *ām* / *a n* — T, L low voice (Chouli).

i'-j'. **iēm* / *iēm* / *y in* — to drink, variant of 飲 (inscr. 224). j'. is Chou III (inscr. 224).

k'. **ngēm* / *ngām* / *a n* — T angry (Shī, Han version ap. Shuowen).

l'. **gēm* / *gām* / *h an* — T hold in the mouth, put in the mouth (Tso); contain (Yi).

m'. **gēm* / *gām* / *h an* — T, L hold in the mouth (Sün).

n'. **gēm* / *gām* / *h an* — T, L jaw (Kungyang); emaciated, pale (sc. face) (Ch'uts'i); **ngēm* / *ngām* / *a n* — L nod the head (Tso).

652 a-c. **kīēm* / *kīēm* / *kin* — T metal (Shī). b. is Chou I (inscr. 59), c. is Chou I (inscr. 60). Explanation of graph uncertain.

d. **kīēm* / *kīēm* / *kin* — K collar or lapel of coat (Shī ap. Han stone classics).

e. **kīēm* / *kīēm* / *kin* — T silk woven in coloured pattern, brocade (Shī).

f. **k'īēm* / *k'īēm* / *k'in* — T intense feelings (Shī); respectfully attentive (Shu); loan for id. sound of bells (Shī).

g. **g'īēm* / *g'īēm* / *kin* — K obstruct, shut (Lü); loan for **ngīēm* / *ngīēm* / *y in* — T, L precipitous (Kuliang).

h-i. **ngīēm* / *ngīēm* / *y in* — T Shuowen says: to walk rapidly with bent head; but there are no text examples in support of this. i. is Chou II (inscr. 142, sense of name).

j. **ngēm* / *ngām* / *a n* — T nod the head (Tso ap. Shuowen).

k. **k'īēm* / *k'īēm* / *k'in* — T, L precipitous (Kungyang).

l. **χīēm* / *χīēm* / *hin* — T, L set forth, display (Chouli).

653 a-b. **iēm* / *iēm* / *y in* — T sound, tone (Shī); loan for 蔭 (Tso). b. is Chou II/III (inscr. 275, sense of name). The graph may be a drawing of a mouth blowing a flute, cf. 言.

c. **iēm* / *iēm* / *y in* — T, L mild, peaceful (Tso).

d. **iēm* / *iēm* / *y in* — T, L, and **ēm* / *ām* / *a n* — T, L mute (Kuan), silent (Mo); pent up (Chuang).

e. **iēm* / *iēm* / *y in* — T, L dumb (Li).

f-g. **iēm* / *iēm* / *y in* — (Yü'ien, not in T or K, hence the reading somewhat unsafe) place name (Yü'ien, no text ex.). g. is Chou II (inscr. 180, sense of name).

654 飲	655 林	林	林	林	淋	霖	霖	琳	婪	淋	禁	襟	噤
a	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
656 尤	沈	沈	沈	沈	沈	沈	沈	沈	沈	沈	沈	沈	沈
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
657 呈	淫	658 甚	堪	謹	謹	謹	謹	謹	謹	謹	謹	謹	謹
a	b	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
慇	慇	慇	慇	慇	慇	慇	慇	慇	慇	慇	慇	慇	慇
m	n	o	p	q	r	a							

h. **əm* / *əm* / a n — T dark (Kuoyü).

i. **əm* / *əm* / a n — T, L dark (Li).

j. **xiəm* / *xiəm* / h i n — T, L smell and enjoy the fragrance of sacrifices (Shi); enjoy, desire (Shi); to be moved (Shi).

654 a. **iəm* / *iəm* / y i n — T drink (Shi), give to drink (Shi). The graph has 'eat' and 'open the mouth'.

655 a—d. **gliəm* / *liəm* / l i n — T forest, grove (Shi). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 8,1), c. is Yin (inscr. 11, sense of name), d. is Chou II (inscr. 169). The graph has 'tree' doubled.

e. **gliəm* / *liəm* / l i n — T to pour (Kuots'ê).

f—g. **gliəm* / *liəm* / l i n — T, L long rain (3 days or more) (Tso). g. is Yin bone (A 4: 9,8).

h. **gliəm* / *liəm* / l i n — T, L a kind of precious stone (Shu).

i. **gləm* / *lām* / l a n — T covetous (Ch'uts'i).

j. **gləm* / *lām* / l a n — L, K covetous, rapacious (Tso).

k. **klïəm* / *kïəm* / k i n — T prohibit (Tso); loan for *id.* a support for a ritual vessel (Li); loan for 651 f. above (Sün).

l. **klïəm* / *kïəm* / k i n — T, L overlap of a robe (Ch'uts'i).

m. **g'liəm* / *g'iəm* / k i n — T, L shut the mouth (Ch'uts'i).

656 a. **dïəm* / *iəm* / y i n — T walk (only Han time text ex.). The graph (see c—d. below) is a drawing of a man carrying something.

b—d. **d'iəm* / *d'iəm* / c h ' e n — T, L to sink (Shi), submerged (Kuots'ê); deep (Chuang); put poison (cf. e. below) in a liquid (Chouli); **d'iəm* / *d'iəm* / c h ' e n — (even tone) T, L, and **d'iəm* / *d'iəm* / c h e n — (oblique tone) T, L sacrifice in which the gifts are sunk in water (Chouli); **siəm* / *siəm* / s h e n — T, L name of a state (Tso); **i'iəm* / *ts'iəm* / c h ' e n — L juice (Li). c. is Yin bone (N 4: 61, p. 149, sense of name), d. is Chou I (inscr. 58, sense of name).

e. **d'iəm* / *d'iəm* / c h e n — T, L poisoned wine (Tso).

f. **d'iəm* / *d'iəm* / c h e n — T, L (bird with poisonous wings, which were soaked in wine): to poison (Kuoyü).

g. **i'iəm* / *ts'iəm* / c h e n — T, L pillow (Shi), to use as a pillow (Lunyü).

h. **d'iəm* / *xiəm* / s h e n — T, L rely on, trustworthy (Shi).

i. **təm* / *təm* / t a n — T to beat, pierce (Lie); loan for 𠂔 (Chouli).

- j. **təm / tām / t a n* — T, L look downwards (Yi).
- k. **təm / tām / t a n* — T, L (Anc. Chin. *tām* is irregular, we should expect a *tām*) silk pendants on ceremonial cap (Tso).
- l. **təm / tām / t a n* — T, L addicted to music and pleasure generally (Shī).
- m. **təm / tām / t a n* — T, L hanging hair (Shī).
- n. **təm / tām / t a n* — T dregs (Ch'uts'i).
- o. **t'əm / t'ām / t' a n* — T, L minced meat and blood pickled with brine (Shī).

657 a. **dīəm / iēm / y i n* — T Shuowen says: to covet; but there are no text examples in support of this. Explanation of graph uncertain.

- b. **dīəm / iēm / y i n* — T to soak (Chouli); loan for *id.* excess (Shu), licentious (Tso); to liberate, let loose (Shu); great (Shī).

658 a. **dīəm / iēm / s h e n* — T excessive, very (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- b. **dīəm / iēm / s h e n* — T, L a small furnace (Shī).
- c—d. **dīəm / iēm / s h e n* — T, L reliable, to trust (Shī). d. is Chou (inscr. 344, sense of name).
- e. **tīəm / iēm / c h e n* — T to strike (Kuots'è).
- f. **tīəm / iēm / c h e n* — T, L chopping-block (Chouli).
- g. **t'īəm / i'ēm / c h' e n* — T walk hesitatingly (Chuang).
- h. **tīəm / tsīəm / c h e n* — T, L to ladle out, serve (Ch'uts'i); to deliberate (Kuoyü).
- i. **d'īəm / d'īəm / s h e n* — K, and **dīəm / iēm / s h e n* — L mulberry (Shī).
- j—k. **təm / tām / t a n* — T Shuowen says: pleasure (cf. next); but there are no text examples in support of this. k. is Chou I/II (inscr. 212, sense of name).
- l—m. **təm / tām / t a n* — L, K sunk in, steeped in (sc. pleasure) (Shī); **d'ām / d'ām / c h a n* — T, L abundant, thick (sc. dew) (Shī); deep (Ch'uts'i); **tsīəm / tsīəm / t s i e n* — L to soak (Chouli). m. is Chou II (inscr. 180).
- n. **t'əm / t'ām / t' a n* — T, L, and **d'əm / d'ām / t a n* — T dark (Chuang); loan for i. above (Shī).
- o. **səm / sām / s a n* — T rice gruel with meat (Sün).
- p. **k'əm / k'ām / k' a n* — T able to bear, equal to (Shī).
- q. **k'əm / k'ām / k' a n* — T to vanquish, kill (Shu, sū).
- r. **k'əm / k'ām / k' a n* — T, and **ngəm / ngām / a n* — T rocky (Chuang).

659 a. **t'īəm / i'ēm / c h' e n* — T, L protrude suddenly (Kungyang). The graph has 'gate' and 'horse'.

660 a—b. **tsīəm / tsīəm / t s i n* — T Shuowen says: sharp; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Chou II (inscr. 147, sense of c. below). Explanation of graph uncertain (is it the primary form of g. below?).

- c—d. **ts'əm / ts'ām / t s' a n* — T particle denoting perfect tense (Shī ap. Shuowen). d. is Chou II (inscr. 194, sense of l. below).
- e. **ts'əm / ts'ām / t s' a n* — T, L grieved (Shī); loan for *id.* particle denoting perfect tense (Shī).
- f. **ts'əm / ts'ām / t s' a n* — T have in mouth (Huainan); **tsəp / tsāp / t s a* — L, K bite (Chuang).
- g. **tsəm / tsām / t s a n* — T, L, and **tsīəm / tsīəm / c h e n* — T, L hair pin (Sün); loan for *id.* quick, rapid (Yi).
- h. **tsəm / tsām / t s a n* — T, L nail without head, fastening pin (Li).

660	𤇗	𤇘	𤇙	𤇚	𤇛	𤇜	𤇝	𤇞	𤇟	𤇠	𤇡	𤇢	𤇣	𤇤	𤇥
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
661	𤇦	𤇧	𤇨	𤇩	𤇪	𤇫	𤇬	𤇭	𤇮	𤇯	𤇰	𤇱	𤇲	𤇳	𤇴
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
662	尋	663	心	𤇵	664	森	𤇶	665	審	審	666	𤇷	𤇸	𤇹	𤇺
	a		a	b		a	b		a	b		a	b	c	d
琛	探	667	壬	𤇻	𤇼	𤇽	𤇾	任	𤇿	𤈀	姓	𤈁	姓	𤈂	𤈃
	e	f		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
𤈄	𤈅	𤈆	𤈇	𤈈	𤈉	𤈊	𤈋	𤈌	𤈍	𤈎	𤈏	𤈐	𤈑	𤈒	𤈓
	n	o	p	q	r	s	t								

- i. *dz'əm / dz'äm / ts'an — T, L silkworm (Shī).
j. *tsiəm / ts'iem / chen — T, L accuse, calumniate (Shī).
k. *dz'iem / z'iem / sin — T, L, and *dz'iem / dz'äm / ts'ien — T large boiler (Shī).
l. *tsiəm / ts'iem / tsien — T, L err, error (Shī), usurp (Li); loan for *ts'iem / ts'iem / ts'in — L disorder (Shī); loan for j. above (Shī).
m. *tsiəm / ts'iem / tsien — T, L extinguish (Tso).
n. *dz'iem / dz'äm / ts'ien — T, L go in water, wade (Kuoyü); to lie at then bottom of water (Shī); brush-heap lying in water, to catch fish (Shī); to hide (Tso) (the alt. read *dz'iem / dz'äm / tsien — oblique tone T).
o. *tsəp / ts'ap / tsa — K sting and suck (as a mosquito) (Lie).
- 661 a—b. *ts'iem / ts'iem / ts'in — (primary form of c. below, hence the reading) (to sweep over:) invade (inscr. Yin bone I 39: 11). b. is Yin bone (I 39: 11). The graph has 'hand' and 'broom'.
c—d. *ts'iem / ts'iem / ts'in — T (sweep over:) invade (Shī); encroach upon, usurp (Chouli). d. is Chou (inscr. 343, sense of name).
e. *ts'iem / ts'iem / ts'in — T, L thread (Shī).
f—j. *ts'iem / ts'iem / ts'in — T lie down to sleep (Shī); living apartments in a palace (Li); back apartment of an ancestral temple (Shī). g. is Yin bone (A 1: 30,5), h. is Yin bone (I 23: 13), i. is Yin (inscr. 4), j. is Chou II (inscr. 193); in all these the phonetic is reduced to the 'broom' only.
k. *ts'iem / ts'iem / ts'in — T, L, and *ts'iem / ts'iem / tsien — T incise, engrave (Kungyang).
l. *ts'iem / ts'iem / ts'in — T, L, and *ts'iem / ts'iem / ch'en — L, K gallop (Shī).
m. *ts'iem / ts'iem / tsin — T, L overflow (Shī); to soak (Shī); gradually, step by step (Yi); lake (Chouli).
n. *ts'iem / ts'iem / tsin — T, L a halo, vapour as prognostic (Tso).
o. variant of m. above (Lü).
- 662 a. *dz'iem / z'iem / sin, sün — T a measure (8 ch' i) (Shī); loan for id. to warm up (sc. food) (Kuoyü); renew, resume, continue (Tso); employ (Tso). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- 663 a—b.** **siəm* / *siəm* / *sin* — T heart (Shī). b. is Chou II (inscr. 139). The graph is a drawing.
- 664 a—b.** **siəm* / *siəm* / *shen* — T dense trees, thicket, grove (only Han time text ex.). b. is Yin bone (B hia 3: 2, sense here uncertain). The graph has 'tree' tripled.
- 665 a.** **siəm* / *siəm* / *shen* — T examine, discriminate (Lunyü); loan for *id.* a bundle (of feathers) (Chouli). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- b.** **i'iam* / *i'iam* / *ch'en* — T a liquid (Tso).
- 666 a—b.** **siəm* / *siəm* / *shen* — T deep (Shī, ode Yin wu, where the current edition has 598 k. above, but where Mao's version evidently had a., very similar to 598 k, since he defines it as c. below). The graph (see d. below) had 'hole', 'hand' and 'fire'.
- c—d.** **siəm* / *siəm* / *shen* — T deep (Shī). d. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 327).
- e.** **i'iam* / *i'iam* / *ch'en* — T, L precious object (Shī).
- f.** **i'am* / *i'am* / *t'an* — T, L to put the hand into and test (Lunyü), explore (Yi).
- 667 a—e.** **niəm* / *niəm* / *jen* — T cyclical character (Tso); great (Shī); artful, flattering (Shu). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 1,1), c. is Yin (inscr. 30), d. is Chou I (inscr. 59), e. is Chou I (inscr. 79). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- f—h.** **niəm* / *niəm* / *jen* — T carry (Shī); support, sustain, endure (Tso); strong, reliable (Shī); burden (Meng); charge, office (Tso); entrust (Tso); have confidence in (Lunyü). g. is Chou I (inscr. 79), h. is Chou I (inscr. 131 b).
- i—j.** **niəm* / *niəm* / *jen* — T Shuowen says: pregnant. j. is Chou I (inscr. 97, sense of name).
- k.** variant of the preceding (Han time text examples).
- l.** **niəm* / *niəm* / *jen* — T, L, and **niəm* / *niəm* / *nin* — T, L weave (Tso).
- m.** variant of the preceding (Mo).
- n—o.** **niəm* / *niəm* / *jen* — T, L skirts of robe, flaps (Tso); bed mat (Li); hooks connecting on top of coffin (Li).
- p.** **niəm* / *niəm* / *jen* — T, L thoroughly cooked, overdone (Lunyü).
- q—r.** **niəm* / *niəm* / *jen* — T think (inscr. 306). r. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 306).
- s.** **niəm* / *niəm* / *jen* — T, L a kind of big beans (Shī); loan for *id.* soft (Shī).
- t.** **niəm* / *niəm* / *lin* — T, L (Pek. *lin* is irregular, we should expect a *nin*) to rent (Tso).
- 668 a—b.** **pliəm* / *pliəm* / *ping* — T, L, and **bliəm* / *liəm* / *lin* — L rations (Li); **pliəm* / *pliəm* / *ping* — T receive (Tso); ask for instructions (Tso). a. is the correct form, b. is vulgar. Pek *ping* is irregular, we should expect a *pin*. The graph has a drawing of double walls with roof (=granary) and 'grain'.
- c.** **bliəm* / *liəm* / *lin* — T, L granary (Shī); loan for *id.* shake (Tso); for a. above (Kuan).
- d.** **bliəm* / *liəm* / *lin* — T full of fear, respectful (Sün).
- 669 a—d.** **p'liəm* / *p'liəm* / *p'in* — T sort, kind, class (Shu); degree (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 35,3), c. is Yin bone (A 5: 35,4), d. is Chou I (inscr. 63). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- e—g.** **bliəm* / *liəm* / *lin* — T approach, go to (Shī); look down on, oversee (Shī). f. is Chou I (inscr. 65), g. is Chou II (inscr. 180).

668	稟	稟	虞	懷	669	品	品	𠂔	𠂔	臨	臨	臨	670	念	念
	a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b
	稔	稔	稔	稔	671	咸	咸	咸	咸	咸	咸	咸	緘	緘	緘
	c	d	e	f	g	h	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳
	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳	𦉳
	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	a		a	b			

670 a—c. **niəm* / *niem* / *nien* — T think of (Shī). b. is Chou I (inscr. 58), c. is Chou II (inscr. 139). The graph has 'present' and 'heart'.

d. **niəm* / *niəm* / *jen* — T, L harvest, year (Tso).

e. **niəm* / *niəm* / *jen* — T, L cooked (Li).

f. **niəm* / *niəm* / *shen* — T, L to flee, escape (Li).

g. **niəm* / *niəm* / *shen* — T, L remonstrate (Tso); think of (Shī, so the Mao comm.).

h. **niap* / *niap* / *nie* — T, L fill, stop up, obstruct (Shu).

671 a—d. **g'em* / *g'am* / *hien* — T all (Shī); unite (Shī); everywhere (Kuoyü); name of a hexagram (Yi); loan for i. below (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 43,5), c. is Yin (inscr. 12), d. is Chou I (inscr. 67). Explanation of graph uncertain.

e. **g'em* / *g'am* / *hien* — T, L harmony (Shu).

f. **g'em* / *g'am* / *hien* — T, L salt, salty (Shu).

g—h. **kem* / *kām* / *kien* — T, L, and **g'em* / *g'am* / *hien* — T, L abridge, moderate (Li). h. is Chou III (inscr. 230, sense of name).

i—j. **kem* / *kām* / *kien* — T, L rope (Chuang); to tie (Chuang). j. is Chou II (inscr. 180).

k. **kem* / *kām* / *kien* — T, and **em* / *ām* / *yen* — L, K a black blot (Chuang).

l. **kem* / *kām* / *kan* — T to move (Yi); to touch (Shī); loan for p. below (Tso).

m. **χem* / *χām* / *han* — T, and **k'em* / *k'am* / *k'an* — K emaciated (Ch'uts'i).

n. **iəm* / *iām* / *chen* — T needle (Li); (to prick:) criticize (Tso).

o. **iəm* / *iām* / *chen* — L, K needle (Tso).

p. **g'em* / *g'am* / *han* — T dissatisfied (Li), resent (Tso).

672 a—b. **g'em* / *g'am* / *hien* — T Shuowen says: small pit; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Chou II (inscr. 184, sense of c. below). The graph shows a man falling into a pitfall.

c. **g'em* / *g'am* / *hien* — T (fall into a pitfall:) fall down, fall into (Tso); throw down (Meng).

d. variant of the preceding (Chuang).

e. **k'em* / *k'am* / *k'an* — L, K pit (Chuang), cognate to the preceding.

f. **k'em* / *k'am* / *k'an* — T, L despondent, self-effacing, modest (Meng); loan for e. above (Tso).

g—h. **g'em* / *g'am* / *han* — T Shuowen says: turbid water; but there are no text examples of this. h. is pre-Han (inscr. 432, sense of name).

- i. **d'am / d'am / t'a n* — T, L (the Pek. aspirate is irregular) recess or smaller pit in bottom of cave or cellar (Yi). This is a compound ideogram: 'hole' and 'pit'; but a. helps also, to a certain extent, in the sound. This i. is abbreviated phonetic (cf. 肘 abbrev. phonetic in 肘) in:
- j. **d'am / d'am / t'a n* — T, L han-tan lotus flower (Shī).
- k. **d'am / d'am / t'a n* — T, L eat, swallow (Kuoyü).
- l. **i'iem / i'iam / ch'a n* — T, L flatter (Lunyü).
- m. **d'iem / iam / y'en* — T, L gate over street or lane (Sün).
- n. **d'iem / iam / y'en* — T eaves (Ch'uts'ī).
- o. **d'iem / iam / y'en* — T brightness (only Han time text ex.). **dz'iem / dz'iam / ts'ien* — L, K to boil (sc. meat) (Li); **dz'iem / z'iem / sin* — L sacrifice of boiled meat (Li).
- p. variant of l. above (Li).
- 673 a. **ngem / ngam / y'en* — T, L, and **ngiem / ngiem / y'in* — T, L precipitous, dangerous (Shu). The graph has 'stone', for the rest explanation uncertain.
- 674 a—b. **g'ium / j'ium / hiung* — T, L (Mand. hiung is irregular, we should expect a jung or yung) a bear. b. is Chou III (inscr. 239). The original graph was probably a drawing.
- 675 a—d. **g'ep / g'ap / h'o* — T join, unite (Shī); collect (Lunyü); harmony (Shī); a mate (Shī); answer (Tso); agree with (Meng); to close, shut (Kuots'ë). b. is Yin bone (A 7: 36,1), c. is Yin (inscr. 53, sense of name), d. is Chou II (inscr. 150). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- e—g. **g'ep / g'ap / h'o* — T reach, attain, go to (inscr. 27). f. is Yin bone (H 2: 25,6), g. is Yin (inscr. 27).
- h. **k'ep / k'ap / k'o* — T, L oyster, mussel (Li).
- i. **k'ep / k'ap / k'o* — T small gate (Mo).
- j. **k'ep / k'ap / k'ia* — T, L, and **k'ep / k'ap / k'o* — L, K knee-cover (Shī).
- k. **k'ep / k'ap / k'ia* — T, and **k'äp / k'äp / k'ie* — L, K, and **g'äp / g'äp / k'ie* — L, K stumble (Li).
- l. **k'ep / k'ap / k'ia* — T leather jerkin worn under clothes and serving as a cuirass (Kuan); resistant, firm (Sün).
- m. **g'ep / g'ap / h'ia* — T, L permeate, imbue (Meng); loan for *id.* accord with (Shī), unite, assemble (Shī).
- n. **g'ep / g'ap / h'ia* — T, L sacrifice to ancestors unitedly, collectively (Li).
- o. **k'äp / k'äp / k'ie* — L, K rectangular collar (of court robe) (Li).
- p. **k'äp / k'äp / k'ie* (vulg. kei) — T, L furnish, supply, give (Tso); sufficient (Meng).
- q. **xiap / xiap / h'i* — T united, harmonious (Shī); close, bring close (Shī).
- r. **xiap / xiap / h'i* — K draw together (Lao, one version).
- s. **xiap / xiap / h'i* — L to contract (Chuang); loan for *id.* scared (Lao).
- t. **xiap / xiap / h'i* — T Shuowen says: sound of rushing water; but there are no text examples of this; loan for *id.* incompetent (sc. officers) (Shī, so acc. to certain comm.; L here reads it **k'äp / k'äp / k'ie*).
- u. **xiap / xiap / h'i* — K to stop and stand still (Kuan).
Of the above, a. **g'ep* 'join, shut', i. **k'ep* (shutter:) 'gate', m. **g'ep* 'unite', n. **g'ep* 'united sacrifice' and q. **xiap* 'united' are cognate words.
- 676 a. **t'ep / t'ap / t'a* — T respond to (Shī), answer (Lunyü). The graph has 'bamboo' and 'join'.

675	合	合	合	合	迨	迨	迨	蛤	閤	鞞	鞞	鞞	洽	洽	洽
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	給	翕	翕	翕	翕	翕	676	答	答	答	677	咎	咎	678	眾
	p	q	r	s	t	u		a	b	c		a	b		a
	眾	眾	眾	眾	眾	眾	679	帀	帀	帀	680	颯	681	及	及
	c	d	e	f		a	b	c		a		a	b	c	d
	急	汲	汲	汲	汲	汲	炭	炭	炭	炭	682	燁	燁		
	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o		a	b		

b. variant of the preceding (Shu); loan for c. below (Chuang).

c. **t'əp / t'əp / t' a* — L, and **t'əp / t'əp / t' a* — T detached, distracted (Chuang).

677 a. **d'əp / d'əp / t a* — T, L to babble, long-drawn talk (Shī); dilatory (Meng); loan for *id.* join, unite (Ch'uts'i); gluttonous (Kuoyü). The graph has 'speak' and 'water' (sc. to flow).

b. **d'əp / d'əp / t a* — T garrulous (Sün).

678 a—d. **d'əp / d'əp / t a* — K (reach to, be with:) together with, and (inscr. 54 etc.), same word as e. below. b. is Yin bone (A 2: 5,7), c. is Yin bone (A 2: 45,2), d. is Chou I (inscr. 54). Explanation of graph uncertain.

e. **d'əp / d'əp / t a* — T reach to (Li ap. Han stone classics).

f. **t'əp / t'əp / t' a* — T to drink (Li).

679 a—c. **tsəp / tsəp / t s a* — T, L a round, a circle (Chuang). c. is Chou II (inscr. 182, possibly in the sense of 師). Explanation of graph uncertain.

680 a. **səp / səp / s a* — T the whistling or souging of the wind (Ch'uts'i). The graph has 'raise' and 'wind'.

681 a—c. **g'əp / g'əp / k i* — T come to, reach (Shī); and (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 3: 19,2), c. is Chou III (inscr. 226). The graph shows a 'hand' grasping a 'man'.

d—f. **k'əp / k'əp / k i* — K Shuowen says: walk rapidly, hasten; but there are no text examples in support of this. e. is Chou I (inscr. 97, sense of a. above), f. is Chou II/III (inscr. 253, sense of a.).

g. **k'əp / k'əp / k i* — T urgent, urgency (Shī), hasty (Tso); distress (Tso). The phonetic is slightly deformed in the modern graph.

h. **k'əp / k'əp / k i* — T draw water (Yi); pull towards oneself (Chouli); loan for *id.* eagerly (Li).

i. **k'əp / k'əp / k i* — T, L degree, grade of quality (Li); steps of staircase (Li).

j. **χ'əp / χ'əp / h i* — T, L inhale (Chuang); loan for *id.* move (Ch'uts'i).

k. **ng'əp / ng'əp / y i* — L dangerous (Chuang).

l. **ng'əp / ng'əp / y i* — T high (Ch'uts'i); dangerous (Meng).

683	邑	邑	邑	邑	邑	邑	邑	邑	邑	684	帶	685	執	執	執
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i		a		a	b	c
牽	牽	繫	繫	熱	執	執	執	執	執	驚	繫	686	十	十	十
d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o		a	b	c
丨	什	汁	687	拾	688	耳	緝	耳	輯	戰	戰	揖	揖	櫟	689
d	e	f		a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	
襲	690	習	習	習	習	習	習	習	691	集	集	集	集	雜	
a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		a	b	c	d	

m—n. **g'iep / g'äp / kie* — T Shuowen says: packing frame carried on the back; there are no text examples of this, but cf. o. below. n. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 327, sense here uncertain).

o. **g'iep / g'äp / kie* — T box carried on the back (Han time text examples).

682 a—b. **giap / jiap / yi* — T, and *giap / jiap / ye* — T, L shine, gleam (Shī). The graph has 'fire' and 'flower', b. also 'sun'.

683 a—e. **iap / iap / yi* — T city, town (Shī); loan for *id.* to sob (Ch'uts'i); loan for f. below (Sün). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 13,2), c. is Yin (inscr. 52), d. is Chou I (inscr. 126), e. is Chou II (inscr. 132). The graph has 'wall' and a kneeling (sitting) 'man'.

f. **iap / iap / yi* — T, L working the soil, forceful (Chuang; various readings); troubled, grieved (Ta Tai li).

g. **iap / iap / yi* — T, L to ladle out (Shī); loan for *id.* suppress (Sün); loan for 揖 (Sün).

h. **iap / iap / yi* — T, L moist, to moisten (Shī).

i. **ap / äp / o* — L, K short of breath (Sün).

684 a. **tiap / tiap / chi* — T, L to hobble, bind the front feet of a horse (Chuang). Explanation of graph uncertain.

685 a—e. **tiap / tsiap / chi* — T seize, hold, grasp, take (Shī); loan for *id.* shut, obstruct (Tso); intimate (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 36,4), c. is Yin (inscr. 28), d. is Chou II (inscr. 147), e. is Chou II (inscr. 172). The graph shows a man with manacles.

f. **tiap / tiap / chi* — T, L rope, tether (Shī), bind (Tso).

g. **d'iap / d'iap / chi* — T, L hibernate (as snakes or insects) (Yi); to cluster (as insects) (Shī).

h. **tiap / tsiap / chi* — T, L, and **niap / niep / nie* — T, L, and **tiap / tsiap / chi* — T scared stiff, stupefied (Chuang).

i. **tsiap / tsiap / tsi* — K growing vegetation (Kuoyü).

j. **tiab / ti / chi* — T, L slow and heavy, unwilling to go (sc. horse) (Chuang).

k—l. **tiab / tsi / chi* — T, L catch, seize (Li), hold, to present (Li). The word has early passed over into the -d class (> *tiad*), for it occurs as loan for 至 (Shu), for 致 (Chouli), for 輶 (Chouli). l. is Yin bone (A 6: 29,5).

- m. **t̥iəb* / *t̥si* / *ch i* — T, L ceremonial gift (Tso).
 n. **t̥iəb* / *t̥si* / *ch i* — T bird of prey (Ch'uts'i), seize a prey (Li).
 o. **tiəm* / *tiem* / *tien* — T, L throw down (Chuang); merge in water (Shu); overwhelm (Tso).

Of the above, a. **t̥iəp* 'seize', k. **t̥iəb* 'seize' and n. **t̥iəb* 'bird of prey' are cognate words.

- 686 a—d. **d̥iəp* / *ɛiəp* / *sh i* — T ten (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 5,5), c. is Yin (inscr. 10), d. is Chou I (inscr. 54). Whereas — denotes 'one', the first of the singulars, | denotes 'ten', the first of the decades.

- e. **d̥iəp* / *ɛiəp* / *sh i* — T troupe of ten men (Tso); ten objects (Meng).
 f. **t̥iəp* / *t̥siəp* / *ch i* — T, L juice, sap (Li); melting snow (Li); loan for 協 (Chouli, one version).

- 687 a. **d̥iəp* / *ɛiəp* / *sh i* — T, L pick, gather (Tso); archer's armlet (Shī); **g'ĩäp* / *g'ĩvp* / *kie* — L alternate (Li); loan for 涉 (Li).

- 688 a. **ts'ĩəp* / *ts'ĩəp* / *ts' i* — T, and **ts'ĩəp* / *ts'ĩəp* / *ts i* — T whisper (Shī ap. Shuowen). The graph has 'mouth' and 'ear'.

- b. **ts'ĩəp* / *ts'ĩəp* / *ts' i* — T, L to hem (a garment) (Yili); (connect:) a sequel, a connected row of (Shī); loan for *id.* bright, brilliant (Shī); loan for **ts'ĩəp* / *ts'ĩəp* / *ts' i* — L, and **ts'ĩəp* / *ts'ĩəp* / *ts i* — L to babble (Shī).

- c. **ts'ĩəp* / *ts'ĩəp* / *ts' i* — T, L to thatch a roof (Chouli); cover, repair (Tso).

- d. **dz'ĩəp* / *dz'ĩəp* / *ts i* — T, L bring together, hold together (Shī); harmonious (Shī); **ts'ĩəp* / *ts'ĩəp* / *ch i* — L gather up (Li).

- e. **ts'ĩəp* / *ts'ĩəp* / *ch i* — T, L to collect, to store (Shī); to fold up (as wings) (Shī); to stop (Tso).

- f. **ts'ĩəp* / *ts'ĩəp* / *ch i* — T, L harmonious, friendly (Shī).

- g. **ts'ĩəp* / *ts'ĩəp* / *ts i* — L, and **ts'ĩəp* / *ts'ĩəp* / *ch i* — L to cluster together, to crowd (Shī); **ĩəp* / **ĩəp* / *yi* — T to bow, salute (Shī).

- h. **ts'ĩəp* / *ts'ĩäp* / *tsie* — T, L oar (Shī); dense grove (Lü).

- i. variant of the preceding ('oar') (Kuan).

Of the above, b. **ts'ĩəp* 'connect, sequel', d. **dz'ĩəp* 'bring together' and e. **ts'ĩəp* 'collect' are cognate words.

- 689 a. **dz'ĩəp* / *ziəp* / *si* — T additional robe over another (Li); to cover (Li); repeat (Tso); follow, accord with (Li); loan for *id.* surprise attack (Tso); receive (Tso). The graph has 'garment' and 'dragon'.

- 690 a. **dz'ĩəp* / *ziəp* / *si* — T to practise flying (Li); to practise, exercise (Lunyü); loan for *id.* southing of the wind (Shī). The graph (cf. e. below) has 'wing' above, for the rest explanation uncertain.

- b. variant of the preceding (Chuang).

- c. **dz'ĩəp* / *ziəp* / *si* — T, L peg, pin (Chuang).

- d—e. **dz'ĩəp* / *ziəp* / *si* — T Shuowen says: horse with hairy legs; but there are no text examples in support of this. e. is Yin bone (A 4: 47,5, sense here uncertain).

- f. **ziəp* / *ĩəp* / *yi* — L, K, and ? / *jiəp* / *yi* — T gleaming (Shī).

- g. **d'ĩəp* / *d'ĩəp* / *tie* — L, K double, lined (garment) (Li).

- h. **t̥ĩəp* / *t̥siäp* / *ch ê* — T, L to fear (Chuang).

- 691 a—c. **dz'ĩəp* / *dz'ĩəp* / *ts i* — T come together and settle (sc. birds) (Shī); assemble (Tso), collect (Shī); united, harmonious (Tso); accomplish (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 37,7), c. is Chou II (inscr. 180). The graph has 'bird' and 'tree'.

692	濕	隕	693	溼	𣶒	𣶓	𣶔	𣶕	694	立	𣶖	𣶗	𣶘	𣶙	粒
	a	b		a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e	f
𣶚	泣	清	𣶛	𣶜	拉	695	入	𣶝	𣶞	𣶟	𣶠	𣶡	納	𣶢	
g	h	i	j	k	l		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
納	𣶣	肉	𣶤	𣶥	𣶦	𣶧	𣶨	𣶩	𣶪	𣶫	𣶬	𣶭	𣶮	𣶯	697
j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s		a	b	c	d	
𣶰	𣶱	𣶲	𣶳	𣶴	𣶵	𣶶	𣶷	𣶸	𣶹						
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h								

d. *dz'əp / dz'əp / t s a — T, L various kinds brought together, mixed (Shī); variegated (Li). Loan for 𣶛 (Lü). The word is cognate to the preceding.

692 a. *sɿəp / sɿəp / s h i — T, L, and *ts'ɿəp / ts'ɿəp / c h ' i — L to flap (sc. the ears) (Shī). Vulg. loan for 693 a. Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. *dzɿəp / zɿəp / s i — T, L low, wet ground (Shī); river side (Tso); newly broken fields (Shī, so acc. to Cheng Hūan).

693 a—e. *sɿəp / sɿəp / s h i — T damp, wet (sc. soil) (Shī). b. is Yin bone (B shang 13: 6), c. is Yin bone (A 2: 3,4), d. is Chou I/II (inscr. 205), e. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 326). Explanation of graph uncertain. The word is cognate to 692 b. above.

694 a—d. *glɿəp / lɿəp / l i — T to stand (Shī); set up, raise (Shī); ascend (throne) (Tso); loan for f. below (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 7: 16,1), c. is Yin (inscr. 46, sense of name), d. is Chou II (inscr. 134, sense of 𣶖). The graph is a drawing of a standing man.

e. *glɿəp / lɿəp / l i — T, L splint hat (Shī).

f. *glɿəp / lɿəp / l i — T grains of rice (Meng); live on grain (Shu).

g. *glɿəp / lɿəp / l i — T, and *g'ɿəp / g'ɿəp / k i — T pen for animals (Meng).

h. *k'ɿəp / k'ɿəp / k ' i — T weep (Shī).

i. *k'ɿəp / k'ɿəp / k ' i — T, L juice (Yili).

j—k. *gləp / ləp / l a — K Shuowen says: rumble of stones; but there are no text examples in support of this. k. is Chou I (inscr. 96, sense here uncertain).

l. *gləp / ləp / l a — T, L to break (Kungyang, one version).

695 a—d. *nɿəp / nɿəp / j u — T enter (Shī); bring in to present (Tso). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 9,7), c. is Yin (inscr. 48), d. is Chou I (inscr. 59). Explanation of graph uncertain (a wedge? an arrow-point?).

e—g. *nəp / nəp / n a — (same as h. below, hence the reading) to bring in (Meng); *nəb > nəd / nuɿ / n e i — T interior, inside, inner, in (Shī). f. is Chou I (inscr. 56), g. is Chou I (inscr. 63).

h. *nəp / nəp / n a — T to bring in, convey to, to present (Shī).

i. *nəp / nəp / n a — T, L inner reins of the outside horses in a team of four horses (Shī).

In the following words it is uncertain whether there was originally a final *-p*, which became *-t* by dissimilation at an early date: j. **nwəp* > **nwət* etc. (just as 𠂔 **nwəb* > **nwəd* through dissimilation), or 𠂔 was chosen as phonetic in them all at a time when its **nwəb* had already passed over to **nwəd*. In the latter case the dental finals in j. **nwət* etc. is original. We must leave this question open.

- j. **nwət* / *nuət* / *n o* — T, L slow of speech (Lunyü).
k—m. **ñiwət* / *ñíwät* / ? — T, L, and **ñiwat* / *ñíwät* / ? — T, L, and **nwat* / *nuat* / ? — T, and **nwət* / *nuət* / *n o* — K slow of speech (Li). m. is Yin bone (A 1: 36,6, sense here uncertain).
 n. **ñiwad* / *ñíwäi* / *j u e i* — T, L peg, pin, tenon (Chuang).
 o. **ñiwad* / *ñíwäi* / *j u e i* — T, L bend of river, or juncture of two rivers (Shu).
 p. variant of s. below (Meng).
 q. **ñiwad* / *ñíwäi* / *j u e i* — T, L Shuowen says: plants sprouting; but there are no text examples in support of this; loan for o. above (Shī), for s. below (Chuang).
 r. **ñiwad* / *ñíwäi* / *j u e i* — L, and **ñiwat* / *ñíwät* / *j o* — K hot, burn (Li).
 s. **ñiwad* / *ñíwäi* / *j u e i* — T, and **ñiwat* / *ñíwät* / *j o* — T mosquito, gnat (Sün).

Of the above, a. **ñiəp* 'enter', e., h. **nəp* 'bring in' and e. **nwəb* 'inside' are cognate words.

696 a—d. *niəp* / *ñiəp* / *nie* — T Shuowen says: that by which you frighten people; but there are no text examples whatever in support of this. In the bone inscriptions the primary graph is used as a synonym of 685 a. above and probably depicts the manacles of a prisoner. c. is Yin bone (A 4: 17,3), d. is Yin bone (A 5: 13,6).

697 a. **kāng* / *kāng* / *k a n g* — T hill, ridge (Shī). The modern graph has 'mountain' and 'net', but the archaic forms in the compounds below (c, d, g.) do not confirm this; the explanation of the graph is therefore uncertain.

b—d. **kāng* / *kāng* / *k a n g* — T hard, strong (Shī); odd (number) (Li); loan for f. below (Shī). c. is Yin bone (I 48: 4), d. is Chou II (inscr. 147).

e. **kāng* / *kāng* / *k a n g* — T guiding rope of a net (Shu); regulator, regulate (Shī); rule, law (Tso).

f—g. **kāng* / *kāng* / *k a n g* — T, L bull (Kungyang). g. is Yin bone (A 2: 17,8, sense of name).

h. **kāng* / *kāng* / *k a n g* — T steel (Lie).

698 a. **kāng* / *kāng* / *k a n g* — T, L neck, throat (only Han time text ex.); loan for *id.* lift high (Chuang); **k'āng* / *k'āng* / *k' a n g* — T, L overbearing (Yi); excessive (Tso); defend (Tso); loan for b. below (Tso). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. **k'āng* / *k'āng* / *k' a n g* — T, L to set up (Shī); lift (Li); to obstruct, oppose (Lao); protect (Kuoyü).

c. **k'āng* / *k'āng* / *k' a n g* — T, L equal, companion (Tso); loan for *id.* high (sc. gate) (Shī); for b. above (Chouli).

d. **k'āng* / *k'āng* / *k' a n g* — K grieved (Kuots'è).

e. **g'āng* / *g'āng* / *h a n g* — T, L to go over water, to sail over (Shī).

f. **g'āng* / *g'āng* / *h a n g* — T *hang-hie* moisture of the dew (Ch'uts'i).

g. **g'āng* / *g'āng* / *h a n g* — T, L downward flight of a bird (Shī).

h. **k'äng* / *k'vng* / *k' e n g* — T pit (Ch'uts'i).

i. **k'äng* / *k'vng* / *k' e n g* — T pit, hole (Chuang).

699 a. **ngāng* / *ngāng* / *a n g* — T, L high (Sün), majestic (Shī); loan for *id.* I, me (Shī); **ngiāng* / *ngiāng* / *y a n g* — L, K look up (Shī); loan for d. below (Kuoyü). Explanation of graph uncertain.

698	亢	抗	伉	恍	杭	沆	頽	坑	阨	699	印	昂	仰	迎	700
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i		a	b	c	d	
唐	𤑔	塘	塘	塘	701	宕	宕	宕	702	葬	703	倉	倉	倉	倉
a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c		a		a	b	c	d
蒼	鶻	搶	搶	槍	踰	槍	創	愴	瘡	704	桑	穎	705	喪	𣦵
e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n		a	b		a	b
𣦵	𣦵	706	光	𣦵	𣦵	𣦵	𣦵	𣦵	𣦵	𣦵	𣦵	𣦵	𣦵	𣦵	𣦵
c	d		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j			

b. *ngāng / ngāng / aŋg — T lift high (Ch'uts'i).

c. *ngiang / ngiang / yaŋg — T lift the face, look up (Shī).

d. *ngiǎng / ngiǎng / ying — T, L go to meet, receive (Shī).

Of the above, a, b. *ngāng 'high, lift high' and a, c. *ngiang 'lift the face' are cognate words.

700 a—b. *d'āng / d'āng / t' aŋg — T exaggerate (Chuang); great (Chouli); loan for *id.* path in the temple (Shī); Cuscuta (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 29,5, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. *d'āng / d'āng / t' aŋg — T dam, dyke (Kuoyü).

d. *d'āng / d'āng / t' aŋg — T cup (Sün).

e. *d'āng / d'āng / t' aŋg — T, L cicada (Shī).

701 a—c. *d'āng / d'āng / t aŋg — (oblique tone) T cave-dwelling (no pre-Han text ex.); loan for *id.* surpass (Kuliang). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 30,7), c. is Chou II (inscr. 150). The graph has 'roof' and 'stone'.

702 a. *tsāng / tsāng / ts aŋg — T to bury, inter (Lunyü). The graph has 'die, dead' and 'grass' (doubled).

703 a—b. *ts'āng / ts'āng / ts' aŋg — T granary (Shī); loan for e. below (Li), for m. (Shī). b. is Chou II (inscr. 184). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. *ts'āng / ts'āng / ts' aŋg — K cold (Yi Chou shu).

d. *ts'āng / ts'āng / ts' aŋg — T, L name of a river (Shu); *ts'iang / ts'iang / ch' u a ŋg — T cold (Lie), cognate to the preceding.

e. *ts'āng / ts'āng / ts' aŋg — T green (Shī), azure (Shī).

f. *ts'āng / ts'āng / ts' aŋg — T, L crane (Ch'uts'i); loan for *ts'iang* / *ts'iang* / ts' i a ŋg — L to tinkle (Shī); well-regulated (Shī, so the Mao comm.; Cheng Huan: adorned with precious metal).

g. *ts'iang / ts'iang / ts' i a ŋg — seize upon (Chuang); to rush (Chuang); *ts'iang / ts'iang / ch' u a ŋg — T to beat (Kuots'ê). (The T ms. really has *ts'iang*, but the context shows that this is a mere lapsus for *ts'iang*).

h. *ts'iang / ts'iang / ts' i a ŋg — T, L to tinkle (Shī) (cf. f. above).

i. *ts'iang / ts'iang / ts' i a ŋg — T sharp-pointed stick (Kuoyü).

j. *ts'iang / ts'iang / ts' i a ŋg — T, L move, moving, agile (Shī).

- k. variant of the preceding (Shu ap. Shuowen).
 l. *tɕ'iang / tɕ'iang / c h ' u a n g — T, L to wound (Li); loan for *id.* commence, create (Meng); repress (Shu); loan for n. (Li).
 m. *tɕ'iang / tɕ'iang / c h ' u a n g — T, L grieved (Li).
 n. *tɕ'iang / tɕ'iang / c h ' u a n g — T boil, tumour (Kuots'ê).
- 704 a. *sâng / sâng / s a n g — T mulberry tree (Shī). The graph has 'tree' and three 'hands'.
 b. *sâng / sâng / s a n g — T, L forehead (Tso).
- 705 a—d. *sâng / sâng / s a n g — T mourning, burial (Shī); to lose (Tso); destroy (Tso).
 b. is Chou I (inscr. 65), c. is Chou II (inscr. 180), d. is Chou III (inscr. 234). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 706 a—e. *kwāng / kwāng / k u a n g — T light, bright (Shī); brilliant, glory (Shī).
 b. is Yin bone (A 5: 32,7, sense of name?), c. is Yin (inscr. 10, sense here uncertain), d. is Chou I (inscr. 64), e. is. Chou I (inscr. 70). The graph has a kneeling 'man' and 'fire'.
 f. *kwāng / kwāng / k u a n g — T, L rushing water (Sün); impetuous, fierce (Shī); martial (Shī).
 g. *k'wāng / k'wāng / k ' u a n g — T, L fine floss silk (Chuang).
 h. *kwāng / kwāng / k u n g — T ample (Kuoyü; there is a divergence in the old sources as to the meaning, but later philologists have proved that 'ample' is the true sense).
 i. *kwāng / kwāng / k u a n g — T, L (Mand. k u a n g is irregular, we should expect a k u n g) drinking horn, a kind of ritual vessel (Shī).
 j. variant of 𩇛 (Li).
- 707 a—b. *g'wāng / gwāng / h u a n g — T yellow (Shī). b. is Chou I (inscr. 79). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 c—d. *g'wāng / gwāng / h u a n g — T, L half-circle shaped jade insignium (Chouli). d. is Chou II (inscr. 150).
 e—f. *g'wāng / gwāng / h u a n g — T, L lake, pool (Tso); great, vast (Sün). f. is Yin bone (A 2: 5,7, sense of name).
 g. *g'wāng / gwāng / h u a n g — T, L tongue in a flute, flute (Shī).
 h—k. *kwāng / kwāng / k u a n g — T wide, broad, large (Shī); enlarge (Shī); a cohort (Tso), a group of chariots (Tso). i. is Chou II (inscr. 172), j. is Chou II (inscr. 174), k. is Chou II (inscr. 197).
 l. *kwāng / kwāng / k u a n g — T, L (Mand. k u a n g is irregular, we should expect a k u n g) drinking horn, a kind of ritual vessel (Chouli) (variant of 706 i. above).
 m. *g'wāng / gwāng / h u n g, h e n g — T, L (Mand. h e n g is irregular) crosswise (Tso), transversal, latitudinal (Ch'uts'i); perverse, unjust (Meng); *kwāng / kwāng / k u a n g — L, K intense, full (sc. sound) (Li).
 n. *k'wāng / k'wāng / k ' u a n g — T, L grave pit (Li); wilds, uncultivated tracts (Meng).
 o. *k'wāng / k'wāng / k ' u a n g — T bright (Chuang); desolate, waste (Shī); vacant (Shu); omit, neglect (Li); wide (Lao).
 p—q. *k'wāng / k'wāng / k ' u a n g — T, L fine floss silk (Shu), same as 706 g. above. q. is Chou I/II (inscr. 213, sense of name).
 r. *k'wāng / k'wāng / k ' u a n g — T, L, and *k'āng / k'āng / k ' a n g — T wide (Shī ap. Shuowen).

707	黃	黃	璜	狂	潢	潢	潢	潢	潢	潢	潢	潢	潢	潢	潢
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	續	續	憲	擴	擴	708	皇	皇	皇	皇	皇	皇	皇	皇	皇
	p	q	r	s	t		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
	蝗	鳳	蝗	蝗	709	莽	710	皇	皇	皇	皇	皇	皇	皇	皇
	k	l	m	n		a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
711	姜	姜	712	羌	羌	羌	羌	羌	羌	羌	羌	羌	羌	羌	羌
	a	b		a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d		

a. **kwǎng / kwǎng / k u n g* — T rustic, rude (Kuanyin).

t. **k'wák / k'wák / k' u o* — (Tsi yün) extend (Meng) (this char. in this sense is not recorded in T or K).

Of the above, k. **kwǎng* 'wide', o. r. **k'wáng* 'wide' and t. **k'wák* 'extend' are cognate words.

708 a—c. **g'wáng / wáng / h u a n g* — T august, sovereign (Shī), magnificent, brilliant (Shī); to regulate (Shī); ceremonial cap (Li); loan for *id.* anxious (Meng); loan for i. below (Tso), for l. (Shu). b. is Chou I (inscr. 69), c. is Chou I (inscr. 86). Explanation of graph uncertain).

d. **g'wáng / wáng / h u a n g* — T, L walk irresolutely, hesitate (Chuang).

e. variant of the preceding (Kuoyü).

f. **g'wáng / wáng / h u a n g* — T stagnant water (Ta Tai li).

g. **g'wáng / wáng / h u a n g* — T, L brilliant (Shī).

h. **g'wáng / wáng / h u a n g* — T bamboo thicket (Ch'uts'i).

i. **g'wáng / wáng / h u a n g* — T, L leisure (Shī).

j. **g'wáng / wáng / h u a n g* — T, L moat (Yi).

k. **g'wáng / wáng / h u a n g* — T cake (Ch'uts'i).

l. **g'wáng / wáng / h u a n g* — K female phoenix (Shī).

m. **g'wáng / wáng / h u a n g* — T, L, and **g'wǎng / wǎng / h u n g* — T, L locust (Li).

n. **g'wǎng / wǎng / h u n g* — T, L, and **xwǎng / xwǎng / h u n g* — T, L to resound (as weeping, or bells) (Shī).

709 a. **mwáng / mwáng / m a n g* — T, L grass, weeds (Meng); luxuriant (growth) (Ch'uts'i). The small seal graph of Shuowen has 'dog' and 'grass' (doubled); explanation uncertain.

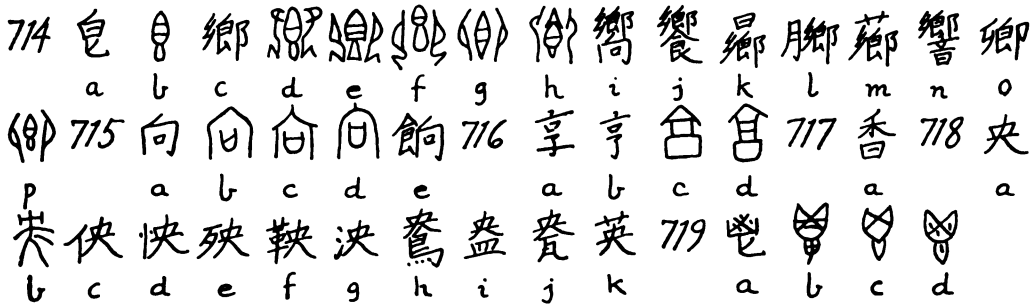
710 a. **kiang / kiang / k i a n g* — L, K boundary (Chouli). The graph shows two 'fields' delimited by three boundary lines.

b. variant of the preceding (Ta Tai li).

c. **kiang / kiang / k i a n g* — T, and **g'iang / g'iang / k' i a n g* — T prostrate, fall (Lü); overthrow (Chuang).

d. **kiang / kiang / k i a n g* — T ginger (Lunyü).

- e—g.** **g'iang* / *g'iang* / *k'iang* — (even tone) T strong, violent (Shī); **g'iang* / *g'iang* / *k'iang* — (oblique tone) K make an effort (Meng); compel (Meng); **k'iang* / *k'iang* / *k'iang* — T, L *k'iang* - *k'iang* two keeping faithfully together (Shī, so acc. to Cheng Hūan). f. is Chou I (inscr. 65, sense of a. above), g. is Chou II (inscr. 139).
- h—i.** **k'iang* / *k'iang* / *k'iang* — T boundary, limit (Shī), s. w. as a. above; loan for **g'iang* / *g'iang* / *k'iang* — L hard (Chouli). i. is Chou III (inscr. 229).
- 711 a—b.** **k'iang* / *k'iang* / *k'iang* — T, L family name (Shī). b. is Chou I (inscr. 69). The graph has 'woman' and 'sheep'.
- 712 a—d.** **k'iang* / *k'iang* / *k'iang* — T Western tribes (Shī); loan for *id.* a particle (Ch'uts'i). b. is Yin bone (P 154; the identification of the char., which has been doubted by some authors, is certain in this instance; the phrase runs: *k'iang shī jen* ten *k'iang* men), c. is Yin bone (A 1: 9,8), d. is Chou III (inscr. 220, sense of name). The graph has 'man' and 'sheep', sometimes (c.) also a third element of uncertain interpretation.
- e.** **k'iang* / *k'iang* / *k'iang* — T, L beetle (Chuang).
- 713 a—b.** **g'iang* / *g'iang* / *k'iang* — T Shuowen says: a kind of insect; but there are no text examples whatever in support of this; loan for *id.* strong (Meng); **g'iang* / *g'iang* / *k'iang*, *k'iang* — T, L (the Pek. aspirate is irregular) make an effort (Kuots'è), compel (Li). Shuowen gives an archaic variant with 710 e. above as phonetic, and considers a—b. as an abbreviated form; but all this is very uncertain.
- c.** **k'iang* / *k'iang* / *k'iang* — T, L string, cord (Li).
- d.** **k'iang* / *k'iang* / *k'iang* — T, L bands by which infants are wrapped and carried on the back (Lunyü).
- 714 a—b.** **xiang* / *xiang* / *hiang* — K Shuowen says: fragrance of grain. There are no text examples of this; but since it occurs in the sense of 饗 'feast' in inscr. 270, and since it recurs as a drawing of a vessel in d.—h. below, it is obviously etymologically the same word: fragrant food, feast. b. is Chou II/III (inscr. 270, sense of j. below). The graph is, as just stated, a drawing of a food vessel.
- c—h.** **xiang* / *xiang* / *hiang* — T to face, turn towards (Li); (face side:) window (Li); (the time «turning towards» the speaker:) a little while ago (Lunyü); loan for *id.* village (Shī). d. is Yin bone (A 4: 22,6, sense of j.), e. is Yin bone (A 4: 22,3, sense of j.), f. is Yin (inscr. 20, sense of j.), g. is Chou I (inscr. 58, sense of j.), h. is Chou II (inscr. 134, sense of 'turn towards'). Thus the graph, which shows two men sitting turned towards one another at a food vessel, serves both for **xiang* 'feast' and **xiang* 'to face'.
- i.** **xiang* / *xiang* / *hiang* — T to face, approach (Shu); loan for n. below (Yi).
- j.** **xiang* / *xiang* / *hiang* — T feast (Li), enjoy a feast (Shī); to present food or drink at a feast or a sacrifice (Shī); receive and enjoy such an offering (Li).
- k.** **xiang* / *xiang* / *hiang* — T, L, and ? / *xiang* / *shang* — T a short time (Tso ap. Shuowen), recently (Lü); loan for i. above (Chuang).
- l.** **xiang* / *xiang* / *hiang* — T, L beef soup (Li).
- m.** **xiang* / *xiang* / *hiang* — T, L smell of grain (Li).
- n.** **xiang* / *xiang* / *hiang* — T echo (Lie).
- o—p.** **k'iang* / *k'iang* / *k'iang* — T minister (Shī). p. is Chou I (inscr. 70, sense of 'minister'). Thus one and the same Archaic graph serves for 鄉 *hiang* and 卿 *k'iang*.



715 a—d. **xiang* / *xiang* / *hiang* — T window facing North (Shī); turn towards (Shu); formerly (Chuang), cf. the preceding group. b. is Yin bone (A 2: 20,5, sense of name), c. is Yin (inscr. 5, sense of name), d. is Chou II (inscr. 174, sense of name). The graph is a drawing of a house with a window.

e. ? / *xiang* / *shang* — T, L carry food to field labourers (Meng).

716 a—d. **xiang* / *xiang* / *hiang* — T sacrificial offering (Shī); feast (Tso); enjoy (Tso); **xang* / *xang* / *heng* — T penetrate (Yi); loan for 烹 (Shī). a. and b. are primarily identical, two variants of the same char.; the usage to write a. for *hiang* and b. for *heng* is modern; in T'ang time the two forms were still used promiscue. c. is Yin bone (A 6: 63,5), d. is Chou I (inscr. 65). The graph shows a building, possibly a temple.

717 a. **xiang* / *xiang* / *hiang* — T fragrance (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

718 a—b. **iang* / *iang* / *yang* — T centre, middle (Shī); loan for *id.* brilliant (Shī); tinkling of bells (Shī). b. is Chou II (inscr. 157). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. **iang* / *iang* / *yang* — T bend the body (Chuang).

d. **iang* / *iang* / *yang* — T discontented (Kuots'ê).

e. **iang* / *iang* / *yang* — T, L calamity (Tso); damage, destroy (Meng).

f. **iang* / *iang* / *yang* — T, L strap on breast of horse or ox (Tso); loan for *id.* burdened, despondent (Shī).

g. **iang* / *iang* / *yang* — T, L, and **ang* / *ang* / *ang* — T to flow, a great and deep flow (Shī).

h. **iang* / *iang* / *yang* — T, L, and **ang* / *ang* / *ang* — T, L female of mandarin duck (Shī).

i. **ang* / *ang* / *ang* — T, L a kind of liquor (Li); overflowing, abundant (Meng).

j. **ang* / *ang* / *ang* — L swollen (Chuang).

k. **iang* / *iang* / *yang* — T flower, blossom (Shī); loan for *id.* a kind of precious stone (Shī); brilliant (Shī).

719 a—d. **i'iang* / *i'iang* / *ch'ang* — T aromatic spirits (Shī); loan for 721 m. below (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 9,7), c. is Yin bone (I 43: 5), d. is Chou I (inscr. 65). The graph is a drawing of a bowl.

720 a—d. **d'iang* / *iang* / *yang* — T South side (inscr. Yin bone A 4: 10,2). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 10,2), c. is Chou I (inscr. 59, possibly sense of m'. below), d. is Chou I (inscr. 98, sense of j. below). The graph has 'sun', for the rest explanation uncertain.

720	易	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	陽	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	
	颺	楊	楊	瘍	錫	𠄎	暢	場	腸	湯	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	a'	b'	c'	d'	e'	f'
	楊	楊	楊	傷	殤	觴	盪	盪	蕩	蕩	721	長	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
	g'	h'	i'	j'	k'	l'	m'	n'	o'	p'		a	b	c	d	e
	莨	帳	張	糧	餵	俚	悵	韋	棖	722	丈	杖				
	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n		a	b				

- e—g. **dīang / iang / yang* — T South slope of a height (Shī), North bank of a river (Shī); light, brightness (Shī), the sun (Shī); the light cosmogonic principle (Tso). f. is Chou I (inscr. 100, sense of j.), g. is Chou II (inscr. 157).
- h. **dīang / iang / yang* — T, L sunshine, bright (Shu).
- i. **dīang / iang / yang* — T, L to roast, to heat (Chuang).
- j—o. **dīang / iang / yang* — T lift, raise (Shī); (throw up:) to winnow (Shī); to display (Shī); distinguished (Li); battle-axe (Shī). k. is Chou I (inscr. 59), l. is Chou I (inscr. 69), m. is Chou I (inscr. 78), n. is Chou I (inscr. 91), o. is Chou I (inscr. 105); the radical in these latter is 786 below inst. of rad. 64.
- p. **dīang / iang / yang* — T, L tossed up by the wind (Ch'uts'i); loan for *id.* lift the voice (Shu), proclaim (Shu), illustrious (Shu).
- q—r. **dīang / iang / yang* — T poplar (Shī). r. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 324).
- s. **dīang / iang / yang* — T, L sore, ulcer (Tso).
- t. **dīang / iang / yang* — T, L metal frontlet of a horse (Shī); ornament on shield (Li).
- u. **t'iang / i'iang / ch'ang* — K kill the sprouting grass by turning the soil with plough (Ta Tai li).
- v. **t'iang / i'iang / ch'ang* — T, L penetrate everywhere, spread out (Yi); full (Li); long (Shī); ample, luxuriant (Meng); loan for 719 a. above (Li).
- x. **d'iang / d'iang / ch'ang* — L, K arena (Shī).
- y. **d'iang / d'iang / ch'ang* — T intestines (Shī).
- z—b'. **t'ang / t'ang / t'ang* — T hot liquid (Meng); **s'iang / s'iang / shang* — T, L to flow (as a river) (Shī); loan for p'. below (Shī). a'. is Chou I (inscr. 88, sense of name), b'. is Chou II/III (inscr. 258, sense of name).
- c—d'. *d'ang / d'ang / t'ang* — (even tone) (Tsiyün; not in T or K, so the reading is somewhat uncertain) sweets, cake (only Han time text ex.). d. is Chou I (inscr. 105 sense here uncertain).
- e'. **d'ang / d'ang / tang* — (oblique tone) T carefree, extravagant (Sün); *s'iang / s'iang / shang* — L (to move:) straight and rapidly, directly (Li).
- f'. **d'ang / d'ang / tang* — T, L veined stone (only Han time text ex.); loan for *id.* exceed (Chuang).
- g—h'. **s'iang / s'iang / shang* — T, L expel evil spirits (Li).
- i'. **s'iang / s'iang / shang* — T, and **ts'iang / ts'iang / ts'iang* — T Shuowen says: to wound, hurt; but there are no text examples in support of this.

- j'. **śiang* / *śiang* / *shang* — T to wound, hurt, damage (Tso); afflict (Shī). The right part of the char. is said to be an abbreviated form of the preceding.
 k'. **śiang* / *śiang* / *shang* — T to die in childhood (Tso).
 l'. **śiang* / *śiang* / *shang* — T goblet (Tso).
 m'. **d'âng* / *d'âng* / *tang* — T a kind of precious stone (Li ap. Shuowen).
 n'. **d'âng* / *d'âng* / *tang* — T, L rinse, purify (Li); loan for *id.* push (Yi), shake (Tso).
 o'. **d'âng* / *d'âng* / *tang* — T, L big bamboo (Shu).
 p'. **d'âng* / *d'âng* / *tang* — T, L great, immense (Lunyü); loan for *id.* even, smooth (Shī); move (Li); disperse (Shu); shake (Tso); throw out, purify from (Li); license, reckless (Lunyü).

721 a—e. **d'iang* / *d'iang* / *ch'ang* — (even tone) T long, tall (Shī), a long time (Shī), always (Lunyü); **d'iang* / *d'iang* / *ch'ang* — (oblique tone) L length, measure of length (Li); **tiang* / *tiang* / *ch'ang* — T, L grow tall (Meng), increase (Shī); grown-up, elder, senior (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 8,3, sense of name), c. is Yin bone (B shang 19: 6), d. is Chou III (inscr. 220, enlarged by rad. 117), e. is pre-Han (inscr. 423, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- i. **d'iang* / *d'iang* / *ch'ang* — T, L a kind of tree (uncertain which) (Shī).
 g. **tiang* / *tiang* / *chang* — T curtain (Ch'uts'i).
 h. **tiang* / *tiang* / *chang* — T give tension to a bow, string the bow (Shī); to string an instrument (Kuots'è); stretch, extend (Lao); display (Meng); spread out (a tent) (Chouli); (a spread out thing): a tent (Tso), a hunting net (Chouli); arrange, dispose (Chuang); to swell, conceited (Tso); wanting to go to stool (Tso); (extended:) large (Shī), boast (Shu).
 i. **tiang* / *tiang* / *chang* — T, L provisions (Shī).
 j. **tiang* / *tiang* / *chang* — T cake (Ch'uts'i).
 k. **t'iang* / *t'iang* / *ch'ang* — T, L, and **t'äng* / *t'äng* / *ch'eng* — T reckless (Li).
 l. **t'iang* / *t'iang* / *ch'ang* — T, L disappointed (Li).
 m. **t'iang* / *t'iang* / *ch'ang* — T, L, and **d'iang* / *d'iang* / *ch'ang* — T, L bow-case, put in a bow-case (Shī).
 n. **d'äng* / *d'äng* / *ch'eng* — T, L door-posts (Li).

722 a. **d'iang* / *d'iang* / *chang* — T a measure of 10 *ch'i* (Tso); loan for *id.* old man (Lunyü); loan for b. below (Li). The small seal of Shuowen has 'ten' and 'hand'.
 b. **d'iang* / *d'iang* / *chang* — T, L staff, stick (Lunyü); lean on, rely on (Tso).

723 a—d. **tiang* / *tiang* / *chang* — T brilliant, illustrious (Shu); ornament, décor (Shī); pattern (Shī); rule, statute (Shī); distinctive mark (Tso), signal (Kuoyü); to display, manifest (Tso); (patterned words:) stanza (Tso). b. is Yin (inscr. 44), c. is Chou I (inscr. 78), d. is Chou II (inscr. 163, sense of h. below). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- e. **tiang* / *tiang* / *chang* — T, L to display (Shu).
 f. **tiang* / *tiang* / *chang* — T camphor tree (Kuots'è).
 g. **tiang* / *tiang* / *chang* — K fallow-deer (Lü).
 h—i. **tiang* / *tiang* / *chang* — T, L a kind of jade insignium (Shī); jade handle of a libation cup (Shī). i. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 310, sense of name).
 j. **tiang* / *tiang* / *chang* — T, L place name (Tso); loan for *id.* to dam up, to stop (sc. inundation) (Li).
 k. **tiang* / *tiang* / *chang* — T, L dyke, dam up (Tso), obstacle (Li).

723	章	𦉑	𦉑	𦉑	彰	樟	獐	璋	璋	鄚	障	724	昌	昌	倡
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k		a	b	c
唱	猖	𦉑	𦉑	725	尚	𦉑	𦉑	裳	常	嘗	𦉑	𦉑	嘗	掌	倘
	d	e	f	g	✓	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
倘	敞	賞	𦉑	𦉑	當	黨	堂	棠	棠	𦉑	𦉑	𦉑	償	儻	攬
	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	a'	b'
𦉑	𦉑	𦉑	𦉑	726	上	二	二	二							
	c'	d'	e'	f'	a	b	c	d							

724 a—b. **t'iang* / *ts'iang* / *ch'ang* — T bright, splendid (Shī); fine words (Shu); to flourish, prosper (Shī); abundant (Li); loan for f. below (Yili). b. is pre-Han (inscr. 426, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. **t'iang* / *ts'iang* / *ch'ang* — T, L to lead in singing, intone (Li), to lead, commence (Shī); loan for e. below (Chuang).

d. **t'iang* / *ts'iang* / *ch'ang* — T take the lead (Kuoyü).

e. **t'iang* / *ts'iang* / *ch'ang* — T to rush (Chuang); rash, extravagant (Ch'uts'i).

f. **t'iang* / *ts'iang* / *ch'ang* — T Acorus calamus (Lü).

g. **t'iang* / *ts'iang* / *ch'ang* — T palace gate (Ch'uts'i).

725 a—c. **diang* / *ziang* / *shang* — T high, admirable (Tso); to place over, above (Li), exalt (Meng), approve (Shī); esteem higher, prefer (Li); ascend (Meng); surpass (Meng); add to (Shī); (consider high and desirable:) wish (Shī), would that (Shī); loan for *id.* still, yet (Shī). b. is Chou II (inscr. 132, sense of q. below), c. is Chou (inscr. 367). The graph may have been a drawing of a house with roof ridge?

d. **diang* / *ziang* / *shang* — T lower garment (Shī); curtain (Li); loan for *id.* ample, splendid (Shī).

e. **diang* / *ziang* / *ch'ang* — T a kind of banner (Chouli); loan for *id.* constant, regular (Shī), regular lot or duty (Shī); always (Shī); a length measure (Yili); cherry tree (Shī).

f—h. **diang* / *ziang* / *ch'ang* — T to taste (Shī), try (Meng); mark of past tense (Lunyü); loan for *id.* autumnal sacrifice (Shī). g. is Chou II (inscr. 151), h. is Chou IV (inscr. 284).

i. variant of the preceding (Kuoyü).

j. **t'iang* / *ts'iang* / *ch'ang* — T palm of the hand (Lunyü); manage (Chouli).

k. **t'iang* / *ts'iang* / *ch'ang* — L, and **t'ang* / *t'ang* / *t'ang* — L stop suddenly (Chuang).

l. **t'iang* / *ts'iang* / *ch'ang* — L despondent (Chuang).

m. **t'iang* / *ts'iang* / *ch'ang* — T high level land, open, spacious (only Han time text ex.).

n—p. **siang* / *siang* / *shang* — T to reward (Lunyü). o. is Chou II (inscr. 132, sense of y. below), p. is Chou III (inscr. 220).

q. **tang* / *tang* / *tang* — T have the value to, be equal of, rank with (Tso); to match, resist (Meng); be capable of (Meng); undertake, sustain (Lunyü); to function as, act as, be (Meng); take charge of, govern (Tso); to shield, protect (Tso); to rest on, be on (Shu),

- in, at, on (Lunyü); actual, at that time (Kuoyü), to face, vis-à-vis (Tso); right, ought (Meng); base, foundation (Hanfei).
- r. **táng / táng / t'ang* — T party (Tso), partizan, partizanly (Shu); class, category (Lunyü); a group of families, village (Lunyü); place (Tso); loan for *id.* straight-forward words (Sün).
- s. **d'áng / d'áng / t'ang* — T hall, apartment (Shī); open glade in a hill (Shī); loan for *id.* magnificent (Lunyü).
- t. **d'áng / d'áng / t'ang* — T Pyrus (Shī).
- u. **d'ǎng / d'ǎng / ch'eng* — T, L serve as a stay or support to (Chouli).
- v. **d'ǎng / d'ǎng / ch'ang* — T, L name of a fish (Shī).
- x. **t'ǎng / t'ǎng / ch'ang* — T scared (Lie).
- y. **d'ǎng / d'ǎng / ch'ang* — (even tone) L, K, and **d'ǎng / d'ǎng / shang* — (oblique tone) L, K indemnify, pay back, fulfil (Tso).
- z. **t'ǎng / t'ǎng / t'ang* — T, L easy-going, careless, negligent (Chuang); accidental, sudden (Chuang).
- a'. **t'ǎng / t'ǎng / t'ang* — K beat (Lie).
- b'. **t'ǎng / t'ǎng / t'ang* — T dark, veiled (sc. sun) (Ch'uts'i).
- c'. **t'ǎng / t'ǎng / t'ang* — K bad eye-sight (Ch'uts'i).
- d'. **d'ǎng / d'ǎng / t'ang* — T, L mantis (Chuang).
- e'. **t'ǎng / t'ǎng / t'ang* — T, L sound of drum (Shī).
- f'. **t'ǎng / t'ǎng / ch'eng* — T, L look straight at, stare (Chuang).
- 726 a—d. **d'ǎng / d'ǎng / shang* — T up, above, top, rise (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 14,3), c. is Chou I (inscr. 63), d. is Chou II (inscr. 139). The graph is a symbol.
- 727 a—c. **ts'ǎng / ts'ǎng / ts'iang* — T an ancient personal name (T). The primary sense of the graph is not known through any text examples, and Shuowen does not register it. b. is Yin bone (A 4: 45,3, sense here uncertain), c. is Yin bone (A 7: 3,1, sense uncertain). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- d—e. **ts'ǎng / ts'ǎng / ts'iang* — T, L a kind of axe (Shī). e. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 310, sense of name).
- f. **ts'ǎng / ts'ǎng / ts'iang* — T bring (Shī), to offer (Shī); take (Tso), employ (Tso); perform (Shī), arrange (Shī); attend to, nurse (Shī); take upon oneself (Lunyü); push forward (Shī), advance (Shī), march (Shī); go, pass (sc. time) (Sün); to lead (sc. an army) (Meng); escort (Shī); (undertake:) be on the point of, about to (Shī); intend to (Tso); perhaps (Lunyü); or else (Ch'uts'i); loan for *id.* great (Shī), strong (Shī); side (Shī); loan for **ts'ǎng / ts'ǎng / ts'iang* — L beg, ask (Shī); majestic (Shī); tinkle (Shī).
- g—i. **dz'ǎng / dz'ǎng / ts'iang* — T, L kill (Ch'unts'iu); injure (Shī). h. is Yin bone (O 1219, sense of name?), i. is Chou I (inscr. 67, sense of f'. below).
- j—k. **dz'ǎng / dz'ǎng / ts'iang* — T wall (Shī). The radical to the right is a store house for grain. k. is Chou II (inscr. 182, sense of 齋).
- l. variant of the preceding (Chuang); the phonetic is replaced by rad 32.
- m. variant of the same word (Kuots'è); the phonetic replaced by rad. 53.
- n. **ts'ǎng / ts'ǎng / chu'ang* — T strong, robust, great (Shī).
- o—p. **ts'ǎng / ts'ǎng / chu'ang* — T Shuowen says: adorn (no early text examples); p. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 294, sense of name).
- q. **ts'ǎng / ts'ǎng / chu'ang* — T dignified, grave (Lunyü); meeting-place of six roads (Tso).
- r. **d'ǎng / dz'ǎng / chu'ang* — (even tone) T couch, bed (Shī).

- s. *dz'iang / dz'iang / chuang — T form, shape (Kuoyü); appearance (Tso); depict, describe (Chuang); record of merits (Tso); conditions, circumstances (Kuots'è).
- t. *tsang / tsang / tsang — T, L ewe (Shi); loan for id. luxuriant (sc. foliage) (Shi).
- u. *tsiang / tsiang / tsiang — L help (Tso); encourage (Tso).
- v. *tsiang / tsiang / tsiang — T, L rice-water, drink (Shi).
- x. *tsiang / tsiang / tsiang — T, L mat (Hanfei).
- y. *tsiang / tsiang / tsiang — T, L minced food in brine (Lunyü).
- z. *ts'iang / ts'iang / ts'iang — T tinkle, as horse's bells (Shi), cf. f. above.
- a'—e'. *siang / siang / shang — T cook, boil (inscr. 28 and 85). b' is Yin (inscr. 28), c' is Chou I (inscr. 85), d' is Chou I (inscr. 88), e' is Chou I (inscr. 107).
- f'. *tsang / tsang / tsang — T, L good (Shi).
- g'. *dz'ang / dz'ang / ts'ang — (even tone) T conceal (Yi); to store (Yi); dz'ang / dz'ang / tsang — (oblique tone) T, L a store, treasure (Shi); intestines (Chouli).
- h'. *tsang / tsang / tsang — T stolen goods (Lie), cognate to the preceding.
- i'. *tsiang / tsiang / chuang — T, L pack, load, baggage (Kuots'è).
- j'. *dz'iang / dz'iang / ts'iang — T female court official (Tso); the phonetic is j. above abbreviated.

728 a–d. **dziang* / *ziang* / *s i a n g* — T elephant (Shī); ivory (Shī); (cut figure:) figure (Li), to represent (Tso); imitate (Li); image, shape (Yi); depict (Shu); pictured (Shī). b. is Yin bone (B hia 5: 11), c. is Chou I (inscr. 88), d. is Chou II (inscr. 188). The graph is a drawing.

- e. *dziaŋg / ziaŋg / siaŋg — T image, resemble, depict (Yi).
f. *dziaŋg / ziaŋg / siaŋg — T, L acorn (Chuang).

729 a. *dz'iang / dz'iang / tsiang — T carpenter (Chouli). The graph has 'box' and 'axe'.

730 a. **snjang* / *sjang* / *si a n g* — T, L (strip off): remove (Shi); loan for *id.* aid (Shu); to yoke (Shi); achieve (Tso); rise above (Shu). The graph contains 'garment' for the rest explanation uncertain.

- b. **ɕɲiɑŋ* / *ɕiɑŋ* / *ɕiɑŋ* — T belt, sash (Ch'uts'i); horse's belly-band (Kuoyü).
 c. *ɕɲiɑŋ* / *ɕiɑŋ* / *ɕhɑŋ* — T, L bring food to (sc. workers in the field) (Shi).
 d. **ɲiɑŋ* / *ɲiɑŋ* / *jɑŋ* — T mould, cultivated soil (Shu); territory (Meng); mound, heap (Li); abundant, rich (Lie).

731	相	𣎵	𣎵	想	湘	箱	霜	孀	732	羊	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		a	b	c	d	e	f	
	恙	洋	痒	養	養	庠	祥	𦍋	翔	詳	癢	漾	漾	733	爽	
	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	a	
	爽	734	商	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	735	良	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	
	b	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i		a	b	c	d	
	粮	良	垠	朗	粮	𦍋	浪	狼	𦍋	琅	粮	𦍋	娘	郎	廊	
	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	

- e. **niang / níziang / j a n g* — T, L take (Shī), steal (Lunyü); pull away (sc. trees) (Shī); pull up sleeves (from arm) (Meng); expel (Lì); withdraw (Lì); oppose (Chuang).
 f. **niang / níziang / j a n g* — T, L heavy with dew (Shī).
 g. **niang / níziang / j a n g* — T, L sacrifice to expel evil influences (Tso).
 h. **niang / níziang / j a n g* — T, L rich growth (of grain) (Shī); abundant (Shī).
 i. **niang / níziang / j a n g* — T reprimand (Tso); cede (Lunyü) yield, give way (Shī).
 j. **niang / níziang / n i a n g* — T mince and mix (Lì).
 k. **nāng / nāng / n a n g* — T in past time, formerly (Tso).
 l. **nāng / nāng / n a n g* — T sack, bag (Shī).

- 731 a—c. **siang / siang / s i a n g* — T look at, see (Shī); appearance, quality, substance (Shī); (look to:) assist (Shī); mutually (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 17,4, sense here uncertain), c. is Chou (inscr. 396, sense of name). The graph has 'eye' and 'tree'.
 d. **siang / siang / s i a n g* — T think, imagine (Chouli).
 e. **siang / siang / s i a n g* — T, L to boil (Shī).
 f. **siang / siang / s i a n g* — T box (of a carriage) (Shī); side room (Yili).
 g. **siang / siang / s h u a n g* — T hoar-frost (Shī).
 h. **siang / siang / s h u a n g* — T widow (Lie).

- 732 a—d. **ziang / iang / y a n g* — T sheep (Shī). b. is Yin bone (E 86: 3), c. is Yin bone (A 1: 12,4), d. is Chou I (inscr. 67). The graph is a drawing.
 e. **ziang / iang / y a n g* — L, K feign, deceive (Hanfei).
 f. **ziang / iang / y a n g* — T walk irresolutely, hesitate (Ch'uts'i).
 g. **ziang / iang / y a n g* — T sickness (Ch'uts'i); defect, shortcoming (Kuots'è).
 h. **ziang / iang / y a n g* — T, L a great expanse of water (Chuang); to flow with much water (Shī); vast (Shī); numerous (Shī).
 i. **ziang / iang / y a n g* — T, L, and **dziang / ziang / s i a n g* — T disease (Shī); ulcer (Chouli), cf. g. above.
 j. **ziang / iang / y a n g* — T nourish, feed (Tso); bring up, develop (Meng); make use of, employ (Shī, so the Mao comm.); loan for *id.* conceal (Ta Tai li); long (sc. day) (Ta Tai li); anxious, perplexed (Shī); loan for r. below (Sün).
 k—l. **ziang / iang / y a n g* — T swelling water (Shī, Han version ap. Shuowen). l. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 294, sense of 永).
 m. **dziang / ziang / s i a n g* — T school (Meng).

- n—o. **dzīang / zīang / siang* — T happy omen, auspicious (Shī). o. is Chou IV (inscr. 291).
- p. **dzīang / zīang / siang* — T, L fly backwards and forwards (Lunyū); (to soar;) walk with elbows kept as outstretched wings (Li).
- q. **dzīang / zīang / siang* — T scrutinize fully, explain details (Shī); loan for n. above (Tso).
- r. **zīang / iang / yang* — L, K itch (Li).
- s—t. **zīang / iang / yang* — T name of a river (Shu). t. is Chou IV (inscr. 283).
- 733 a—b.** **šiang / šiang / shuang* — T, L bright (Shu); clever, active (Tso); loan for *id.* different (Shī); go astray (Tso); defective, faulty (Shī); depraved (Lao). b. is Chou II (inscr. 147). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 734 a—e.** **šiang / šiang / shang* — T discuss, debate (Li); to trade (Tso); name of a musical note (Li); name of place and dynasty (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 11,2, sense of name), c. is Yin bone (A 2: 2,6, sense of name), d. is Chou I (inscr. 62, sense of 賞 to give), e. is Yin (inscr. 10, sense of 'to give'). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- f—i. **šiang / šiang / shang* — T Shuowen says: to trade, thus taking it to be the same as the preceding in this sense; but there are no text examples in support of this. In the inscriptions it always means 'to give', cf. the preceding. g. is Yin (inscr. 27), h. is Chou I (inscr. 55), i. is Chou I (inscr. 67).
- 735 a—d.** **liang / liang / liang* — T good (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 21,3, sense of name), c. is Chou I (inscr. 97), d. is Chou III (inscr. 223). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- e. **liang / liang / liang* — T, L grain, provisions (Shī ap. L).
- f. **liang / liang / liang* — L, and **lāng / lāng / lang* — L, K skilful (Chuang).
- g. **lāng / lāng / lang* — T, L wilderness (Chuang).
- h. **lāng / lāng / lang* — T bright (Shī).
- i—j. **lāng / lāng / lang* — T a kind of tree (inscr. 147). j. Chou II (inscr. 147).
- k. **lāng / lāng / lang* — T name of a river (Shu); excessive, reckless, dissolute (Shī).
- l—m. **lāng / lāng / lang* — T wolf (Shī). m. is Yin bone (A 6: 48,4, sense here uncertain).
- n. **lāng / lāng / lang* — T, L a kind of precious stone (Shu); to tinkle, as jade (Ch'uts'ī); loan for *id.* licentious (see k. above).
- o. **lāng / lāng / lang* — T, L noxious weed in cornfield (Shī).
- p. **lāng / lāng / lang* — T, L bamboo shoot (Yi).
- q. **lāng / lāng / lang* — T, L mantis (Li).
- r. **lāng / lāng / lang* — T place name (Tso); double roof, one roof above the other (Yi Chou shu).
- s. **lāng / lāng / lang* — L, K spacious and empty (Chuang).
- t. **lāng / lāng / lang* — T side-building, side-gallery (Kuoyū).
- 736 a—b.** **liang / liang / liang* — T two, pair (Shī); (a two-wheeler:) chariot (Shī); a troupe (Tso); loan for *id.* arrange, decorate (Tso); loan for d. below (Chuang). b. is Chou I (inscr. 59). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- c. **liang / liang / liang* — variant of the preceding in the sense of 'chariot' (Mo).
- d. **liang / liang / liang* — T wang-liang a kind of demon (Kuoyū).

736	兩	𠂔	輛	輛	737	量	𠂔	𠂔	糧	量	738	梁	梁	𠂔	𠂔
	a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d
739	王	𠂔	𠂔	王	王	王	王	王	王	王	王	王	王	王	王
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y						

737 a—c. **liang* / *liang* / *liang* — T measure (Lunyü), to measure (Tso). b. is Chou II (inscr. 139, sense of name), c. is Chou (inscr. 368, sense of name). The lower part is chung 'heavy', the upper a drawing of same object of uncertain interpretation.

d—e. **liang* / *liang* / *liang* — L, K grain, provisions (Shī). e. is Chou (inscr. 376, sense of name).

738 a. **liang* / *liang* / *liang* — T beam (Chuang), bridge (Shī), dam (Shī); end of a carriage pole (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b—d. **liang* / *liang* / *liang* — T millet, sorghum, grain (Shī). c. is Chou II (inscr. 158), d. is Chou II/III (inscr. 258).

739 a—h. **giwang* / *jiwang* / *wang* — T king (Shī); to govern (Shī); loan for k. below (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 9,7), c. is Yin bone (A 1: 40,5), d. is Yin bone (A 1: 1,8), e. is Yin (inscr. 4), f. is Yin (inscr. 27), g. is Chou I (inscr. 54), h. is Chou I (inscr. 65). Explanation of graph uncertain.

i—j. **giwang* / *jiwang* / *wang* — (primary form of k. below, hence the reading) to go to (inscr. Yin bone A 1: 29,2). j. is Yin bone (A 1: 29,2). The radical at the top is rad. 77 'foot'.

k. **giwang* / *jiwang* / *wang* — T to go to (Shī); the past (Yi). The character is enlarged by rad. 60, and the 止 at the top is reduced to a dot, thus making the right and fundamental part coincide, in modern form, with 𠂔 ch u.

l. **giwang* / *jiwang* / *wang* — T, L to go (Tso); loan for *id.* frighten (Tso); loan for **k'iwang* / *k'iwang* / *k'uang* — L, K, and **g'iwang* / *g'iwang* / *k'uang* — L deceive (Shī).

m—n. **k'iwang* / *k'iwang* / *k'uang* — T square basket or box (Li); (square, regular:) correct (Shī); regulate (Shī); assist, succour (Shu); loan for *id.* crooked (Chouli); to fear (Li). n. is Chou II (inscr. 158). It is seen that the original phonetic was not a., as in the modern form, but i.

o—p. **g'iwang* / *g'iwang* / *k'uang* — T, L mad (Shī), reckless, rash (Shī); ardent, extravagant (Lunyü). p. is Yin bone (B shang 14: 8, probably sense of i.). Here again the original phonetic was not a. but i. above.

q. **iwang* / *iwang* / *wang* — T, L bent, crooked (Li); depraved, unjust (Lunyü); (bend down:) condescend (Kuots'ê).

r—s. **wang* / *wang* / *wang* — T, L pool (Tso); vast (Kuoyü). b. is pre-Han (inscr. 425, sense of name). Here again the original phonetic was not a. but i. above.

t. **wang* / *wang* / *wang* — T, L emaciated (Tso).

u. **k'iwang* / *k'iwang* / *k'uang* — T eye-socket (Lie).

740	方	方	方	方	方	于	舫	舫	放	昉	枋	枋	旂	旂	邠
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	护	妨	紡	芳	訪	髣	仿	坊	房	防	墮	魴	霏	沔	沔
	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	a'	b'	c'	d'	e'
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	g'	h'	i'	j'	k'	l'	m'	n'	o'	p'	q'	r'	s'	a	b

v. **k'iwang* / *k'iwang* / *k'uang* — T, L square basket (Shī) (see m. above); bed (Chuang).

x. **k'iwang* / *k'iwang* / *kuang* — T, L deceive (Li).

y. **g'iwang* / *g'iwang* / *kuang* — T quickly, hasten away (Ch'uts'i).

Of the above m. **k'iwang* 'crooked' and q. **iwang* 'crooked' are cognate words.

740 a—f. **piwang* / *piwang* / *fang* — T square (Shī); quarter, region, place (Shī); goal (Shī); take a place, occupy (Shī); sacrifice to the spirits of the four quarters (Shī); side by side (Yili); on the side (Yili); two boats side by side and lashed together, raft (Shī); put side by side, compare (Lunyü); square tablet (Li); loan for *id.* begin (Shī), just, then (Shī); method (Yi), rule, norm (Li); oppose, violate (Shu); for **b'wáng* / *b'wáng* / *p'ang* — L tossed about (Tso). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 41,7), c. is Yin bone (A 4: 24,1), d. is Yin (inscr. 10), e. is Chou I (inscr. 56), f. is Chou I (inscr. 86). Explanation of graph uncertain.

g—h. **piwang* / *piwang* / *fang* — T, and **pwáng* / *pwáng* / *pang* — T boat (Li ap. Shuowen, also inscr. 327). h. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 327).

i. **piwang* / *piwang* / *fang* — T loosen, let go (Meng); neglect (Shu); indulge (Lunyü); licentious (Meng); banish (Tso), expel (Li); extend to (Meng); conform to (Chouli).

j. **piwang* / *piwang* / *fang* — T, L just then, at that time (Kungyang).

k. **piwang* / *piwang* / *fang* — T, L a kind of tree (Chuang); **piǎng* / *piwang* / *ping* — a handle (Yili).

l. **piwang* / *piwang* / *fang* — T a kind of strong ox (Mu t'ien ts'i chuan).

m—n. **piwang* / *piwang* / *fang* — T, L pottery (Chouli); 2nd form really a corruption.

o—p. **piwang* / *piwang* / *fang* — T, L place name (inscr. 241); loan for t. below (Kuliang). p. is Chou II/III (inscr. 241).

q. **p'iwang* / *p'iwang* / *fang* — T injure (Tso); oppose (Tso).

r. **p'iwang* / *p'iwang* / *fang* — T, L twist, spin (Tso); tie (Kuoyü).

s. **p'iwang* / *p'iwang* / *fang* — T fragrant (Ch'uts'i).

t. **p'iwang* / *p'iwang* / *fang* — T enquire (Shī).

u. **p'iwang* / *p'iwang* / *fang* — T *fang* - *fu* resemble, seem (Ch'uts'i).

v. variant of the preceding (Kuoyü).

x. **b'iwang* / *b'iwang* / *fang* — L, K dyke (Li).

y. **b'iwang* / *b'iwang* / *fang* — T side-room, room (Shī).

z. **b'iwang* / *b'iwang* / *fang* — T, L embankment, dyke (Shī); protect against, guard against (Tso), withstand, be a match for (Shī).

a'. variant of the preceding (Lü).

b'. **b'iwang* / *b'iwang* / *fang* — T, L bream (Shī).

- c'. *p'wāng / p'wāng / p' a n g — T, L heavy snow-fall (Shī).
 d'. variant of l'. below (Sün).
 e'. *b'wāng / b'wāng / p' a n g — T, L irresolute walk, hesitating (Chuang); loan for u. above (Ch'uts'i).
 f'—i'. *b'wāng / b'wāng / p' a n g — T side (Tso); on all sides (Shu); wide (Sün); *pǎng / pǎng / p e n g — L in fine condition, strong (sc. horses) (Shī). g'. is Yin bone (A2: 3,2, sense of name), h'. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 302), i'. is pre-Han (inscr. 430, sense of name).
 j'. *pǎng / pǎng / p e n g — T, L sacrifice at the side of temple gate (Shī).
 k'. *pwāng / pwāng / p a n g — T, L slander (Tso).
 l'. *p'wāng / p'wāng / p' a n g — T, L voluminous flow (of rain, tears etc.) (Shī).
 m'. *b'wāng / b'wāng / p' a n g — (even tone) T, L, and *b'wāng / b'wāng / p a n g — (oblique tone) T, L at side of (Chouli); assist (Li); loan for *pwāng / pwāng / p e n g — L insistant, without rest (Shī).
 n'. *b'wāng / b'wāng / p' a n g — T, and *b'ǎng / b'ǎng / p' e n g — T vigorous (sc. horses) (Shī), running vigorously (Shī ap. Shuowen).
 o'. *b'wāng / b'wāng / p a n g — L, K walk alongside of (Chouli).
 p'—q'. *pǎng / pǎng / p e n g — T, L oar (Ch'uts'i). q'. is Chou II (inscr. 132).
 r'—s'. *pǎng / pǎng / p e n g — T, L, and *b'wāng / b'wāng / p' a n g — L name of a plant (Erya, no text ex.). s'. is Chou I (inscr. 74, sense of name).

741 a—b. *piwang / piwang / f a n g — T Shuowen says: box; but there are no text examples of this. In the oracle inscriptions it is regularly used as name of a sacrifice (gifts offered in a box? or same as 740 j'. above?). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 3,1).

742 a—f. *miwang / miwang / w a n g — T disappear (Shī); exile (Meng); die (Shu); destroy (Meng); not have, not exist (Shī); not (Kuoyü); loan for i. below (Shī). The usage to read this character wu when meaning 無 is modern and has no ancient support. b. is Yin bone (A 1: 51,1), c. is Yin bone (A 2: 3,5), d. is Yin bone (A 6: 48,6), e. is Chou I (inscr. 72), f. is Chou I (inscr. 77). Explanation of graph uncertain.

g—h. *miwang / miwang / w a n g — T lawless (Tso); extravagant (Chuang); irregular (Meng); rude Tso, reckless, false (Li). h. is Chou II (inscr. 180).

i—j. *miwang / miwang / w a n g — T forget (Shī). j. is Chou III (inscr. 220).

k. *miwang / miwang / w a n g — T, L, and *mwāng / mwāng / m a n g — L, K beard of grain, sharp point (Chouli); loan for *mwāng / mwāng / m a n g — L great, extensive (Shī); for *mwāng / mwāng / m a n g — L, and *χmwāng / χwāng / h u a n g — L confused, obscure (Chuang).

l. *miwang / miwang / w a n g — T, L net (Yi); catch (Meng); to snare, entangle (Meng); embarrassment, calamity (Shī); deceive (Shī); disorderly (Lunyü); to tie, interlace (Ch'uts'i); loan for id. not, be without (Shī).

m—n. *miwang / miwang / w a n g — T moon facing the sun, full moon (Shu); look from afar, look towards (Shī), hope (Meng); name of a sacrifice (to mountains and rivers) (Shu). n. is Chou II (inscr. 179).

o. *māng / māng / m a n g — T flurried (Lie).

p. *māng / māng / m a n g — L hurried (Chuang).

q. *māng / māng / m e n g — T, L blind (Lao); loan for m. above (Chouli).

r. *māng / māng / m e n g — T, L population (Chouli). *māng should regularly have given Anc. mōng, and the mēng is irregular.

s—t. *māng / māng / m e n g — T, L gadfly, horsefly (Chuang); loan for id. Fritillaria (Shī).

u. *māng / māng / m e n g — T, L population, people (Shī). This is same w. as r. above.

742	亡	匕	匕	匕	匕	妄	忘	忘	芒	罔	望	望	忙
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
	亡	盲	眈	盲	亡	氓	荒	荒	育	益	網	惘	鉞
	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	a'	b'	c'
	慌	慌	慌	743	望	望	望	望	望	望	望	望	望
	g'	h'	i'		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	
745	更	更	更	更	更	更	更	更	更	更	更	更	更
	a	b	c	d	e	f							

v—x. **χmwāng* / *χwāng* / *h u a n g* — T expanse of water (Yi ap. Shuowen). x. is pre-Han (inscr. 434, sense of name).

y. **χmwāng* / *χwāng* / *h u a n g* — T, L diaphragm (Tso).

z. **χmwāng* / *χwāng* / *h u a n g* — T blood (Tso).

a'. **mīwāng* / *mīwāng* / *w a n g* — T net (Shī), s. w. as l.

b'. **mīwāng* / *mīwāng* / *w a n g* — T dejected (Ch'uts'i).

c'. **mīwāng* / *mīwāng* / *w a n g* — T sharp point of a weapon (Lie), cf. k. above.

d'. **mwāng* / *mwāng* / *m a n g* — T confused (Lie), cf. k. above.

e'. **χmwāng* / *χwāng* / *h u a n g* — T weed-covered, incult (Meng); waste, desolate (Shī); famine (Chouli); to cover (Shī); vast, distant (Kuoyü); excessive (Shī); throw away, neglect (Shu); break incult soil, cultivate (Shī).

f'. **χmwāng* / *χwāng* / *h u a n g* — T words said in the sleep, nonsense, lies (Lü).

g'. **χmwāng* / *χwāng* / *h u a n g* — T confused (Li), cf. k. and d'. above.

h'—i'. **mwāng* / *mwāng* / *m a n g* — T, L to soak and colour silk (Chouli).

743 a—c. **mīwāng* / *mīwāng* / *w a n g* — (same as 望 742 m. above, hence the reading) to face, regard, look to (inscr. Yin bone A 5: 20,7, and inscr. 10). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 20,7), c. is Yin (inscr. 10). The graph has a standing figure and 'eye'.

d—f. **mīwāng* / *mīwāng* / *w a n g* — K (variant of 望 742 m. above, as indicated already in Shuowen) moon facing the sun, full moon (inscr. 28 and 74). e. is Yin (inscr. 28), f. is Chou I (inscr. 74).

g—h. **mīwāng* / *mīwāng* / *w a n g* — T Shuowen says: to blame, criticize; there are no text examples of this, but in Han texts 望 occurs in this sense, evidently as loan for our present character. h. is Chou I (inscr. 77, sense of 忘).

744 a—b. **mīwāng* / *mīwāng* / *w a n g* — T Shuowen says: net; there are no text examples of this, but this is because in current praxis the graph has been enlarged into 742 l. or a'. above). b. is Yin bone (A 6: 38,2, sense here uncertain). The graph is a drawing.

c. **mīwāng* / *mīwāng* / *w a n g* — K *w a n g - l i a n g* a kind of demon (Kuoyü).

745 a—b. **kāng* / *kāng* / *k e n g* — T change (Tso); again, still more (Tso). b. is Chou II (inscr. 132). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. **kāng* / *kāng* / *k e n g* — T, L choke (Chuang).

d. **kāng* / *kāng* / *k e n g* — T, L fishbone in the throat (Kuoyü).

746	庚	𢆶	𢆶	𢆶	𢆶	𢆶	庚	康	𢆶	𢆶	康	𢆶	𢆶	𢆶	𢆶	𢆶
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	
747	羹	748	行	𢆶	𢆶	𢆶	𢆶	𢆶	𢆶	𢆶	𢆶	𢆶	𢆶	𢆶	𢆶	𢆶
	a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j			a	b
𢆶	750	彭	𢆶	𢆶	𢆶	𢆶	𢆶	751	烹	752	竟	境	鏡	境	753	慶
c		a	b	c	d	e		a		a	b	c	d		a	
𢆶	754	競	𢆶	𢆶	𢆶	𢆶	755	京	𢆶	𢆶	景	𢆶	𢆶	𢆶	𢆶	𢆶
b		a	b	c	d			a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
亮	掠	涼	諒	756	影											
j	k	l	m		a											

e. **kǎng / kʷng / k e n g* — T, L a medical plant (Chuang); loan for *id.* suffering, distress (Shī); exorcise, prevent disaster by magic (Chouli); obstruct (Kuan); strong (Ch'uts'i); wooden figure, doll (Kuots'è).

f. **kǎng / kʷng / k e n g* — T, L well-rope (Tso); for obscure reasons this character has been loaned for **piěng / piěng / p i n g* — L felly on a wheel (Chouli).

746 a—f. **kǎng / kʷng / k e n g* — T cyclical character (Shī); loan for *id.* road (Tso); loan for 745 a. above (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 6,1), c. is Yin bone (A 3: 10,3), d. is Yin (inscr. 33), e. is Chou I (inscr. 73), f. is Chou I (inscr. 84). Explanation of graph uncertain.

g. **kǎng / kʷng / k e n g* — L, K continue, succeed (Shu).

h—j. **k'áng / k'áng / k' a n g* — T prosperous (Shī); tranquil, at ease (Shī); joyful (Shī); to exalt (Li); loan for *id.* crossroads (5 roads meeting) (Lie). i. is Yin bone (A 2: 39,2), j. is Chou I (inscr. 70).

k—l. **k'áng / k'áng / k' a n g* — T empty (only Han time text ex.). l. is Chou II (inscr. 139, sense of name).

m. **k'áng / k'áng / k' a n g* — T dejected, sorry (Ch'uts'i).

n. **k'áng / k'áng / k' a n g* — T husk of grain (Chuang).

o. variant of the preceding (Chuang, one version).

747 a. **kǎng / kʷng / k e n g* — T, L soup (Shī). The modern graph consists of k a o 'lamb' and m e i 'fine'.

748 a—d. **g'ǎng / ɣng / h i n g* — T, L streat, road (Shī); walk, go (Shī); be possible, succeed (Tso); act, action (Yi); **g'áng / ɣáng / h a n g* — T, L rank, row (Shī); loan for *id.* strong, vigorous (Lunyü). b. is Yin bone (A 6: 9,7), c. is Yin bone (A 1: 40,5), d. is Chou I (inscr. 57). The graph is said to be a drawing of meeting streets(?).

e. **g'ǎng / ɣng / h i n g* — T, L Limnanthemum nymphoides (Shī).

f. **g'ǎng / ɣng / h e n g* — T, L wooden lid (to vessels) (Yili); **g'áng / ɣáng / h a n g* — T, L foot fetters (Chuang).

g. **g'ǎng / ɣng / h e n g* — T, L jade piece in girdle pendant (Shī).

h—i. **g'ǎng / yǎng / hēng* — T beam of a balance or steelyard (Shu); cross-piece (Shu); yoke of carriage (Shī); crosspiece of cap (Tso); crosswise (Meng); **g'wǎng / yǎng / hūng* — L to plow crosswise (Shī). i. is Chou II (inscr. 180). Explanation of the element in the middle uncertain.

j. **g'ǎng / yǎng / hēng* — T *tu-hēng* a fragrant plant, *Asarum* (Ch'uts'i).

749 a—c. **g'ǎng / yǎng / hīng* — T, L apricot tree, apricot (Li). b. is Yin bone (H 2: 18,11), c. is Yin bone (A 4: 16,3), in both cases sense uncertain. The graph has 'tree' and either 'mouth' or a circle of doubtful interpretation.

750 a—d. **b'ǎng / b'ǎng / p'ēng* — T place name (Shī), N. Pr. (Lunyü); **b'áng / b'áng / p'āng* — L forceful, overbearing (Yi, so the Wang Su comm.); **pāng / pāng / pāng* — L vigorous, untiring, running without stopping (sc. horses) (Shī); numerous, in crowds (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 7,2, possibly in the sense of e. below), c. is Yin (inscr. 1, sense of name), d. is pre-Han (inscr. 403, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.

e. **pāng / pāng / pēng* — K sacrifice at the side of the temple gate (Shī ap. Shuowen), s. w. as 廟.

751 a. **p'ǎng / p'ǎng / p'ēng* — T, L to boil (Tso), see group 716 above.

752 a. **k'ǎng / k'ǎng / k'ing* — T boundary, limit, frontier, border (Tso); end, in the end (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. **k'ǎng / k'ǎng / k'ing* — T boundary (Meng).

c. **k'ǎng / k'ǎng / k'ing* — T mirror (Ta Tai li).

d. **g'ǎng / g'ǎng / k'iang* — T rice just taken out of washing water (Meng ap. Shuowen).

753 a—b. **k'ǎng / k'ǎng / k'ing* — T happy, rejoice (Shī); felicitate (Shī); reward (Meng); loan for 卿 (Li). b. is Chou II (inscr. 151). Explanation of graph uncertain.

754 a—d. **g'ǎng / g'ǎng / k'ing* — T, L strong, vigorously (Shī); to contest, strive, quarrelsome (Shī); busy, zealous (Tso). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 41,5, sense here uncertain), c. is Chou I (inscr. 78, sense of name), d. is Chou II (inscr. 184). Explanation of graph uncertain.

755 a—c. **k'ǎng / k'ǎng / k'ing* — T mound, hill (Shī); capital city (Shī); great (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 45,5), c. is Chou I (inscr. 70). The graph shows a high building.

d. **k'ǎng / k'ǎng / k'ing* — T bright (Shī); splendid, great (Shī); loan for 影 (Shī). a kind of coat (Yili); loan for 影 (Shī).

e. **g'ǎng / g'ǎng / k'ing* — T, L strong, powerful (Tso).

f. **g'ǎng / g'ǎng / k'ing* — T, L whale (Tso).

g. **g'ǎng / g'ǎng / k'ing* — T, L to brand (face of criminal) (Shu).

h. **k'ǎng / k'ǎng / k'ing* — T, L roaming far away (sc. barbarians) (Shī, so the Mao comm.).

i. **g'ǎng / g'ǎng / liang* — L search (Li).

j. **g'ǎng / g'ǎng / liang* — T enlighten, instruct (Shu); loan for m. below (Meng).

k. **g'ǎng / g'ǎng / liang* — T, L, and **g'ǎk / g'ǎk / lüē* — K plunder, rob (Tso); beat (Li).

757	丙	丙	丙	丙	丙	炳	炳	炳	炳	炳	758	秉	秉	秉
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	a	b	c
棟	759	兵	兵	760	明	明	明	明	盟	盟	萌	761	皿	皿
	d	a	b		a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b
皿	孟	孟	猛	762	命	命	763	罔	罔	764	永	永	永	永
	d	e	f	g	a	b		a	b		a	b	c	d
咏	咏	咏	咏	咏	765	兄	兄	兄	兄	兄	兄	兄	兄	兄
	f	g	h	i	j	k		a	b	c	d	e	f	g

l. **gliang* / *liang* / *liang* — T, L chilly, cold (Shī); loan for *id.* slight, defective (Tso); assist (Shī).

m. **gliang* / *liang* / *liang* — T, L sincere (Lunyü), to trust (Shī), truly (Shī); stubborn (Lunyü).

756 a. **iǎng* / *ying* / *ying* — T shadow (Chouli). The graph has 'bright' and three strokes.

757 a—f. **piǎng* / *piwang* / *ping* — T cyclical character (Tso). b. is Yin bone (A 7: 29,2), c. is Yin bone (A 1: 3,7), d. is Yin (inscr. 43), e. is Chou I (inscr. 82), f. is Chou II (inscr. 159). Explanation of graph uncertain.

g. **piǎng* / *piwang* / *ping* — T, L grieved (Shī).

h. **piǎng* / *piwang* / *ping* — T, L a handle (Shī).

i. **piǎng* / *piwang* / *ping* — T, L bright (Yi).

j. **piǎng* / *piwang* / *ping* — T, L place name (Tso); loan for *id.* happy, bright (Chuang).

k. **b'iǎng* / *b'iwang* / *ping* — T sickness, disease (Lunyü); suffer, distress (Lunyü); aggrieved, annoyed (Tso); disgrace (Li) (cognate to g. above).

758 a—c. **piǎng* / *piwang* / *ping* — T hold, grasp (Shī); a handful (Shī); a certain quantity of grain (Lunyü). b. is Yin bone (B hia 21: 13), c. is Chou II (inscr. 146). The graph shows a 'hand' grasping a stalk of 'grain'.

d. **piǎng* / *piwang* / *ping* — T, L a handle (Chuang), s. w. as 757 h. above.

759 a—b. **piǎng* / *piwang* / *ping* — T weapon (Shī); soldier (Chouli). b. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 307). The graph has 'two hands' and 'axe'.

760 a—d. **miǎng* / *miwang* / *ming* — T light (Shī), bright (Shī); intelligent (Shī); eye-sight (Meng). b. is Yin bone (A 7: 32,4), c. is Yin bone (B hia 20: 16), d. is Chou I (inscr. 67). The Yin graph has 'sun' and 'moon'. The Chou graph has substituted 'window' to the 'sun'. But curiously enough the modern graph has reverted to the original composition!

e—f. **miǎng* / *miwang* / *ming* — T, L covenant (Shī). The Pek. reading is irregular (the char. is used sometimes for 孟 in the place name Meng-tsin, and then of course the reading *ming* is correct; but in the sense of 'covenant' we should expect a *ming*). f. is Chou I (inscr. 127).

g. **mǎng* / *meng* / *m e n g* — T, L sprout (Li); loan for 氓 (Kuots'ê). Anc. Chin. *meng* is irregular, we should expect a *məng*.

761 a—d. **mǎng* / *mǐwəng* / *m i n* — T, L (Pek. *m i n* is irregular, we should expect a *m i n g*) vessel, dish, bowl (Tso). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 15,2, sense here uncertain), c. is Yin (inscr. 53, sense of name), d. is pre-Han (inscr. 458). The graph is a drawing.
e—f. **mǎng* / *məng* / *m e n g* — T eldest (of brothers etc.) (Shī), first (of three months) (Li); great (Kuan). f. is Chou II (inscr. 172).
g. **mǎng* / *məng* / *m e n g* — T fierce (Lunyü); stern (Tso).

762 a—b. **mǎng* / *mǐwəng* / *m i n g* — T, and **mǐən* (an alternative Archaic reading clearly indicated by several Shī rimes) order, command, charge (Shī); investiture (Tso); name, designation (Tso); Heaven's will (Lunyü); life (Yi). b. is Chou I (inscr. 78). The graph has 'to order' and 'mouth'.

763 a—b. **kǐwǎng* / *kǐwəng* / *k i u n g* — T, L a N. Pr. (Shu). Explanation of graph uncertain.

764 a—f. **gǐwǎng* / *jǐwəng* / *y u n g* — T long, constant, eternal (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 11,3), c. is Chou I (inscr. K'ia 5: 20), d. is Chou I (inscr. 69), e. is Chou I (inscr. 89), f. is Chou II (inscr. 163). Explanation of graph uncertain.

g—h. **gǐwǎng* / *jǐwəng* / *y u n g* — L, K (draw out long:) to sing (Li). h. is Chou I (inscr. 123, sense of name).

i. variant of the preceding, T (Li).

j—k. **gǐwǎng* / *jǐwəng* / *y u n g* — T, L go down in water, wade (Shī). k. is Yin bone (A 1: 19,5, sense of name).

765 a—e. **χǐwǎng* / *χǐwəng* / *h i u n g* — T elder brother (Shī); senior (Li); loan for f. below (Shī), for g. (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 39,3), c. is Yin bone (A 6: 13,3), d. is Yin (inscr. 45), e. is Chou III (inscr. 225). The graph has 'man' and 'mouth'.

f. **χǐwəng* / *χǐwəng* / *h u a n g* — T, L disappointed (Ch'uts'i); confused, vague (Lao) (in the latter sense also read **χwǎng* / *χwǎng* / *h u a n g* — L).

g. **χǐwəng* / *χǐwəng* / *h u a n g* — T increase (Shī); how much the more (Lao); moreover (Tso), thus, then (Shī); to give, bestow (Kuoyü); compare with, be equal to (Sün). In Pek. irregularly read *k' u a n g* in the sense 'moreover'. Often written with rad. 二: 况 instead of rad 85.

h. **χǐwəng* / *χǐwəng* / *h u a n g* — T, L give, confer on (Shī).

i. **χǐwəng* / *χǐwəng* / *h u a n g* — L a kind of insect (Chuang).

766 a—c. **klāk* / *kāk* / *k o* — T each (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 24,6, sense of x. below), c. is Chou I (inscr. 67, sense of x.). The graph has 'foot' and 'mouth', explanation uncertain.

d. **klāk* / *kāk* / *k o* — T, L armpit (Li ap. L); **klāk* / *kək* / *k o* — L hind-leg, haunch (Yili).

e. **klāk* / *kāk* / *k o* — T, L armpit-seem (of a coat) (Li).

f. **klāk* / *kāk* / *k o* — T, L shelf (Li); (shelf-wise:) one above the other, in strict order or series (sc. building frames) (Shī).

g. **k'lāk* / *k'āk* / *k' o* — T, L respect, reverent (Shī).

h—i. **g'lāk* / *gāk* / *h o* — T, L badger (or marmot?) (Shī); by confusion with 貉 applied to: **māk* / *mək* / *m o* — L, K a Northern tribe (Meng); **mǎg* / *ma* / *m a* — L name of a sacrifice (Chouli). i. is Chou I (inscr. 98, sense of name).

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- o'. *k'läk / k'ök / k' o — T spit out, vomit (Lie).
 p'. variant of g. above (Tso ap. Shuowen).
 q'. *gläk / läk / l o — T shed the leaves (Shī); drop, fall, perish (Kuoyü); destroy (Chuang); drip sacrificial blood on (Tso); loan for *id.* begin (Shī); loan for o. (Chuang).
 r'. *gläg / luo / l u — T a kind of precious stone (Ch'uts'i).
 s'. *gläg / luo / l u — T a kind of bamboo (Shu ap. Shuowen).
 t'. *gläg / luo / l u — T dew (Shī); (leak:) disclose, let appear (Tso) — in this latter sense read l o u in Pek.
 u'. variant of the preceding (Lü).
 v'. *gläg / luo / l u — T, L heron, egret (Shī).
 x'. *gläg / luo / l u — T, L a kind of bamboo (see s'. above) (Shu).

767 a. *χāk / χāk / h o — T, L moat (Shī), canal, ditch (Meng); valley (Tso). The graph has 'deep' and 'earth'.

768 a—c. *ngāk / ngāk / o — T, L fear (Li). b. is Chou II (inscr. 171, sense of name), c. is Chou II (inscr. 173, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.

d. *ngāk / ngāk / o — L, and *ngäg / nguo / w u — L resist, oppose (Chuang).

769 a. *sāk / sāk / s h u o — T first day of the moon (Shī); beginning (Li); North (Shī). The phonetic history of this word is obscure; both its rime in Li (Li yün) and its derivatives reveal an Arch. *sāk, and it is therefore irregular that Anc. Chin. has *säk*, we should expect a *sāk*. Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. *säg / suo / s u — T, L inform, complain (Shī); ? / sek / s ê — T, L fear (Yi).

c. variant of 訴 (Kuan).

d. *säg / suo / s u — L, K against (Shī); be opposite to, *vis-à-vis de* (Shī); loan for 訴 (Mo).

770 a. *sāk / sāk / s o — T, L twist a rope (Shī); loan for *id.* rule, law (Tso); tremble, fear (Yi); exhaust (Yili); search, demand (Tso); disperse (Li); *sāk / sæk / s ê — T, L select (Li). Explanation of graph uncertain.

771 a—c. *pāk / pāk / p o — T wide, ample (Shī); loan for n. below (Lunyü). b. is Chou II (inscr. 157), c. is Chou II (inscr. 182). The graph has 102 p'. above 'to extend' and another element the sense of which is obscure.

This character is phonetic, slightly abbreviated (cf. 役 phon. in 疫 etc.), in the following:

d—e. *pāk / pāk / p o — T, L beat (Shu); grasp, seize (Shī) (also read *p'üwo / p'ü / f u, — T, L, then taken to have 102 p'. for phonetic). e. is Chou II (inscr. 172, rad. 62 instead of 64).

f. *pāk / pāk / p o — K name of a river (K); loan for *p'äg / p'uo / p' u — T, L great, vast (Shī); loan for 敷 (Li).

g—i. *pāk / pāk / p o — T, L bell (Tso); hoe (Shī). h. is Chou III (inscr. 218), i. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 301).

j—k. *pāk / pāk / p o — K leather strap (inscr. 86). k. is Chou I (inscr. 86).

l. *p'äk / p'äk / p' o — L, K dismember (Tso).

m. *b'iwak / b'iwak / f u — T, L bind, wrap, roll (Tso).

n. *pāk / pāk / p o — T a kind of ancient game (similar to chess) (Ch'uts'i).

o. *b'äg / b'uo / p u — T, L register (Meng).

771 博 搏 搏 搏 搏 搏 搏 搏 搏 搏 搏 搏 搏 搏 搏 搏 搏 搏
 a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o
 薄 薄 薄 772 霸 霸 霸 霸 773 毫 毫 毫 毫 774 郭 郭 郭 郭
 p q r a b c d a b c d a b
 倉 倉 樟 柳 廊 韋 韋 775 霍 霍 霍 霍 霍 霍 776 谷 谷
 c d e f g h i a b c d e f a
 卻 却 給 卻 却 腳 腳
 b c d e f g h

p. *b'ák / b'ák / p o — T, L trees with interlaced branches (Ch'uts'i); trellis (Li); loan for *id.* thin (Shī); initial particle (Shī, so the Mao comm.); to press (Tso); contiguous to (Shu); for *p'ák / p'ák / p' o — L sound of swiftly driving carriages (Shī); loan for 毫 (Li).

q. *b'ák / b'ák / p o — T, L to fill (Chuang); loan for *id.* sit with legs crossed under body (Chuang).

r. variant of g. above (Yili).

772 a. *p'ák / p'ák / p' o — T Shuowen says: hide soaked in rain; T. says: rain; but there are no text examples whatever in support of these meanings. The graph has 'hide' and 'rain'.

b—d. *p'ák / p'ák / p' o — (same word as 魄 in this sense, hence the reading) an aspect of the moon (Shu ap. Shuowen, also inscr. 69, 78 etc.); loan for *p'äg / p'äg / p a — T take the bat, have hegemony (Lunyü). c. is Chou I (inscr. 69), d. is Chou I (inscr. 78);

773 a—d. *b'ák / b'ák / p o — T, L place name (Tso). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 2,4), c. is Yin (inscr. 29), d. is Chou (inscr. 390). Explanation of graph uncertain.

774 a—d. *kwák / kwák / k u o — T outer wall of a city (Tso). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 10,7), c. is Chou I (inscr. 63, sense of name), d. is Chou III (inscr. 228). The graph is a drawing of a wall with gate towers. Rad. 163 at the right in the modern graph is a later addition. In the following derivatives, therefore, e. and h. are not abbreviated forms of f. and i. but have adhered more closely to the original form of the phonetic.

e—f. *kwák / kwák / k u o — T, L outer coffin (Tso); loan for *id.* to measure (Chouli).

g. *k'wák / k'wák / k' u o — T, L wide, large (Shī).

h—i. *k'wák / k'wák / k' u o — T, L leather (Shī).

775 a—d. *xwák / xwák / h u o — T rapid, sudden (Sün). c. is Yin bone (A 2: 15,7, sense of name), d. is Chou (inscr. 341, sense of name). The graph has 'rain' and 'bird' or 'birds'.

e. *xwák / xwák / h u o — T, L sprouting leaves of bean plants (Shī).

f. ? / xwók / h u — K soup without vegetables (Ch'uts'i).

776 a. *g'iak / g'iak / k ü e — K Shuowen says: palate, interior of the mouth, thus taking it to be the primary form of 803 h. below; but there are no text examples whatever in support of this. The original graph may have been a drawing. In the derivatives it is always confused with 谷 k u in its modern form.

b—c. *k'iak / k'iak / k' ü e — T decline, refuse (Meng); expel, eliminate (Lü); turn down (Li); loan for 隙 (Chuang). c. is a vulgar variant.

d. *k'iak / k'ivk / k' i — T, L coarse dolichos cloth (Shī).

e—f. *k'iak / k'ivk / k' i — T, L place and family name (Tso); loan for 隙 (Li). f. is a corrupted variant.

g—h. *k'iak / k'iak / k ü e — T leg, foot (Sün). h. is a vulgar variant.

777 a—e. *niak / níziak / j o — T agree, conform to, accord with (Shī); like, as (Shī); like this, such (Lunyü); (a case like: if (Shu); or (Li); loan for *id.* you (Yili); a kind of ginger (Ch'uts'i). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 11,3), c. is Yin (inscr. 42), d. is Chou I (inscr. 65), e. is Chou I (inscr. 86). The graph is a drawing of a kneeling man with dishevelled hair — the traditional attitude of the vanquished and surrendering warrior; in some forms is added a 'mouth'.

f. *nâk / nâk / n o — T agree, say yes (Shī). Cognate to the preceding, and hence the same graph used enlarged by rad. 149.

g—h. *niak / níziak / j o — T cuticle of bamboo (inscr. 328? sense here somewhat obscure). h. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 328).

i—j. *niak / níziak / j o — T place name (Tso). j. is Chou III (inscr. 222).

k. *t'niak / t'niak / c h' o — T, L a N. Pr. (Tso).

l—m. *niak / níziak / n i — T, L conceal (Lunyü). m. is Chou I (inscr. 65).

n. *niak / níziak / n i — (this reading is indicated both by the phonetic of the graph and by a Shī king rime, ode Yü liu) near, familiar (Shī); T and L both read níziak / n i through confusion with the synonymous 昵.

o. *t'nak / t'ak / t' ê — T evil, wrong (Shī).

778 a. *kiwak / kiwak / k' ü e — L, and *xiwak / xiwak / h ü e — T, L (after Sū Miao) flurried look, anxious look (Yi). The Pek. aspirate is irregular. The graph has two 'eyes', 'bird' and 'hand'.

b. *kiwak / kiwak / k' ü e, k u o — T, L seize (Li). (Pek. readings irregular).

c. *kiwak / kiwak / k ü e — T monkey (Lü).

d. *k'iwak / k'iwak / k' ü e — T, and *kiwak / kiwak / k ü e — L, K legs bending under (walk in a scared and respectful way) (Lunyü); walk quickly (Chuang).

e. *xiwak / xiwak / h ü e — T, L scared (Chuang, one version ap. L).

779 a. *xāk / xvk / h o — T, L red, fire-red (Shī); fiery, angry (Shī); awe-inspiring, frighten (Shī); ardent (Shī); brilliant (Shī). The graph has 'red' doubled.

b. *xāk / xvk / h o — T, L, and *xāg / xa / h i a — T, L scare (Chuang).

780 a. *tāk / t'vk / t s ê — T Shuowen says: plant leaves; but there are no text examples whatever in support of this. Explanation of graph uncertain.

b—d. *d'āk / d'vk / t s ê — T residence, place for settlement (Shī); inhabit (Shī). c. is Yin bone (A 1: 30,5), d. is Chou I (inscr. 59).

e. *t'āk / t'āk / t' o — T entrust (Lunyü); rely on (Meng).

f. *tāg / tuo / t u — T, L, and *d'āg / d'a / c h' a — T, L a certain number of sheaves of grain (Yili).

g. *tāg / ta / c h a — T, L sputter (Li); *tāg / tuo / t u — L set down a cup (Shu).

777	若					諾	箬		都		娒	匿		暱	慝
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
778	矐	攖	攖	躐	懼	779	赫	嚇	780	𦰿	宅			託	秣
	a	b	c	d	e		a	b		a	b	c	d	e	f
𦱅	託	侗	託	781	𦱉					𦱎	陌	782	白		
g	h	i	j		a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b	c
					伯	柏	迫	怕	拍		魄	粕	胎	泊	碧
d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s

h. *t'äg / t'a / ch'a — T, L tell (Chuang).

i. *t'äg / t'a / ch'a — T discourage (Ch'uts'i).

j. *täg / tuo / tu — T, L to depose a vase with wine (Shu ap. Shuowen, see g. above).

781 a—e. *pāk / pvk / p o, p a i — T hundred (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 3: 23,3), c. is Yin (inscr. 20), d. is Chou I (inscr. 69), e. is Chou II (inscr. 144). Explanation of graph uncertain.

f. *māk / mvk / m o — T, L a Northern tribe (Shī); loan for *id.* silent, quiet (Shī).

g. *māk / mvk / m o — T west-east-going path between fields (Mo).

782 a—e. *b'āk / b'vk / p o, p a i — T white (Shī); bare (Li); clearly understand. (Kuots'è). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 46,3), c. is Yin (inscr. 37, sense of i. below), d. is Chou I (inscr. 54, sense of i.), e. is Chou I (inscr. 75). The graph is the primary form for i. below, and is a phallic symbol analogous to 𦰩, see group 46 above.

f—h. *b'āk / b'vk / p o — T silk (Shu). g. is Yin bone (A 2: 12,4, sense of name), h. is Chou II (inscr. 150).

i. *pāk / pvk / p o — T eldest brother, eldest (Shī); feudal lord (Tso); lord, chief (Shī); loan for *id.* one hundred men (Meng); sacrifice to the horse god (Shī).

j. *pāk / pvk / p o — T cypress (Shī); loan for k. below (Chouli).

k. *pāk / pvk / p o — T, L to press (Tso).

l. *p'āk / p'vk / p' o — T passive, quiet (Lao, one version) (the reading p'a / p'a — T 'to fear' is a later application of the character).

m—n. *p'āk / p'vk / p' o — T, L to beat (Ch'uts'i); loan for *pāk / pāk / p o — L shoulder (of an animal) (Chouli). n. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 319, sense of name).

o. *p'āk / p'vk / p' o — T, L the animal soul of man (as opp. to h u n) (Tso); loan for *id.* an aspect of the moon (Shu); loan for p. below (Chuang).

p. *p'āk / p'āk / p' o — T, L dregs (Chuang, one version ap. L).

q. *p'āk / p'āk / p' o — L, K shoulder blade (Yili).

r. *b'āk / b'āk / p o — T, L calm, still (Lao).

s. *piāk / piāk / p i — T green or blue precious stone (Lü).

783 a—c. *kwāk / kwvk / k u o — T, L place name (Tso). b. is Chou II (inscr. 146), c. is Chou II (inscr. 154, sense of 𦰩). Explanation of graph uncertain.

783	號	𢵑	𢵒	784	獲	獲	獲	獲	獲	獲	獲	獲	獲	獲
	a	b	c		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
	獲	獲	獲	785	𢵑	𢵑	786	𢵑	𢵑	𢵑	787	𢵑	𢵑	𢵑
	l	m	n		a	b		a	b	c		a	b	c
	𢵑	788	𢵑	𢵑	𢵑	𢵑	𢵑	𢵑	𢵑	𢵑	𢵑	𢵑	𢵑	𢵑
	f		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
789	𢵑	790	𢵑	𢵑	𢵑	𢵑	𢵑	𢵑	𢵑	𢵑	𢵑	𢵑	𢵑	𢵑
	a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
	擇	擇	擇	擇	擇	擇	擇	擇	擇	擇	擇	擇	擇	擇
	n	o	p	q	r									

784. a—c. *g'wāk / ɣwek / h u o — (primary form of d. below, as shown by inscriptions, hence the reading) catch (Yin bone A 2: 34,4); loan for *id.* to measure (same as f—g. below) (only Han time text ex., Han shu, Lü li chī). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 34,4), c. is Chou II (inscr. 168, sense of name). The graph shows a 'hand' catching a 'bird'; the addition at the top ('grass') is from Chou time.

d. *g'wāk / ɣwek / h u o — T catch, get, find (Shī). Anc. Chin. ɣwek is irregular, we should expect a ɣwək, since both the Shī rimes and the hie sheng connections indicate Arch. *g'wāk. This irregularity recurs in e. and f. below.

e. *g'wāk / ɣwek / h u o — L, and *wāk / wək / w o — L to bind (Chuang).

f. *g'wāk / ɣwek / h u o — T, and *ɣwak / ɣwak / y ü e — T to measure (Ch'uts'i ap. Shuowen).

g. variant of the preceding (Ch'uts'i, current version).

h. *g'wāk / ɣwāk / h u o — T, L to reap (Shī).

i. *g'wāk / ɣwāk / h u o — T, L caldron, cooking pot (Chouli).

j. *g'wāk / ɣwāk / h u o — T, L to boil (Shī); g'wāg / ɣuo / h u — T, L name of an ancient dance (Tso).

k. *g'wāg / ɣuo / h u — T to guard, protect (Lü).

l. *g'wāg / ɣwa / h u a — L, and *wāk / wək / w o — T catch, a trap (Shu); cognate to d. above.

m. *wāk / wāk / w o — T, L (after Sū Miao) red pigment, ochre (Shu).

n. *wāk / wāk / w o — T, L caterpillar (Yi).

785 a—b. *k'īāk / k'īvk / k i — T a kind of lance (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

786 a—c. *k'īāk / k'īvk / k i — K grasp, hold (inscr. 58). b. is Yin bone (B hia 11: 2), c. is Chou I (inscr. 58). The graph shows a man with outstretched hands.

787 a—b. *k'īāk / k'īvk / k' i — T Shuowen says: light shown through a crevice; but there are no text examples in support of this. Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. *k'īāk / k'īvk / k' i — T, L crack, crevice (Tso); space between (Tso), interval (Tso); discord (Kuots'è).

d—f. *ɣīāk / ɣīvk / h i — T, L fear (Yi). e. is Chou II (inscr. 180), f. is Chou III (inscr. 238).

788 a—b. *ngiāk / ngiok / y i — T Shuowen says: refractory, disobedient, thus taking it to be the primary form of next; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Yin bone (B hia 11: 15, sense here uncertain).

c—e. *ngiāk / ngiok / y i — T go against (Shu), rebellious (Shī); go to meet (Shu); receive (Yili), anticipate (Lunyü). d. is Yin bone (I 11: 13), e. is Chou I (inscr. 69).

f—g. *ngāk / ngāk / o — T, L beat the drum and make a noise (Shī). In the second modern form (g.) the phonetic is deformed.

h. *ngāk / ngāk / o — T scared (Kuots'ê).

i. *ngāk / ngāk / o — K unexpectedly come across (Ch'uts'i).

j. *ngāg / nguo / w u — L, K unexpectedly come across (Chuang), cognate to the preceding.

k. *ngāk / ngāk / o — T speak frankly (Lie).

l. *ngāk / ngāk / o — T, L place name (Tso); loan for *id.* pitfall (Kuoyü); burst forth (sc. blossom of a tree) (Shī); loan for h. above (Lie).

m. *ngāk / ngāk / o — T, L edge of a sword (Chuang).

n. *ngāk / ngāk / o — T osprey (Lie).

789 a. *çiāk / çiok / h i — L fear (Chuang). The graph has 'to see' and 'tiger'.

790 a. *diāk / iāk / y i — T Shuowen says: to spy; but there are no text examples in support of this; loan for *id.* name of a mountain (Kuots'ê); for o. below (Sün). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. *diāk / iāk / y i — L turn round, deviate, interruption (Shu ap. Shuowen).

c. *diāk / iāk / y i — T, L to be pleased (Shī), pleasant (Shī).

d. *diāk / iāk / y i — T, L, and *d'āg / d'uo / t u — T fed up with, tired of (Shī); sound of music (Shī); *tāg / tuo / t u — T, L destroy (Shī) (cf. q. below).

e. *diāk / iāk / y i — T, L draw out (as a thread), unfold (Lunyü); long-drawn (Lunyü); in a line, successive, continue (Shī); loan for h. below ('relays') (Shī).

f. *diāk / iāk / y i — T, L to interpret (Li).

g. *diāk / iāk / y i — T, L bitter spirits (only Han time text ex.); loan for l. below (Kuots'ê).

h. *diāk / iāk / y i — T, L post horses, relay horses (only Han time text ex.); loan for *id.* amply-growing (Shī); for b. above (Shu).

i—j. *diāk / iāk / y i — T Shuowen says: adduce and furnish; but there are no text examples in support of this. j. is Chou III (inscr. 217, sense of n. below).

k. *sīāk / sīāk / s h i — T wash rice (Shī).

l. *sīāk / sīāk / s h i — T unloose (Yili); dissolve (Li); loose, leave, let go (Shī); detach (Tso); put away (Tso); condone (Tso); unravel, explain (Tso); loan for *id.* to put into water, moisten (Li).

m. *d'āk / d'ok / t s ê — L, K, and *sīāk / sīāk / s h i — T a kind of jujube tree (Yili).

n. *d'āk / d'ok / t s ê — T choose (Shī).

o. *d'āk / d'ok / t s ê — T marsh (Shī); pool, pond (Tso); moist, moisten (Li); glossy, polished (Li); enrich, benefit (Meng); (sweat-garments:) underclothes (Shī); *diāk / iāk / y i — L pure wine (Chouli); *sīāk / sīāk / s h i — L pulverize (Shī); loan for l. above (Ta Tai li), for n. (Li), for 宅 (Chuang).

p. *d'āk / d'āk / t o — T, L a kind of bell (Lunyü).

q. *tāg / tuo / t u — T destroy (Shu ap. Shuowen).

r. *tāk / tāk / t' o — T, L withered and fallen leaves (Shī).

791 a. *tīāk / tīāk / c h i — T, L, and *tīāg / tīā / c h ê — T, L roast, broil (Shī); (warmed by:) close to (Meng). The graph has 'meat' and 'fire'.

791	炙	792	序	斥	斥	垢	榜	杯	庥	滂	汴	訴	793	赤	𡗗
	a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j		a	b
	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	794	尺	795	石	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	碩	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗
	c	d	e		a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
	斫	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	796	夕	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	797
	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r		a	b	c	d	e	a
	𡗗	798	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗
	b		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗	𡗗
	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	a'	b'	c'	

792 a—c. *t'ĩāk / ts'ĩāk / ch' i — T, L to rebuff (Tso); examine, spy out (Tso); point, indicate (Kuliang); spread, grow numerous (Tso); salty soil (Shu). Explanation of graph uncertain.

d. *t'āk / t'vk / ts' ê — T, L split, be rent (Shī); fissure (Chouli).

e—g. *t'āk / t'āk / t' o — T, L watchman's rattle (Yi). g. is Chou I (inscr. 92, sense here uncertain).

h—i. *sāg / suo / s u — T, L go up, against current (Tso).

j. *sāg / suo / s u — T, L accuse (Tso); inform (Tso).

793 a—c. *t'ĩāk / ts'ĩāk / ch' i — T red (Shī); loan for 𡗗. or *ts'ĩāk / ts'ĩāk / ts' i — L expel (Chouli). b. is Yin bone (B hia 18: 8), c. is Chou I (inscr. 85). The graph has 'man' and 'fire'.

d. *sĩāg / sĩa / s h ê — T let off, liberate (Tso); pardon (Lunyü).

e. *sĩāk / sĩāk / s h i — T, L to sting (Shī).

794 a. *t'ĩāk / ts'ĩāk / ch' i — T a measure, to measure (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

795 a—c. *dĩāk / zĩāk / s h i — T stone, rock (Shī). b. is Yin bone (E 104: 3), c. is Chou I (inscr. 113, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.

d. *dĩāk / zĩāk / s h i — T, L stone case for holding ancestral tablets (Tso).

e—g. *dĩāk / zĩāk / shī — T, L great, stately (Shī). f. is Chou I/II (inscr. 214, sense of name), g. is Chou II/III (inscr. 247, sense of name).

h. *dĩāk / zĩāk / s h i — T, L some kind of rodent (Yi).

i. *t'ĩāk / ts'ĩāk / ch' i — T, L sole of the foot (Lü).

j. *tāk / t'vk / ts' ê — T, L to rip open (a victim) (Li).

k. *t'ĩāk / ts'ĩāk / ch' o — T cut, hack (Mo).

l. *t'ĩag / ts'ĩa / ch' ê — T, L a kind of mulberry tree (Shī); loan for 𡗗 (Ch'utsi).

m. *t'āk / t'āk / t' o — T, L take up, lift (Lie).

n—o. *tāg / tuo / t u — T, L jealous (Tso). In o. the phonetic 'stone' has been changed into the similar 'door'.

- p. *t'āk / t'āk / t' o — T, L sack, bag (Shī); bellows (Lao); loan for *id.* noise of pounding earth (Shī).
- q. *t'āk / t'āk / t' o — L watchman's rattle (Chouli).
- r. *tāg / tuo / t u — T, L grubs in wood, vermin (Tso).
- 796 a—d. *dz'āk / z'āk / s i — T evening (Shī), night (Chuang). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 5,1), c. is Yin bone (A 1: 27,4), d. is Chou I (inscr. 65). The graph is a drawing of the moon, cf. group 306 above.
- e. *dz'āk / z'āk / s i — T, L darkness, night (as in a grave) (Tso).
- 797 a. *dz'āk / z'āk / s i — T mat (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- b. *dz'āk / z'āk / s i — T, L large, loose-fitting (garment) (Shī).
- 798 a—e. *s'āk / s'āk / s i — T anciently, formerly (Shī); yesterday (Tso), last night (Tso); loan for s. below (Chouli). b. is Yin bone (B shang 28: 3), c. is Yin bone (B hia 5: 3), d. is Chou II (inscr. 132), e. is Chou II (inscr. 139). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- f. *s'āk / s'āk / s i — T regret (Lü), alas (Tso).
- g—h. *s'āk / s'āk / s i — T, L dried meat (Yi); loan for *id.* intense, extreme (Kuoyü). h. is Chou III (inscr. 223).
- i—j. *dz'āk / dz'āk / t s i — T sacred field ploughed by the king (Shuowen, primary form of b'. below). j. is Chou I (inscr. 105).
- k. *dz'āk / dz'āk / t s i — T, L trample (Li); *ts'āk / ts'āk / t s i — T, L walk reverently (Lunyü); *ts'āk / ts'āk / t s' i — L, and *ts'āk / ts'āk / t s' ü e — T, L reverent demeanour (Shī).
- l—m. *ts'āk / ts'āk / t s' ü e — T Shuowen says: walk with light steps; but there are no text examples in support of this. m. is Chou II (inscr. 135, sense of name).
- n. *ts'āk / ts'āk / t s' ü e — T, L magpie (Shī).
- o. *ts'āk / ts'āk / c h o — T, L cut off (Kungyang).
- p. *ts'āk / ts'āk / t s' o — T, L whetstone (Shī ap. Shuowen).
- q—r. *ts'āk / ts'āk / t s' o — T crosswise (inscr. 180). r. is Chou II (inscr. 180).
- s. *ts'āk / ts'āk / t s' o — T, L whetstone, grindstone (Shī); loan for *id.* mix (Shī); crossing each other (Shī); ornamented (Shī); alternating (Li); slanting (Li); scared, cautious (Yi); loan for x. below (Yi).
- t. *dz'āk / dz'āk / t s o — L to present and drink a cup in response to the pledge cup (Yili).
- u. *ts'ag / ts'ia / t s i e — T, and *ts'āk / ts'āk / t s i — T, L loan, borrow (Lunyü); supposing (Shī).
- v. *ts'ag / ts'ia / t s i e — T sigh (Hanfei).
- x. *ts'ag / ts'uo / t s' u — T, L establish (Yi); to place (Li); lay aside, cease (Li).
- y. *ts'iwag / ts'iuo / t s' ü — L, K maggot (Chouli); loan for *dz'ag / dz'a / c h a — T, L name of a winter sacrifice (Li).
- z. ? / dz'ek / t s ê — T to spear (sc. fish) (Kuoyü).
- a'. *dz'āk / dz'āk / t s i — T writing tablet, record (Tso); register of field revenues (Shī); field the produce of which was used for sacrifice (Li, see b'. below).
- b'. *dz'äg / dz'ia / t s i e — T, L bedding or mat of straw as a support for sacrifices or gifts (Yi); (base oneself on:) avail oneself of, depend on (Tso); to loan, borrow (Meng) (cf. u. above); *dz'āk / dz'āk / t s i — T, L field ploughed by the king and the produce of which was used for sacrifice (Tso); loan for *id.* tribute (Kuliang); to tie (Chuang); to trample (Sün, see k. above).
- c. *ts'āk / ts'vk / t s' ê — T to spear fish (Chouli), cf. z. above.

799	鳥	𪗇	𪗈	𪗉	𪗊	𪗋	𪗌	𪗍	800	亦	𪗎	𪗏	𪗐	𪗑	𪗒	𪗓
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		a	b	c	d	e	f	
跡	迹	迹	夜	𪗔	𪗕	𪗖	𪗗	𪗘	801	度	𪗙	𪗚	𪗛	802	莫	𪗜
g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o		a	b	c		a	b	
𪗝	𪗞	𪗟	𪗠	𪗡	𪗢	𪗣	𪗤	𪗥	𪗦	𪗧	𪗨	𪗩	𪗪	𪗫	𪗬	𪗭
c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	
𪗮	803	𪗯	𪗰	𪗱	𪗲	𪗳	𪗴	𪗵	𪗶	𪗷	𪗸	𪗹	𪗺	𪗻	𪗼	
s		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k				

799 a—d. *sĭāk / sĭāk / si — T, L slipper, shoe, sole (Shī); loan for *id.* great (Shī).
b. is Chou I (inscr. 65), c. is Chou II (inscr. 134), d. is Chou II (inscr. 187). Explanation of graph uncertain.

e. *sĭāk / sĭāk / si — T, L salty soil (Chouli).

f—g. *sĭag / sĭa / sia — T unload, disburden (Shī); dissipate, remove (Shī); pour off (a liquid) (Li); to cast (metal) (Kuoyü); depict (Kuoyü). g. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 325).

h. *sĭag / sĭa / sie — T to drain off (Chouli).

800 a—c. *zĭāk / ĭāk / yi — T armpit (same word as l—m. below) (Shī sū, in stone classics ap. L); besides, also (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 52,3), c. is Chou I (inscr. 76). The graph shows a man with the sides of the body (armpits) marked by strokes.

d. *zĭāk / ĭāk / yi — T, L great (Shī); in a long series, orderly (Shī); loan for *id.* anxious (Shī).

e. *zĭāk / ĭāk / yi — T, L baldachin (Chouli).

f. *zĭāk / ĭāk / yi — T, L chess (Lunyü); loan for *id.* curtain (Yi Chou shu).

g. *tsĭāk / tsĭāk / tsi — T footprint (Tso). Cognate to but not identical with 蹟.

h—i. *tsĭāk / tsĭāk / tsi — T, L footprint, traces (Shu). i. is Chou III (inscr. 225).

j—k. *ziag / ĭa / ye — T night (Shī). k. is Chou I (inscr. 76). The modern character is deformed so as to obscure the fact that a. above is simply phonetic here.

l. *zĭāk / ĭāk / yi — T, L armpit (Li), lift under the arms (Tso); see a. above.

m. *zĭāk / ĭāk / yi — T, L armpit (Chuang).

n—o. *zĭāk / ĭāk / yi — T, L fluid, moisture (Chuang); moisten (Chouli). o. is pre-Han (inscr. 400, sense of name).

801 a. *d'äg / d'uo / tu — T a measure (of length) (Shī); law, rule (Shu); limits, bounds (Tso); regulate (Shu); *d'āk / d'āk / to — T to measure (Shī); calculate, consider (Shī); loan for *id.* throw earth into building frames (Shī).

b. *d'äg / d'uo / tu — T to ford (Kuots'ê).

c. *d'āk / d'āk / to — T cleave (Tso ap. Kuo P'o).

802 a—c. *mâg / muo / mu — L evening, late (Shī); loan for *id.* name of a plant (a Rumex?) (Shī); loan for *māk / māk / mo — T, L not, not have (Shī); still, quiet (Chuang); to plan, deliberate (Shī); settle (Shī); vast (Chuang); obscure (Sün); luxuriant, rich (sc. foliage) (Shī); cut (Kuan); loan for q. below (Shī); loan for ? / mēk / mo — L calm and respectful (Shī). b. is Yin bone (I 10: 11, sense of name), c. is Chou II (inscr. 147, sense of name). The graph has 'sun' and 'grass' doubled.

- d. **mâg* / *muo* / m u — T evening (Meng).
 e. **mâg* / *muo* / m u — T, L summon (Sün).
 f. **mâg* / *muo* / m u — T grave (Shī).
 g. **mâg* / *muo* / m u — T ugly woman (Sün).
 h—i. **mâg* / *muo* / m u — T love, think longingly of (Meng). i. is Chou IV (inscr. 286).
 j. **mâg* / *muo* / m u — T model (Lie).
 k. **mâg* / *muo* / m u — T kneel (Mu t'ien tsī chuan).
 l. **mâg* / *muo* / m o — T, L (Pek. m o is irregular, we should expect a m u) to plan, counsel (Shī).
 m. **māg* / *ma* / m a — T h i a - m a frog (Mo ap. T'ai p'ing yū lan).
 n. **māk* / *māk* / m o — T quiet, still (Chuang).
 o. **māk* / *māk* / m o, m u — T, L (Pek. m u is irregular) baldachin, tent (Tso); covering (Yi).
 p. **māk* / *māk* / m o — T quiet, still (Chuang), same word as n. above.
 q. **māk* / *māk* / m o — T, L suffering, distress (Shī).
 r. **māk* / *māk* / m o — T silent, still (Ch'uts'i).
 s. **miak* / *miek* / m i — T cover (Chouli).

- 803 a—b. **g'iwag* / *g'iwō* / k' ü — (even tone) T a kind of boar (only Han time text ex.); b. is Chou (inscr. 365, sense of name). The graph has 'boar' and 'tiger'.
 c—d. **g'iwag* / *g'iwō* / k ü — (oblique tone) T, L sudden, hurried (Tso). d. is Chou II (inscr. 192, sense of name).
 e. **g'iwag* / *g'iwō* / k ü — (oblique tone) T, L, and **g'iwag* / *g'iwō* / k' ü — (even tone) T, and **g'iak* / *g'iak* / k ü e — T, L subscription feast (Chouli).
 f. **k'iwag* / *k'iwō* / k ü — T grasp (Li); depend on (Shī).
 g. **k'iwag* / *k'iwō* / k ü — L, K a musical instrument (Chuang).
 h. **g'iak* / *g'iak* / k ü e — T, L palate, interior of the mouth (Shī).
 i. **g'iak* / *g'ivk* / k i — T aggravate (Sün).
 j. **g'iwag* / *g'iwō* / k' ü — T, L coarse mat (Shī); **k'iwag* / *k'iwō* / k ü — L basket (Li).
 k. **g'iwag* / *g'iwō* / k' ü — T, L straw, thatch (Chuang); loan for *id.* with a shock come to one's senses (Chuang).

- 804 a—c. **šiwag* / *šiwō* / s h u — T numerous (Shī), all (Shī); (*one of the many*:) concubine's son (Tso); (many chances for:) probably, possibly (Shī), would that (Shī); **šiwag* / *šiwō* / c h u — T, L c h u s h i title of officer who expels poisonous animals (Chouli). b. is Chou I (inscr. 65), c. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 324). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 d. **šiwag* / *šiwō* / c h ê — T intercept, stop (Kuoyü); combine several together (Kuan).
 e. **šiwag* / *šiwō* / c h i — T, L pluck, select (Li).
 f. **šiwag* / *šiwō* / c h i — T tread (Ch'uts'i); sole of the foot (Kuots'ê).

- 805 a—d. **äg* / 'a / y a — T second, next (Lunyü), inferior (Shu); loan for *id.* brother-in-law (Shī); loan for h. below (Yi ap. Sün). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 8,5, sense here uncertain), c. is Yin (inscr. 52; sense of name), d. is Chou (inscr. 361, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 e. **äg* / 'a / y a — T cut one's own throat (Kuoyü).
 f. **äk* / 'ak / o — T, L laugh (Yi); **äg* / 'a / y a — T mute (Kuots'ê).
 g. **äk* / 'ak / o — T, L to plaster (Li).
 h. **äk* / 'ak / o — T bad, evil (Shī); wrong, fault (Tso); ugly (Meng); **äg* / 'uo / w u — T, L to hate (Shī); loan for *id.* how (Lunyü), where (Meng).

804	庶	原	原	遮	遮	蹠	805	亞	亞	亞	亞	到	啞	亞	惡
	a	b	c	d	e	f		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
806	乍	乍	乍	乍	乍	乍	詐	詐	詐	詐	詐	詐	詐	詐	詐
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	柞	柞	柞	柞	柞	柞	射	射	射	射	射	射	射	射	射
	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
	耕	耕	耕	耕	耕	耕	耕	耕	耕	耕	耕	耕	耕	耕	耕
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j		a	b	c	

806 a—e. *dz'äg / dz'a / cha — T suddenly, unexpectedly (Meng). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 4,3, sense of l. below), c. is Yin bone (A 5: 31,2, sense of l.), d. is Yin (inscr. 2, sense of l.), e. is Chou I (inscr. 54, sense of l.). Explanation of graph uncertain.

f. *dz'äg / dz'a / cha — L hurriedly, suddenly (Tso).

g. *tsäg / tsa / cha — T treacherous, deceive (Tso); loan for a. above (Kungyang).

h. *dz'äg / dz'uo / tsu — T, L blessing, prosperity, dignity (Shī).

i. *dz'äg / dz'uo / tsu — T, L meat used in sacrifice to pray for blessing (Tso).

j. *dz'äg / dz'uo / tsu — T, L east-side staircase leading up to hall (Li); loan for i. above (Yili).

k. *tsäk / tspek / tsê — T, L a quiver (Yili); loan for 鑿 (Kuoyü).

l. *tsäk / tsäk / tso — T act, do, make, work, be in function (Shī); rise (Yi), stand up (Lunyü); perform, to sacrifice (Li); agitate (Shī).

m—o. *tsäk / tsäk / tso — L, K to start (Kungyang). n. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 309), o. is Chou III (inscr. 220, enlarged by rad. 66).

p—q. *tsäk / tsäk / tso — T, L, and *dz'äk / dz'äk / tso — T, L oak (Shī); *tsäk / tspek / tsê — L clear away trees and bushes (Shī); loan for id. widening, spreading (sc. sound) (Chouli); narrow (Chouli); for t. below (Kuots'ê). q. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 328).

r. *dz'äk / dz'äk / tso — T, L ashamed (Lunyü).

s. *dz'äk / dz'äk / tso — T the previous day, yesterday (Chuang); loan for t. below (Chouli).

t—u. *dz'äk / dz'äk / tso — T, L to present and drink a cup in response to the pledge cup (Shī). u. is Chou III (inscr. 226).

v. *dz'äk / dz'äk / tso — T, L bamboo rope (only Han time text ex.); loan for k. above (Chouli).

807 a—d. *d'ïäg / d'ïa / shê — T shoot with bow (Shī), archer (Tso); *d'ïäk / d'ïäk / shī — T hit with bow and arrow (Lunyü); loan for *d'ïäk / ñäk / yi — L. be satiated with, dislike (Shī). a. is the current form, b. is a more old-fashioned version (that of Shuowen), c. is Yin bone (A 6: 3,4), d. is Chou I (inscr. 105). The graph is a drawing of bow and arrow, sometimes with hand added. The bow has been misunderstood and corrupted into shên 'body', which was somewhat similar in its archaic form.

e—f. *dz'ïäg / zia / sie — T, L terrace planted with trees for archery exercise, connected with a temple (Ch'unts'iu). f. is Chou II (inscr. 157, rad. 53 inst. of 75).

g. *dz'ïäg / zia / sie — T decline, renounce (Li); take leave from (Li); make excuses (Tso); loan for a. above (Sün).

- 808 a.** **kěng* / *keng* / *keng* — T to plough (Shī). 井 'a well' is a drawing of square fields with the middle one (sometimes marked by a dot) occupied by the well. Hence the drawing can also indicate 'arable land', and the present character consists of 'arable land' and 'plough'. In the following derivatives, the 井 'arable land' stands alone (*pars pro toto*) as abbreviation for 耕 and serves as phonetic. The modern modification of 井 into 井 is a corruption, as shown by the archaic graphs.
- b—c.** **g'ieŋ* / *yieng* / *hing* — T punish, punishment (Shu); law (Shī); model, imitate (Shī); loan for *g.* below (Chouli). *c.* is Chou II (inscr. 147, sense of name).
- d.** **g'ieŋ* / *yieng* / *hing* — T form, shape (Yi); appearance (Meng), appear, be manifested (Li); to conform to (Tso).
- e.** **g'ieŋ* / *yieng* / *hing* — T form (Li).
- f.** **g'ieŋ* / *yieng* / *hing* — L, K whetstone (Chuang).
- g—h.** **g'ieŋ* / *yieng* / *hing* — T, L a kind of ritual vessel (Li).
- i—j.** **k'ieŋ* / *k'ieŋ* / *king* — T (Anc. *k'ieŋ* is irregular, we should expect a *k'ieŋ*) briar, thorny shrub (Tso). *j.* is Chou I (inscr. 104, sense of name). The archaic graph has not 'grass' at the top but shows a knife cutting thorns.
- 809 a—b.** **kěŋ* / *keng* / *keng* — T, L brilliant (Shu); solicitous (Shī). *b.* is Chou II (inscr. 180). The graph has 'fire' and 'ear'.
- c.** **k'iweng* / *k'iweng* / *k'iuŋ* — T, L a garment of hemp (Shī, so acc. to Shuowen; Cheng Hsuan says: unlined garment).
- 810 a.** **g'ěŋ* / *yeng* / *hing* — T luck, fortunate (Lunyü). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- b.** variant of the preceding (Kuoyü).
- c.** **g'ieŋ* / *yieng* / *hing* — T hate (Ch'uts'i).
- d.** **g'ieŋ* / *yieng* / *hing* — T, L great expanse of water, chaos (Chuang).
- 811 a—b.** **tsěŋ* / *tseng* / *cheng* — T, L strife, quarrel (Shī); remonstrate (Lü). *b.* is extracted from the archaic graph for 靜 (Chou II, inscr. 180). The graph shows two hands and an object of uncertain meaning.
- c.** **dz'ěŋ* / *dz'eng* / *ch'eng* — T, and ? / *dz'vng* / *ch'eng* — T high, precipitous (Kuots'è).
- d.** **dz'ieŋ* / *dz'ieŋ* / *tsing* — T clean, cleanse (Kuoyü).
- e.** **dz'ieŋ* / *dz'ieŋ* / *tsing* — T, L stop, keep quiet (Lü); loan for *id.* choose (Kungyang).
- 812 a—d.** **sěŋ* / *svng* / *sheng* — T live (Shī); bear, be born (Shī); produce (Lunyü); fresh (as greens) (Shī). The rimes clearly place this word in the **ěŋ* class, and **sěŋ* should regularly give Anc. *seŋ*; however, this word (as well as the following three) for unknown reasons has irregularly passed over into the Anc. *vng* class: Anc. *svng*. *b.* is Yin bone (O 951), *c.* is Chou I (inscr. 57), *d.* is Chou I (inscr. 74). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- e—f.** **sěŋ* / *svng* / *sheng* — T sacrificial animal (Shī) ('life', living creature, etym. s. w. as last). *f.* is Chou I (inscr. 67).
- g.** **sěŋ* / *svng* / *sheng* — T sister's son or daughter (Shī); son-in-law (Meng).
- h.** **sěŋ* / *svng* / *sheng* — T reed organ (Shī).
- i—k.** **ṣieŋ* / *ṣieŋ* / *sheng* — L, and ? / *ṣieŋ* / *sheng* — T Shuowen says: film covering the eye; but there are no text examples in support of this; (film covering the moon:) new moon (inscr. 162); eclipse (Tso); calamity (Yi); fault, offence (Shu); diminish, restrict (Chouli). *j.* is Chou II (inscr. 132, sense of name), *h.* is Chou II (inscr. 162 'new moon').

810	幸	倖	倖	倖	811	爭	𢇛	𢇛	淨	淨	812	生	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	
	牲	牲	甥	笙	青	𦰩	𦰩	省	𦰩	𦰩		𦰩	姓	性	性	牲
	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n		p	q	r	s	t
	𦰩	旌	星	𦰩	猩	腥	醒	青	𦰩	蜻	菁	精	清	清	𦰩	請
	u	v	x	y	z	a'	b'	c'	d'	e'	f'	g'	h'	i'	j'	k'
	情	靖	靜	𦰩	𦰩	𦰩	𦰩	𦰩	𦰩	𦰩						
	l'	m'	n'	o'	p'	q'	r'	s'	t'							

l—p. **siəng / siāng / sing* — T observe, examine, inspect (Shī); go and visit (Li); approve (Shī); **siəng / siāng / sheng* — L, and ? / *siəng / sheng* — T diminish, reduce (Tso); loan for i. above (calamity) (Kungyang), for 𦰩 (Li, phonetically very curious). m. is Yin bone (A 1: 46,3), n. is Yin (inscr. 27), o. is Chou I (inscr. 57), p. is Chou I (inscr. 83) — all in the sense of 'inspect'. The archaic forms show that i. and l. are really one and the same graph, erroneously split up into two in the small seal and hence in the modern script. It is the phonetic 生 which has been tampered with in the one case so as to become 少.

q—r. **siəng / siāng / sing* — T clan, family, family name (Shī); (offspring:) son (Tso), grandson (Shī). r. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 301, rad. 9 inst. of 38).

s. **siəng / siāng / sing* — T nature, disposition (of man) (Lunyü); life (Shī).

t. **siəng / siāng / sing* — L weasel (Chuang); loan for z. below (Sün).

u. **siəng / siāng / sing* — T, L weasel (Chuang).

v. **tsiəng / tsāng / tsing* — T, L pennon, banner (Shī); loan for id. give honour to, distinguish (Tso).

x—y. **sieng / sieng / sing* — T star (Shī). y. is Chou (inscr. 387, sense of name).

z. **sieng / sieng / sing* — T Shuowen says: to bark (as a dog), but there are no text examples of this; **səng / sng / sheng* — T, L monkey (Li) (in modern praxis, however, the char. is read *sing* also in the sense of 'monkey').

a'. **sieng / sieng / sing* — T, L grainy grease (Chouli), grease (Chouli); raw meat (Lunyü); rank smell (Shu).

b'. **sieng / sieng / sing* — T, L wake up from drunkenness (Tso).

c—d'. **tsieng / ts'ien / ts'ing* — T green, blue (Shī); loan for **tsieng / ts'ien / tsing* — L luxuriant (sc. vegetation) (Shī, cf. f'. below). d'. is Chou II (inscr. 187, sense of name).

e'. **tsieng / ts'ien / ts'ing* — K Libellula (Lü).

f'. **tsieng / ts'ien / tsing* — T, L, and **tsieng / ts'ien / tsing* — L leek flower (Chouli, so acc. to Shuowen and Cheng Chung); rush (Shu); luxuriant, bushy (sc. foliage) (Shī).

g'. **tsieng / ts'ien / tsing* — T fine and pure rice (Lunyü); exquisite, subtle (Li); essence (Yi); sperma (Yi).

h'. **tsieng / ts'ien / ts'ing* — T, L cold (Li).

i—j'. **tsieng / ts'ien / ts'ing* — T clear, pure, bright (Shī). j'. is Chou III (inscr. 228; the phonetic here is really n'. below).

- d. **iěng* / *iäng* / *ying* — T, L tumour, swelling (Chuang); dumb (Lü).
 e. **iěng* / *iäng* / *ying* — T, L cap-string with hanging ends (Li); tassel on horse's breast (Tso).
 f. **ěng* / *eng* / *ying* — T, L bird's call (Shī).
 g. **ěng* / *eng* / *ying* — T, L parrot (Li).
 h. **ěng* / *eng* / *ying* — T jar, vase (Mu t'ien tsī chuan).

815 a—b. **děng* / *iäng* / *ying* — T full, fill (Shī). b. is Chou III/IV inscr. 327).
 Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. **děng* / *iäng* / *ying* — T, L pillar (Shī).

816 a—d. **děng* / *iäng* / *ying* — T, L place name and family name (Tso); loan for f. below (Sün). b. is Chou I (inscr. 122), c. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 294), d. is Chou (inscr. 358). In spite of the violent variations we can see that this is a compound ideogram, 熊 'a bear' and 'woman' — probably a totemistic clan name. In the modern corrupted form the 'bear' element has coincided with the 10 of group 14 above.

e. **děng* / *iäng* / *ying* — T great water (Ch'uts'i).

f—g. **děng* / *iäng* / *ying* — T, L profit (Tso); surplus (Shī); excess (Chouli); loan for id. receive (as guests) (Tso); to pack and carry (as provisions) (Chuang). g. is Chou I (inscr. 92, sense of name).

817 a. **i'ěng* / *i'äng* / *ch'eng* — T, L gallop (Chuang); drive rapidly (Shī). Since the right part cannot be phonetic because of the initials, the explanation of the graph is uncertain.

818 a—d. **děng* / *ziäng* / *ch'eng* — T to achieve, complete (Shī); completed, perfect (Shu); an area of ten li square (Tso). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 10,6), c. is Chou I (inscr. 58), d. is Chou I (inscr. 75). Explanation of graph uncertain.

e—g. **děng* / *ziäng* / *ch'eng* — T city wall (Shī); to fortify (Shī); city (Meng). f. is Chou II (inscr. 147, rad. 郭 'city wall' inst. of 32 'earth'), g. is Chou III (inscr. 220).

h. **děng* / *ziäng* / *ch'eng* — T sincere (Lunyü), truly, really (Shī); verify, examine (Li).

i—j. **děng* / *ziäng* / *ch'eng* — (even tone) T put in (a receptacle) (Shī), to load, pack (Tso); vessel (Tso), a vesselful (Meng); **děng* / *ziäng* / *sheng* — (oblique tone) T ample, abundant (Li); loan for a. above (Chouli). j. is Chou II (inscr. 158).

819 a—e. **tsiěng* / *tsiäng* / *tsing* — T a well (Tso) a system of fields belonging to one village (Tso); loan for id. continually (Yi). b. is Yin bone (B shang 18: 5, sense of name), c. is Chou I (inscr. 58, sense of 形 or 刑, see group 808 above), d. is Chou I (inscr. 63, sense of name), e. is Chou II (inscr. 132, sense of name). The graph is a drawing of fields in nine squares, the middle one having the well (sometimes marked by a dot).

f—g. **dz'ěng* / *dz'iäng* / *tsing* — K Shuowen says: quiet; Kuangya says: chaste (sc. woman); but there are no text examples in support of this. g. is Yin bone (E 75: 1, sense of name).

h. **dz'ěng* / *dz'iäng* / *tsing* — L, K pitfall (Shu), cognate to a. above.

i. **dz'ěng* / *dz'iäng* / *tsing* — T, L pit (Li).

820 a—b. **tsiěng* / *tsiäng* / *tsing* — T brightness (Yin bone P 506). b. is Yin bone (P 506). The graph has 'sun' tripled.

822 聲	823 令	令	令	令	令	令	令	令	令	令	令	令	令	令
a	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
令	令	令	令	令	令	令	令	令	令	令	令	令	令	令
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x		a	b	c	d
屏	屏	屏	屏	屏	屏	屏	屏	屏	屏	屏	屏	屏	屏	屏
f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q		a	b
萍	萍	萍	萍	萍	萍	萍	萍	萍	萍	萍	萍	萍	萍	萍
d	e	f	g		a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	

821 a—b. **siěng* / *siǎng* / *sing* — T horn and wood well adjusted (in a bow) (Shī ap. Shuowen). The graph has 'horn', 'sheep' and 'ox'. The form b. is a modern contraction which means, indeed a violent corruption. The graph has nothing to do with 辛.

c. **siěng* / *siǎng* / *sing* — T, L red horse (Shī); red sacrificial animal (Shī); red (Chouli); loan for a. above (Shī). The character has the same corruption of the phonetic as b. above.

822 a. **siěng* / *siǎng* / *sheng* — T sound, noise (Shī); voice (Shī), fame (Shī). The graph has 'musical stone' and 'ear'.

823 a—e. **liěng* / *liǎng* / *ling* — T, L command (Shī); loan for *id.* good (Shī); loan for r. (Shī), for v. (Shī). Besides the Arch. reading **liěng*, confirmed by several rimes, there must have existed an alternative reading **liěn*, revealed by other rimes. A vestige of this may be a place name in Han time in which the character is read *liǎn* / *liēn*. b. is Yin bone (A 3: 18,5), c. is Yin (inscr. 10), d. is Chou I (inscr. 54), e. is Chou I (inscr. 58). In the inscriptions this graph very often serves for 命. It might be the primary graph of r. below 'bell', showing a kneeling man and a drawing of a bell; there are various early texts to show that the bell was used for signals of command.

f. **liěng* / *liǎng* / *ling* — T neck (Shī); collar (Li); (take by the neck:) to lead, to direct, regulate (Li).

g. **lieng* / *lieng* / *ling* — T comedian (Shī in the Han version).

h. **lieng* / *lieng* / *ling* — T, and ? / *lung* / *leng* — T cold (Chuang).

i. **lieng* / *lieng* / *ling* — T, L prison (Li).

j. **lieng* / *lieng* / *ling* — T, L pure, clear (sc. air, wind) (Chuang); to enlighten, instruct (Chuang); loan for *id.* long and entangled, twisted together (hair) (Li).

k. **lieng* / *lieng* / *ling* — T a kind of jade (Mu t'ien tsī chuan).

l—m. **lieng* / *lieng* / *ling* — T bamboo matting covering carriage box (only Han time text ex.). m. is pre-Han (inscr. 456, sense of name).

n. **lieng* / *lieng* / *ling* — T boat having cabin with windows (Ch'uts'i).

o. **lieng* / *lieng* / *ling* — T, L (the Shī rimes indicate an alt. reading **lien*, cf. a. above) name of a plant (Licorice? or Xanthium strumarium?) (Shī).

p. **lieng* / *lieng* / *ling* — T, L Libellula (Lü); insect on mulberry leaves (Shī).

q. **lieng* / *lieng* / *ling* — T, L wooden cross-piece on front inside of carriage box (Ch'uts'i); lynch-pin (Li).

- r—t. **lieng / lieng / ling* — T, L small bell (Shī); loan for q. above (Chouli). s. is Chou II (inscr. 180; there is really 命 instead of a., which underlines how these two are interchangeable, see a—e. above), t. is Chou II (inscr. 182).
 u. **lieng / lieng / ling* — T (there are rimes that indicate an alt. reading **lien*, cf. a. and o. above) to fall in drops (Shī).
 v. **lieng / lieng / ling* — T, L *tsi-ling* name of a bird (Tso).
 x. **lieng / lieng / ling* — T, L year (Li).

- 824 a—c. **piěng / piǎng / ping* — T, L combine two (things) (Chouli); both, all together (Shī); add (Tso); take all, monopolize (Li); loan for f. below (Chuang). c. is Yin bone (A 4: 47,5). The graph shows two men connected by two strokes.
 d. **b'ieŋ / b'ieŋ / ping* — (oblique tone) T, L, and **piěng / piǎng / ping* — T side by side (Li); loan for f. below (Sün).
 e. **p'ieŋ / p'ieŋ / p'ing* — T face, mien (Ch'uts'i).
 f. **b'ieŋ / b'ieŋ / p'ing* — (even tone) T, L screen, protecting wall (Shī); to screen, protect (Tso); **piěng / piǎng / ping* — T, L (screen off, ward off:) remove (Shī); (remove oneself:) retire (Li); loan for *id.* anxious, nervous (Ch'uts'i).
 g. **b'ieŋ / b'ieŋ / ping* — (oblique tone) T eliminate (Sün); cognate to the preceding.
 h. **b'ieŋ / b'ieŋ / p'ing* — (even tone) L, K to beat (sc. silk in water, to make it white) (Chuang).
 i. **b'ieŋ / b'ieŋ / p'ing* — L, K pitcher (Shī).
 j. **b'ieŋ / b'ieŋ / p'ing* — T, L bottle, flask (Li), s. w. as last.
 k. **b'ieŋ / b'ieŋ / p'ing* — T a plant used for making brooms (Kuan); loan for **p'ieŋ / p'ieŋ / p'ing* — L drag into (Shī, so the Mao comm.); for **p'ěng / p'eng / p'eng* — L to cause, to make (Shī).
 l. **pěng / peng / peng* — T sew (Kuots'è).
 m. **pěng / peng / peng* — T drive out, relegate (Meng).
 n. **b'ieŋ / b'ieŋ / p'ing* — L, and **b'ien / b'ien / p'ien* — T, L horse side by side with another (Tso, as part of N. Pr.). **b'ien / b'ien / p'ien* — T, L two side by side, double (Chuang), two sticking together (Tso).
 o. variant of the preceding in the last sense (Kuoyü).
 p. **b'ien / b'ien / p'ien* — T, L hard skin on hands or feet (Chuang).
 q. **b'ien / b'ien / p'ien* — L, K *p'ien-sien* walk with difficulty (Chuang).

825 a—b. **b'ieŋ / b'ieŋ / p'ing* — T level, even (Shī), equalize (Li); to be just (Shī), calm (Shī); regulate (Shī); peace (Ch'unts'iu); **b'ien / b'ien / p'ien* — T, L well-regulated (Shu), orderly (Shī). There are three unusual features here. First, the double ending in *-ng* and *-n*. Secondly, that **b'ieŋ* (as proved by Shī rimes) gives Anc. Chin. *b'ieŋ* instead of a regular *b'ieŋ*. Thirdly that **b'ien* (proved by Shī rimes) gives Anc. *b'ien* instead of a regular *b'ien*. Altogether, the phonetic history of this word is very obscure. b. is Chou III (inscr. 220). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- c. **b'ieŋ / b'ieŋ / p'ing* — T, L Artemisia (Shī, so acc. to Shuowen and Erya); **b'ieŋ / b'ieŋ / p'ing* — L duckweed (Ta Tai li); loan for 824 f. above (Chouli).
 d. **b'ieŋ / b'ieŋ / p'ing* — T, L duckweed (Li).
 e. **p'ěng / p'eng / p'eng* — L, K, and **pěng / peng / peng* — L to send, to cause (Shu).
 f. **p'ěng / p'eng / p'eng* — T frank (Ch'uts'i).
 g. **p'ěng / p'eng / p'eng* — T rumble (Lie).

828	頃	傾	穎	穎	穎	829	震	環	830	惇	831	至	至	經	經
	a	b	c	d	e		a	b		a		a	b	c	d
	到	徑	涇	逕	逕	逕	逕	逕	逕	逕	逕	逕	逕	逕	逕
	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s
	莖	徑	逕	832	聲	聲	聲	聲	聲	聲	833	丁	丁	丁	頂
	u	v	x		a	b	c	d	e	f		a	b	c	d
	汀	町	亭	停	正	正	正	正	正	正	征	征	征	政	政
	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t
	鉦	鉦	窺	定	定										
	v	x	y	z	a'										

826 a—c. **mǐěng* / *mǐǎng* / *mǐng* — T name (Tso); fame (Shī); written word (Yili).
b. is Yin bone (A 6: 1,4), c. is Chou II (inscr. 151). The graph has 'mouth' and 'moon, evening'. Explanation uncertain.

d—e. **mieng* / *mieng* / *mǐng* — T, L inscription (Li). e. is Chou III (inscr. 220).

827 a—c. **mǐěng* / *mǐwǒng* / *mǐng* — T cry of birds (Shī); sounds of animals generally (Shī). Arch. **mǐěng* (proved by Shī rimes) should regularly give Anc. *mǐǎng*, so *mǐwǒng* is irregular. b. is Yin bone (I 42: 11), c. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 306). The graph has 'bird' and 'mouth'.

828 a. **k'ǐwěng* / *k'ǐwǎng* / *k'ing* — L, K slanting (sc. basket, with sloping sides) (Shī); loan for *id.* a certain acreage of field (Lü); interval, short while (Li); loan for 跬 (**k'ǐwěg*) (Li).

b. **k'ǐwěng* / *k'ǐwǎng* / *k'ing* — T, and **k'ǐěng* / *k'ǐǎng* / *k'ing* — T, L incline the head, incline (Li); turn over, overthrow (Shī).

c. **gǐěng* / *ǐǎng* / *ying* — T, L point of an ear of grain (Shī); pointed ring on sword handle (Li); **kǐěng* / *kǐǎng* / *king* — L a kind of cushion (Li).

d. **kiweng* / *kiweng* / *kiung* — T, L to gleam, shine (Shī).

e. **k'ǐweng* / *k'ǐweng* / *k'iueng*, *k'ing* — L, K a textile plant (Li); unlined garment (Yili).

829 a. **g'ǐwěng* / *g'ǐwǎng* / *k'iueng* — T, L scared, timid, helpless (Shī). The same character serves for yet another word, see group 256 h. above.

b. **g'ǐwěng* / *g'ǐwǎng* / *k'iueng* — T, L alone and helpless (Shī).

830 a. **g'ǐwěng* / *g'ǐwǎng* / *k'iueng* — T, L alone and depressed (Shī), s. w. as the last two. Explanation of graph uncertain.

831 a—b. **kieng* / *kieng* / *king* — K Shuowen says: a vein of water; but there are no text examples whatever in support of this, and since an inscription has it in the sense of 經, and the graph reasonably depicts some kind of loom, it is probably the primary form of c. below. b. is Chou I (inscr. 65, sense of c.).

- c—d. **kieng / kieng / king* — T warp (Tso); rule, norm, law (Tso); regulate (Shī); to plan (Shī); to direct (Tso); pass through (Tso); strangle (Lunyü). d. is Chou II (inscr. 157).
- e. **kieng / kieng / king* — L, K cut the throat, cut off the head (Tso).
- f. **kieng / kieng / king* — T, L small path, short-cut (Lunyü); diameter (Li); go, travel (Tso).
- g—h. **kieng / kieng / king* — T, L to flow through, communicate (Chuang). h. is Chou II (inscr. 148, sense of name).
- i. **kieng / kieng / king* — T, L (road, pass on:) gone far away (Chuang).
- j. **k'ieŋ / k'ieŋ / k'ing* — K empty (Shī ap. Shuowen).
- k. **g'ieŋ / yieŋ / hing* — T, L leg, shank (Lunyü).
- l. **g'ieŋ / yieŋ / hing* — T, L ravine, defile (Tso).
- m. **k'ieŋ / k'ieŋ / king* — T, L strong (Tso).
- n. **k'ieŋ / k'ieŋ / king* — T, L, and **g'ieŋ / g'ieŋ / k'ing* — T, L (after Sü Miao) neck (Tso).
- o. **k'ieŋ / k'ieŋ / k'ing* — T, L light carriage (Kuots'ê); light (Tso), nimble, swift (Tso).
- p. **k'ieŋ / k'ieŋ / k'ing* — T, L, and **k'ieŋ / k'ieŋ / k'ing* — T, L to hop on one leg (Tso) (the radical should properly be 157).
- q—r. **k'ieŋ / k'ieŋ / k'ing* — T, L, and **g'ieŋ / yieŋ / heng* — T, L Shuowen says: shank bone of ox; but there are no text examples of this; N. Pr. (Tso). r. is Chou III (inscr. 217, sense of name).
- s. **k'ieŋ / k'ieŋ / k'ing* — T, L stony, blockheaded, stubborn (Lunyü).
- t. **k'ieŋ / k'ieŋ / k'ing* — T, L, and **g'ieŋ / yieŋ / heng* — L unreasoning, impulsive (Chuang).
- u. **g'ieŋ / yieŋ / heng* — T, L stalk (Ch'uts'i); sword hilt (Chouli).
- v. **ng'ieŋ / ng'ieŋ / ying* — T quick, rash (Ta Tai li).
- x. **t'ieŋ / t'ieŋ / ch'eng* — L, K red (Yili).
- 832 a—b. **k'ieŋ / k'ieŋ / k'ing* — K Shuowen says: musical stone, thus taking it to be the primary form of c. below; there are no text examples of this. b. is Yin bone (A 4: 10,5, sense of name). The graph is a drawing of a musical stone and a hand wielding a club for beating it.
- c. **k'ieŋ / k'ieŋ / k'ing* — T, L musical stone (Shī); suspend (Li); loan for *id.* to make (horses) gallop (Shī); loan for d. below (Kuoyü).
- d. **k'ieŋ / k'ieŋ / k'ing* — T, L empty (Shī); exhaustively, entirely (Shī).
- e. **k'ieŋ / k'ieŋ / k'ing* — T, L cough, clear the throat (Chuang).
- f. **xieng / xieng / hing* — T, L fragrance (Shī).
- 833 a—d. **tieng / tieng / ting* — T cyclical character (Yili); loan for *id.* to concern, touch (Shī); a bell (Tso); tadpole (Chuang); for **t'ieŋ / t'ieŋ / ch'eng* — L sound of an axe on wood (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 4,3), c. is Yin (inscr. 9), d. is Chou I (inscr. 56). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- e. **tieng / tieng / ting* — T top of the head (Yi).
- f. **t'ieŋ / t'ieŋ / t'ing* — T island (Ch'uts'i).
- g. **t'ieŋ / t'ieŋ / t'ing* — T, L trampled field (Shī); **d'ieŋ / d'ieŋ / ting* — (oblique tone) L small banks between fields (Tso).
- h. **d'ieŋ / d'ieŋ / t'ing* — (even tone) T settle, regulate (Lao).
- i. **d'ieŋ / d'ieŋ / t'ing* — T to stop (Kuanyin), s. w. as last.
- j—n. **t'ieŋ / t'ieŋ / ch'eng* — T straight (Yi), correct, right (Shī); to correct, regulate (Shī); regulator, model (Lao); principal, chief (Shī); just, exactly (Lunyü). k. is

834	鼎	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	貞	貞	貞	貞	貞	貞	貞	貞	835	壬
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m		a
	𠩺	𠩺	廷	自	自	自	庭	挺	挺	廷	廷	廷	廷	廷	廷
	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
	呈	呈	程	程	程	程	程	聖	聖	聖	聖	聖	聖	聖	聖
	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	a'	b'	c'	d'	e'		
	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺	𠩺
	c	d	e	f	g	h	i								

Yin bone (A 1: 48,6), l. is Yin bone (A 6: 26,1), m. is Yin (inscr. 22), n. is Chou I (inscr. 55). Since the radical is 'foot', the graph is probably the primary form for o. below, which is etymologically the same word.

o—q. **tjēng / tjiāng / cheng* — T (to correct): go on a military expedition against (Shī), to punish, attack (Shī); to go (Shī); levy taxes (Meng). p. is Yin (inscr. 28); q. is Chou I (inscr. 54).

r—s. **tjēng / tjiāng / cheng* — T government (Shī); rule, law (Li); manage (Tso); service due to the state (Li); levy (Tso). s. is Chou II (inscr. 157).

t. **tjēng / tjiāng / cheng* — T, L arrange, dispose (Shī). The radical is 敕 to correct.

u. **tjēng / tjiāng / cheng* — T remonstrate (Kuotsé).

v—x. **tjēng / tjiāng / cheng* — T, L a kind of bell (Shī); a section of a big bell (Chouli). x. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 315).

y. **t'jēng / t'jiāng / ch'eng* — T, L, and ? / *t'vng / ch'eng* — T Shuowen says: to look straight; but there are no text examples in support of this; loan for *id.* red (Tso).

z—a'. **d'jēng / d'jiāng / ting* — T, L settle, establish, fix (Shī); finish, stop (Shī); settled, certain (Yi), quiet (Tso); **tieng / tieng / ting* — T, L name of a star (Shī); forehead (Shī). a'. is pre-Han (inscr. 460, sense of name).

834 a—l. **tieng / tieng / ting* — T, L cauldron (Shī); loan for *id.* ting-ting at ease, comfortably (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 3,4), c. is Yin (inscr. 46), d. is Chou I (inscr. 61), e. is Chou I (inscr. 80), f. is Chou II (inscr. 147). The graph is a drawing.

g—i. **tjēng / tjiāng / cheng* — T divination enquiry (Chouli); loan for *id.* straight (Yi), correct (Shu); pure, proper (Tso). h. is Yin bone (A 2: 45,2), i. is Yin bone (E 45: 2). The graph was really only an application of **tieng* 'cauldron' as loan for **tjēng* 'divination enquiry'. But in this application the character was mostly less explicit, reduced to a few summary lines. An interesting inscr. is A 5: 3,4, where there are both variants in one line, the **tieng* 'cauldron' being a more realistic drawing than **tjēng* 'divination enquiry'.

j. **tjēng / tjiāng / cheng* — T, L auspicious (Shī).

k. **tjēng / tjiāng / cheng* — T, L, and **t'jēng / t'jiāng / ch'eng* — T observe, examine, test (Li).

l. **tjēng / tjiāng / cheng* — T, L posts in framework used in rearing earth walls (Shu); supports (Shī).

m. **t'jēng / t'jiāng / ch'eng* — T, L red (Shī).

835 a—c. **t'ien* / *t'ien* / *t'ing* — K Shuowen says: good; but there are no text examples whatever in support of this. The Yin bone forms b—c. have been identified with this character, and sure enough the variant c. is the same which recurs in 廷 g. below in inscr. 164. But the sense of our a—c. here in the bone inscriptions is entirely obscure. b. is Yin bone (B hia 39: 1), c. is Yin bone (B hia 6: 1). Explanation of graph uncertain.

d—g. **d'ien* / *d'ien* / *t'ing* — (even tone) T, and **d'ien* / *d'ien* / *ting* — (oblique tone) T court (of palace) (Shī). e. is Chou I (inscr. 67), f. is Chou II (inscr. 137), g. is Chou II (inscr. 164).

h. **d'ien* / *d'ien* / *t'ing* — T court, courtyard (of palace) (Shī); loan for *id.* straight, upright (Shī); loan for **t'ien* / *t'ien* / *t'ing* — L distant (Chuang).

i. **d'ien* / *d'ien* / *t'ing* — T, L (oblique tone, the Pek. aspirate is irregular) pull out (Kuoyü), stick out, crop up (as something growing) (Li); loan for *id.* to alleviate (punishment) (Li); move (Lü); for **t'ien* / *t'ien* / *t'ing* — L straight (Tso); loan for q. below (Yili).

j. **d'ien* / *d'ien* / *t'ing* — T (Pek. aspirate irregular) stick, staff (Meng).

k. **d'ien* / *d'ien* / *t'ing* — (even tone) T small bamboo rods used for divination (Ch'uts'ī).

l. **d'ien* / *d'ien* / *t'ing* — T, L stalk, stem (Chuang).

m. **d'ien* / *d'ien* / *t'ing* — T, L a clap of thunder (Shī).

n. **d'ien* / *d'ien* / *ting* — (oblique tone), T, and **d'ien* / *d'ien* / *tien* — T lizard (Sün).

o. **d'ien* / *d'ien* / *ting* — T, L metal rod inserted in arrow (Chouli); loan for **t'ien* / *t'ien* / *t'ing* — L to rush (Tso).

p. **t'ien* / *t'ien* / *t'ing* — T, L jade tablet (Li).

q. **t'ien* / *t'ien* / *t'ing* — T, L slice of dried meat (Kungyang).

r. **d'ien* / *d'ien* / *ch'eng* — T to manifest (Lie); loan for x (Tso, Hi 23 ap. L). In the modern graph the phonetic is slightly deformed so as to look like 𠂔.

s. **d'ien* / *d'ien* / *ch'eng* — T a kind of precious stone (Ch'uts'ī); **t'ien* / *t'ien* / *t'ing* — L jade tablet (Yili ap. L).

t. **d'ien* / *d'ien* / *ch'eng* — T, L measure (of capacity, weight or length) (Shī); norm, rule (Lü); loan for *id.* leopard (Chuang).

u. **d'ien* / *d'ien* / *ch'eng* — L, K naked (Meng).

v. **d'ien* / *d'ien* / *ch'eng* — T, L, and **t'ien* / *t'ien* / *ch'eng* — T overcome with wine, deadly drunk (Shī).

x. **t'ien* / *t'ien* / *ch'eng* — T, L to run after, let oneself loose, gratify one's desire (Tso); relax (Lunyü).

y. **d'ien* / *d'ien* / *ying* — L pillar (Chouli).

z—b'. **shien* / *shien* / *sheng* — T sage (Shī). a'. is Chou II (inscr. 149), b'. is Chou II (inscr. 152).

c'. **t'ien* / *t'ien* / *ch'eng* — T, L tamarisk (Shī).

d—e'. **t'ien* / *t'ien* / *t'ing* — T hear (Shī). e'. is Chou III (inscr. 234). The modern form contains a. *t'ing* as phonetic at the left, then 'ear' and *tê* 'power, faculty'. But the only archaic form we possess (e') is rather z. above with some addition of unknown meaning.

836 a—d. **lieng* / *lieng* / *ling* — T rain dropping (Shī ap. Shuowen). b. is Yin bone (4: 24,2), c. is Chou I (inscr. 58, sense of i. below), d. is Chou II (inscr. 140, sense of i.). The graph has 'rain' and two or three 'mouths', the latter probably meaning incantation for rain, as still practised in China.

837	寧	寧	寧	寧	寧	寧	寧	寧	838	佞	839	粵	𪛗	娉		
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	a		a	b	c		
聘	840	竝	並	竝	841	冥	瞑	溟	螟	埧	悞	842	同	同		
	a		b	c		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	a	b		
垌	肩	駟	網	𦉳	洞	843	熒	𦉳	榮	榮	榮	營	榮	榮		
	c	d	e	f	g	h		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
警	望	驚	嶸	844	危	厄	𠂔	軌	軌	扼	院	阨				
	j	k	l	m		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h			

- e—f.** *lieng / lieng / ling — T a kind of vessel (inscr. 397). f. is Chou (inscr. 397).
g. *lieng / lieng / ling — T drop the leaves (Ch'uts'i).
h. *lieng / lieng / ling — T insect on mulberry leaves (Shī ap. Shuowen).
i. *lieng / lieng / ling — T sorcerer, diviner (Ch'uts'i) (incantator for rain? cf. a. above); supernatural, spiritual, divine (Shī).

837 a—i. *nieng / nieng / ning — T peace, tranquil (Shī); inquire about the well-being of (Shī); preferable, would that (Shī); rather (Shī); loan for *id.* why, how (Shī); ting - ning a small bell (Tso). a. c. are modern variants, d. is Yin bone (A 2: 18,1), e. is Chou I (inscr. 68), f. is Chou II (inscr. 180). The graph has 'roof' and 'bowl', and further 'heart' (in e. and f.) and a bottom element (in d. and e.) of unknown meaning.

g. *nieng / nieng / ning — T, L mud (Tso).

h—i. *neng / neng / neng — K Kuangyün says: body; but there are no text examples of this. i. is Chou II/III (inscr. 277, sense of name).

838 a. *nieng / nieng / ning — T eloquent, clever, artful (Lunyü). The modern graph has 'good' and 'woman'.

839 a—b. *p'ieŋ / p'ieŋ / p'ing — T Shuowen says: frank words; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Chou II (inscr. 194, sense here uncertain). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. *p'ieŋ / p'ieŋ / p'ing — T inquire about the name (with a view to marriage) (Sün).

d. *p'ieŋ / p'ieŋ / p'ing — T inquire (Shī), invite (Meng); to seek for wife (Tso).

840 a—c. *b'ieŋ / b'ieŋ / ping — T, L side by side, together (Shī). b. is a modern corrupted variant of a., c. is Yin bone (B hia 9: 1). The graph has two men standing side by side. The word is cognate to but not identical with 并.

841 a. *mieng / mieng / ming — T, L dark, darkness, darken (Shī); *miek / miek / mi — L cover (Chouli). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. *mieng / mieng / ming — L, and *mien / mien / mien — L, K shut the eyes (Tso), sleep (Chuang); (troubled sight:) dizzy, confused (Meng).

- c. *mieng / mieng / ming — T, L ocean (Chuang).
- d. *mieng / mieng / ming — T, L insect which damages the grain (Shī); insect on mulberry leaves (Shī).
- e. *miek / miek / mi — L, K to plaster (Tso).
- f. *miek / miek / mi — T to cover (Yili); loan for *id.* to plane, make even (Chouli).
- g. *miek / miek / mi — L, K floor-carpet in carriage (Chouli).

842 a—b. *kiweng / kiweng / kiung — T Shuowen says: out-lying parts, far from the capital, thus taking it to be the primary form of c. below; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Chou II (inscr. 133, sense of f. below). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- c. *kiweng / kiweng / kiung — T, L out-lying parts, far from the capital (Shī).
- d. *kiweng / kiweng / kiung — T, L bar (of gate or door) (Li); bolt (Chuang); rod for lifting a cauldron (Yili); frame for weapons on chariot (Tso); loan for *id.* clear-minded, discriminate (Tso).
- e. *kiweng / kiweng / kiung — T, L sturdy (sc. horse) (Shī, so the Mao comm.).
- f—g. *k'iweng / k'iweng / k'iuung — L, K unlined garment (Li). g. is Chou II (inscr. 177).
- h. *g'iweng / yiweng / hiung — T, L distant (Shī).

843 a. *g'iweng / yiweng / ying — T, L dazzle, confuse, delude (Chuang). The graph has 'fire' tripled and another element of uncertain meaning.

In this group again (i. e. in d, e, k, m.), as in groups 生 and 敬 above, there are some irregular Anc. Ch. *ying* instead of the *iang* to be expected. The Arch. *iëng, proved both by Shī rimes and the phonetics in general of the series, should regularly give Anc. *iang*, not *ying*.

- b. *k'iweng / k'iweng / k'iuung — K, and *k'iüweng / k'iüwäng / k'iuung — K a kind of hemp (Shī ap. Shuowen).
- c. *giwäng / iwäng / ying — T, L grave area (Li).
- d. *giwäng / jiwäng / jung — T flower (Li); curved ends of roof beam (Li); glory, honour (Tso).
- e. *giwäng / jiwäng / yung — T, L sacrifice to natural objects to avert calamity (Tso).
- f. *giwäng / iwäng / ying — T to demarcate, delineate, to plan (Shī); to encamp (Tso); to build (Tso); to regulate, to direct (Shī); to surround (Kungyang); loan for *id.* buzz about (as flies) (Shī).
- g. *g'iüwäng / g'iüwäng / k'iuung — T, L alone, desolate (Tso); sad (Ch'uts'i).
- h. *iüwäng / iüwäng / jung — T, L to wind, entwine (Shī).
- i. *g'ien / yien / ying — T, L (Pek. ying is irregular, we should expect a h i n g) glow-worm (Li).
- j. *giäng / jäng / ying — T hum (sc. of flies) (Shī ap. Shuowen).
- k. *ieng / ieng / ying — T, and *giwäng / jiwäng / ying — T, L a kind of precious stone (Shī); brilliant (Lunyü ap. Shuowen).
- l. *äng / eng / ying — T, L variegated wings of a bird (Shī).
- m. *g'wäng / wäng / hung — T, and *giwäng / jiwäng / jung — T high, distant (Ch'uts'i).

844 a—c. *ëk / ek / o — T, L part of a yoke (inscr. 86); (pinch:) straits, difficulties (Meng); loan for *id.* ring (Shī). a. and b. are modern variants, c. is Chou I (inscr. 86). The graph is a drawing.

845	册	冊	冊	冊	冊	冊	冊	846	筭	847	畫	畫	畫	畫	畫	
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a		a	b	c	d	e	
848	脈	脉	脈	覩	覩	849	益	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	850	易
	a	b	c	d			a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		a
𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	851	役	𦵏	𦵏	852	脊	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏			
	r	s	t		a	b	c		a	b	c	d				

d—e. **ĕk* / *ĕk* / o — T, L part of a yoke (Yili).

f. variant of the preceding (Chuang).

g—h. **ĕk* / *ĕk* / o — T, L, and **ĕg* / *ai* / y a i — T, L a defile, a pass (Tso); straits, difficulties (Meng).

845 a—f. **ts'ĕk* / *ts'ĕk* / *ts'ê* — T document, diploma (Shu). a. and b. are modern variants, c. is Yin bone (A 4: 37,6), d. is Yin (inscr. 40), e. is Chou I (inscr. 69), f. is Chou II (inscr. 133). The graph shows writing slips tied together.

g. **ts'ĕk* / *ts'ĕk* / *ts'ê* — L (after Kuo), K, and ? / *ts'ok* / *ts'ê* T — hedge (Chuang).

846 a. **ts'ĕk* / *ts'ĕk* / *ts'ê* — T, L Archillea stalks used for divination (Li); loan for 845 a. (Kuoyü), for 845 g. (Chuang). The graph has 'bamboo' and 夾 'keep between the fingers'.

847 a—d. **g'wĕk* / *γwĕk* / h u o — T, L delineate, mark off, to plan (Tso); limitate (Lunyü); **g'wĕg* / *γwai* / h u a — T, L to draw a design, to figure, depict (Meng). b. is Chou I (inscr. 59), c. is Chou I (inscr. 86), d. is Chou II (inscr. 154). The graph has a hand holding a stylus (502 above), for the rest the explanation of the details is uncertain.

e. **g'wĕg* / *γwai* / h u a — L, K, and **χwĕk* / *χwĕk* / h u o — T bind, embarrass, obstacle (Ch'uts'i).

848 a—b. **mwĕk* / *mwĕk* / m o — T, L vein (Tso). a. and b. are modern variants. The right part of a. is identical with 永 of b. in its archaic form, see 764 above. Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. **mwĕk* / *mwĕk* / m o — T, L drizzle (Shi).

d. **mwĕk* / *mwĕk* / m o — T, and **miek* / *miek* / m i — T look on, examine (Kuoyü).

849 a—b. **ĭĕk* / *ĭäk* / y i — T increase (Shi); more (Lunyü); advantage, profitable (Lunyü); b. is Yin (E 223: 4, sense of name). The graph shows a bowl full of water.

c. **ĭĕk* / *ĭäk* / y i — T, L throat (Chuang).

d. **ĭĕk* / *ĭäk* / y i — L, K flesh on the neck (Yili).

e. **ĕk* / *ĕk* / o — T grasp (Mo).

f. **ngiek* / *ngiek* / y i — T, L name of an aquatic bird (Tso).

g. **ĭĕg* / *ĭĕ* / y i — T, L, and **ieg* / *iei* / y i — L, K strangle (Tso).

h. **ĕg* / *ai* / *ai*, *yai* — T, L defile, narrow pass (Tso); narrow (Shī); constrained, feeble, small (Tso); *id.* or **ĕk* / *ek* / *o* — L in straits, distress (Chuang).

850 a—e. **dĭĕk* / *ĭäk* / *yi* — T change (Shī), exchange (Meng); **dĭĕg* / *ig* / *yi* — T easy (Shī); negligent (Li), frivolous (Shī); at ease (Shī); well-ordered (Shī), well cultivated (sc. fields) (Meng); loan for g. below (Kuan). b. is Yin bone (A 7: 21,4), c. is Yin bone (A 7: 33,3), d. is Yin (inscr. 6, sense of n. 'to give'), e. is Chou I (inscr. 54, sense of 'give'). The graph is said to be the primary form of f. below, being a drawing of a lizard(?).

f. **dĭĕk* / *ĭäk* / *yi* — T lizard (Shī).

g. **dĭĕk* / *ĭäk* / *yi* — T, L raised borders between fields (Shī); frontier, boundary (Tso).

h. **t'iek* / *t'iek* / *t'i* — T, L to scrape (Shī).

i—j. **t'iek* / *t'iek* / *t'i* — T, L grieved (Shī, so the Mao comm.); fear, respect (Shu). j. is Chou III (inscr. 237, sense of n. 'give').

k. **t'iek* / *t'iek* / *t'i* — L, K distant, keep at a distance (Shī).

l. **siek* / *siek* / *si* — T, L thin cloth (Yili, one version); **t'ieg* / *t'iei* / *t'i* — L border ornament on lower garment (Yili).

m. **siek* / *siek* / *si* — T, L to bare the upper body (Shī); jacket open in front and worn outside a fur garment (Li); **t'ieg* / *t'iei* / *t'i* — L wrapper, swaddling cloth (Shī); **sĭĕk* / *sĭäk* / *si* — L to hem a sleeve (Li).

n—o. **siek* / *siek* / *si* — T, L tin (Shī); loan for *id.* give (Shī); a very thin-woven and smooth stuff (Li). o. is Chou II/III (inscr. 258, sense of 'give'; the phonetic is really p. below).

p—q. **sĭĕk* / *sĭäk* / *shī* — T hurried glance (only post-Han text. ex.). q. is Chou II (inscr. 157, sense of 'give').

r. **d'ieg* / *d'iei* / *ti* — L, and **sĭĕk* / *sĭäk* / *si* — T false hair (Shuowen and L, to Chouli, indicates it as original form of s. below); loan for **t'iek* / *t'iek* / *t'i* — L, and **t'ieg* / *t'iei* / *t'i* — L cut off, cut to pieces (Chouli).

s. **d'ieg* / *d'iei* / *ti* — T, L false hair (Shī); the character is a corrupted abbreviation of the preceding.

t. **sĭĕg* / *sĭg* / *si*, *ts'i* — T (Pek. *ts'i* is irregular) give, gift (Lunyü); cognate to n. above **siek* in the sense of 'give'.

851 a. **dĭĕk* / *ĭäk* / *yi* — T war expedition (Shī); service (Tso), to serve (Meng), servant (Meng); to toil (Chuang); loan for *id.* row, series (Shī). The graph has 'go' and 'baton, beat'.

b. **dĭĕk* / *ĭäk* / *yi* — L, K pottery stove, furnace (Li).

c. **dĭĕk* / *ĭäk* / *yi* — T, L epidemic, pestilence (Tso). Phonetic abbreviated.

852 a. **tsĭĕk* / *tsĭäk* / *tsi* — T, L spine (Li); fundamental principle, reason (Shī); *tsi* - ling wagtail (Shī); loan for *dz'ĭĕk* / *dz'ĭäk* / *tsi* — L trample, oppress (Chuang). The graph has 'flesh' and an upper part which was probably originally a drawing of a spine.

b. **tsĭĕk* / *tsĭäk* / *tsi* — T, L walk with small steps (Shī).

c. **dz'ĭĕk* / *dz'ĭäk* / *tsi* — T, L emaciated (Yi); meagre, poor (sc. soil) (Kuots'ê).

d. variant of the preceding (Kuan).

853 a—c. **pĭĕk* / *pĭäk* / *pi* — T, L ruler, prince (Shī); brilliant (Li); loan for *id.* thin-sliced (Li); **b'ĭĕk* / *b'ĭäk* / *pi* — T, L law (Kuoyü); lawful, correct (Shī); regulate, arrange (Meng); **b'iek* / *b'iek* / *pi* — L inner coffin (Tso); loan for i., j., k. and u. (Shī), for p. and t. (Li), for g. (Sün), for 禪 (Li). b. is Chou I (inscr. 65), c. is Chou III (inscr. 220). Explanation of graph uncertain.

853	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟
	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	a	b	c	d	a	b	
辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟
	c	d	e	f	g	h	a	b	c	d	e	f	a	b	
辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟	辟
	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	a	b	

d—l. *piëk / piäk / pi — T circular jade insignium (Shī). e. is Chou II (inscr. 151), f. is Chou III (inscr. 234).

g—h. *piëk / piäk / pi — T, L walk lame (Li).

i. *p'ie̋k / p'ia̋k / p'i — T, L oblique (Ch'uts'i); depraved (Shī ap. Yü'ien); loan for u. below (Shī ap. Shuowen).

j. *b'ie̋k / b'ia̋k / pi — T, L beat the breast (Hiaoking).

k. *b'ie̋k / b'ia̋k / p'i — T, L (the Pek. aspirate is irregular) to open (Shu); loan for u. below (Chouli).

l. *piek / piek / pi — T, L house wall (Li).

m. *p'iek / p'iek / p'i — T, L beat silk in water (to make it white) (Chuang).

n. *b'iek / b'iek / p'i — T, L (the Pek. aspirate is irregular) tile (Shī).

o. *miek / miek / mi — T, L covering on carriage (Li).

p. *pëk / pek / po — T, L cleave, split (Li); thumb (Meng).

q—r. *b'ëk / b'ek / po — T Shuowen says: net for catching birds, but there are no text examples in support of this; T says: woven silk sash; this is possibly the sense in inscr. 180. r. is Chou II (inscr. 180).

s. *piëg / piëg / pi — T, L arm (Li).

t. *p'ie̋g / p'ia̋g / p'i — T example, compare (Shī).

u. *b'ie̋g / b'ia̋g / pi — T go away from (Kuoyü); avoid (Meng).

v. *pieg / piei / pi — T, L favourite (Meng).

x. *b'ieg / b'iei / pi — T, L name of a plant (Chuang); loan for *pëk / pek / po — T, L crack, burst (Chouli).

854 a. *k'iek / k'iek / k'i — T beat (Chouli); rub (Chouli). The graph has 'baton, beat' and 'carriage' with an element at the bottom of uncertain interpretation.

b. *kiek / kiek / ki — T beat (Shī).

c. *kieg / kiei / ki — L, K carriages knocking against each other (Chouli).

d. *g'ieg / yiei / hi — T, L, and *kieg / kiei / ki — T, L attach (Yi).

855 a—c. *gliek / liek / li — T, L a kind of ritual vessel (tripod with hollow legs) (Chouli); loan for *klëk / kek / ko — L a handful (Yili); yoke (Chouli). b. is Chou I (inscr. 65), c. is Chou I (inscr. 69). The graph is a drawing.

d. *klëk / kek / ko — L, K a handful (Yili).

e. *klëk / kek / ko — T diaphragm (no pre-Han text ex.); loan for id. suspending stand for a bell (Sün).

- f. *klĕk / kĕk / k o — T obstruct (Kuan).
 g. *g'ĕk / ġek / h o — T, L root of a feather (Chouli).
 h. *ngliek / ngiek / y i — L a plant with leaves in ribbon pattern (Shī).
- 856 a—c.** *d'iek / d'iek / t i — T name of a Northern tribe (Shī); low servant (Shu); loan for 翟 (Li); loan for *t'iek / t'iek / t' i — L eliminate, drive back (Shī). b. is Chou II/III (inscr. 258), c. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 316). The graph c. has 'fire' and 'dog', as the modern graph; b. has 犴 instead of 'dog', which may be a corruption (?).
 d. *d'iek / d'iek / t i — T rush, reed (Hanfei).
 e. *t'iek / t'iek / t' i — T troubled, grieved (Ch'uts'i).
 f. *t'iek / t'iek / t' i — T, L distant (Shu); remove (Tso), cf. a. above.
- 857 a—b.** *siek / siek / s i — T, L cleave, split (Shī). b. is Chou I (inscr. 97). The graph has 'wood' and 'axe'.
 c. *siek / siek / s i — T, L white, bright (Shī).
 d. *siek / siek / s i — L white (Tso). Chu Tsün-sheng insists that it is different from the preceding, but that seems hardly tenable.
 e. *siek / siek / s i — T, L wash rice (Meng).
- 858 a—b.** *liek / liek / l i — T Shuowen says: arrange separately one after another, in a series, a sequel; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Yin bone (H 1: 18,14, sense here uncertain). The graph has 'grain' doubled.
 c—d. *liek / liek / l i — T to pass, go along (Sün), s. w. as next. d. is Chou II (inscr. 180).
 e—g. *liek / liek / l i — T to pass (Meng), go along (Li), transgress (Meng); (pass through:) classify (Li); to cross (as fingers) (Chuang); disorder (Ta Tai li). f. is Yin bone (B hia 11: 4), g. is Yin bone (A 1: 33,1).
 h. *liek / liek / l i — T calculate the course of (sc. stars) (Shu); calculate (Chuang); number (Kuan).
 i. *liek / liek / l i — T, L name of a mountain (Kuots'è); loan for e. above (Chouli).
- 859 a—b.** *miek / miek / m i — T, L cover for sacrificial vessels (Yili). b. is Chou III (inscr. 229, sense here uncertain). The graph has 'cauldron' and 'cover'.
- 860 a.** *kiwek / kiwek / k ü — T, L place name (Kuliang). The modern character has 'eye' and 'dog', explanation uncertain.
 b. *kiwek / kiwek / k ü — T, L shrike (Li).
 c. *kiwek / kiwek / k ü — T, L shrike (Shī) — corrupted variant of the preceding.
 d. *k'iwek / k'iwek / k' ü — T, L quiet (Yi).
- 861 a.** *kĕg / kai / kie — T cut up (sc. an ox) (Chuang); divide (Kuoyü); dissolve (Li); unloose (Meng); *g'ĕg / ġai / hie — T (unloosened:) remiss, idle, careless (Shī); loan for d. (Lü). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 b. *kĕg / kai / hie — T, L (Pek. hie is irregular, we should expect a kie) lazy, remiss (Hiaoking).
 c. *kĕg / kai / kie — T, L worn and washed dress (Chuang).
 d. *g'ĕg / ġai / hie — T, L crab (Li).
 e. *g'ĕg / ġai / hie — T, L come across, meet accidentally (Shī).
- 862 a.** *k'ĭĕg / k'ĭĕg / k' i — K stand on tiptoe (Lao), eager (Ch'uts'i). The graph has 'man' and 'foot'.

860	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	861	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	862	企	863	知	智	
	a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d	e		a		a	b	
𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	864	支	枝	肢	伎	翅	歧	跂	岐	歧	伎	技	芟
	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
頰	865	只	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	866	是	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗
	m		a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗
𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗	𪛗
i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t					

863 a. **tjæg / tjæg / ch ī* — T know (Shī); knowledge, wisdom (Li). The graph (see c. below) has 'man' and 'mouth', the former misunderstood and turned into 'arrow' in the modern graph.

b—c. **tjæg / tjæg / ch ī* — T knowledge, wisdom (Meng). c. is Chou II (inscr. 180). The character is enlarged by 'to speak' and another element of uncertain interpretation.

d. **tjæg / tjæg / ch ī* — T, L spider (Kuanyin).

e. **d'jæg / d'jæg / ch' ī* — T, L *ch' ī - ch' u* walk hesitatingly (Shī).

864 a. **tjæg / tsjæg / ch ī* — T branch (Shī); support, hold up (Tso); calculate (Ta Tai li); limb (Yi). The original graph was probably a drawing of a branch.

b. **tjæg / tsjæg / ch ī* — T branch (of tree) (Shī).

c. **tjæg / tsjæg / ch ī* — T limb (Meng).

d. **tjæg / tsjæg / ch ī* — T, L hostile, hurtful (Shī).

e. **tsjæg / tsjæg / ch' ī*, *sh ī* — T, L (the Pek. *ch' ī* is irregular) wing (Kuots'ê); loan for *id.* only (Meng).

f. **k'jæg / k'jæg / k' ī* — K slanting, placed obliquely (Shī ap. Shuowen).

g. **k'jæg / k'jæg / k' ī* — T, L stand on tiptoe (Shī); loan for f. above (Shī, Mao version); **g'jæg / g'jæg / k' ī* — L, K foot with six toes (Chuang).

h. **g'jæg / g'jæg / k' ī* — (even tone) T, L name of a mountain (Shī); high (Shī).

i. **g'jæg / g'jæg / k' ī* — T, L bifurcating, forked (sc. road) (Lie).

j. **g'jæg / g'jæg / k ī* — (oblique tone) L, K talented (Lao); **g'jæg / g'jæg / k' ī* — (even tone) L, K run slowly (Shī); *tjæg / tsjæg / ch ī* — T hurt (Shī ap. Shuowen).

k. **g'jæg / g'jæg / k ī* — T, L skill, ability (Tso).

l. **g'jæg / g'jæg / k ī* — water-chestnut (Kuoyū).

m. **k'jwæg / k'jwæg / k' ue ī* — T, L carry on the head (Shī).

865 a. **tjæg / tsjæg / ch ī* — T, L a final particle (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. **tjæg / tsjæg / ch ī* — K limb (Sün).

c. **tjæg / tsjæg / ch ī* — T, L hole for linch-pin at end of wheel-axle (Chouli); crossboards on the inside of the left and right walls of a carriage box (Chouli); loan for a. above (Chuang).

d. **tjæg / tsjæg / ch ī* — T, L foot (8 inches) (Tso).

e. **tjæg / tsjæg / ch ī* — T, L, and **kjæg / kjæg / k ī* — L, K a kind of Citrus (Chouli).

866 a—c. **d̥iəŋ* / *ʒiə* / s h ī — T this (Shī); this is, is (Shī); (to be thus:) to be right (Shī). b. is Chou I (inscr. 95), c. is Chou II (inscr. 157). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- d. **d̥iəŋ* / *ʒiə* / s h ī — T, L verify (Shu ap. Li).
 - e. **t̥iəŋ* / *t̥iə* / c h ī — T, and **d̥iəŋ* / *ʒiə* / s h ī — T peace, happiness (Yi ap. Shuowen).
 - f. **s̥iəŋ* / *ʒiə* / s h ī — T, L wing (Chouli).
 - g. **tieŋ* / *tiei* / t i — T, L bank, dyke (Li).
 - h. **tieŋ* / *tiei* / t i — T, L leather shoe (Li).
 - i. **t̥ieŋ* / *t̥iei* / t' i — T, L clarified red spirits (Li).
 - j. **d̥ieŋ* / *d̥iei* / t' i — T, L, and **t̥ieŋ* / *t̥iei* / t' i — T, L red (Chouli).
 - k. **d̥ieŋ* / *d̥iei* / t' i — T bank, dyke (Tso), cf. g. above.
 - l. **d̥ieŋ* / *d̥iei* / t' i — T stately, fine-looking (Ch'uts'ī).
 - m. variant of the preceding (Sün).
 - n. **d̥ieŋ* / *d̥iei* / t' i — T, L lift (Shī); loan for *id.* calm (Shī); **tieŋ* / *tiei* / t i — L cut off; loan for *d̥iəŋ* / *ʒiə* / c h' ī — (even tone) T, L in a flock (sc. birds) (Shī); throw (Kuots'ê).
 - o. **d̥ieŋ* / *d̥iei* / t' i — T cicada (Ta Tai li).
 - p. **d̥ieŋ* / *d̥iei* / t' i — (even tone) T, L forehead (Li); to direct, conduct (Tso); **d̥ieŋ* / *d̥iei* / t i — (oblique tone) T, L see, look at (Shī).
 - q. **d̥ieŋ* / *d̥iei* / t i — T, L kick (Chuang); **d̥iəŋ* / *d̥iə* / c h ī — L, K make efforts (Chuang).
 - r. **d̥ieŋ* / *d̥iei* / t i — T, and **d̥iəŋ* / *ʒiə* / s h ī — T sheat fish (Kuots'ê).
 - s. **d̥iək* / *ʒiək* / s h ī — T, L this, this is (Shī).
 - t. **d̥iək* / *ʒiək* / s h ī — T, L limpid (sc. water) (Shī).
- Of the above, a. **d̥iəŋ* 'this' and s. **d̥iək* 'this' are cognate words.

867 a—c. **d̥iəŋ* / *ʒiə* / s h ī — T clan, family (Shī); surname (Shī); title of a lady (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 7: 39,2), c. is Chou I (inscr. 84). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- d. **t̥iəŋ* / *t̥iə* / c h ī — T, L stop, cease (Tso; often wrongly written with 𠂔 as right part).
- e. **t̥iəŋ* / *t̥iə* / c h ī — T to beat (Kuots'ê).
- f. **d̥iəŋ* / *d̥iə* / s h ī — L, K pick up with the tongue, lick (Chuang).
- g. **g̊iəŋ* / *g̊iə* / k' i — T, L illness (Shī).
- h. current but wrong form of the preceding.
- i. **g̊iəŋ* / *g̊iə* / k' i — T, L earth spirit (Li); loan for *id.* to be at rest (Shī, so acc. to Cheng Huan; others take it here to be loan for g. above); loan for g. (Yi); loan for **t̥iəŋ* / *t̥iə* / c h ī — L only (Shī).
- j. **g̊iəŋ* / *g̊iə* / k' i — T, L protruding part of a wheel nave (Shī).

868 a—c. **ts̥iəŋ* / *ts̥iə* / t s' i — T Shuowen says: thorn; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Yin bone (H 2: 18,13, sense here uncertain), c. is Chou I (inscr. 75, sense of name). The graph is a drawing of a tree with some extra twigs.

- d. **ts̥iəŋ* / *ts̥iə* / t s' i — T, L, and **ts̥iək* / *ts̥iək* / t s' i — T, L pierce, prod, stab (Meng); kill (Ch'unts'iu); criticize (Shī); probe (Chouli).
- e. **ts̥iəŋ* / *ts̥iə* / t s' i — T to prick (Hokuan).
- f—g. **ts̥iəŋ* / *ts̥iə* / t s' i — T criticize (no early text ex.); g. is Chou II (inscr. 150, sense here uncertain).
- h—i. **ts̥iək* / *ts̥iək* / t s i — K footprints, trample (inscr. 182), s. w. as u. below. i. is Chou II (inscr. 182).
- j—k. **ts̥iək* / *ts̥iək* / t s' i — T walk with mincing side-steps (Shī ap. Shuowen). k. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 323).

867	氏	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	868	束	束	束	刺	
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j		a	b	c	d	
	策	諫	𦉳	速	速	速	𦉳	策	責	責	噴	簣	績	績	績	
	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t
	蹟	績	漬	869	斯	斯	斯	斯	嘶	嘶	870	虎	𧈧	𧈧	𧈧	遞
	u	v	x		a	b	c	d	e	f		a	b	c	d	e
871	徙	徙	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	872	𧈧				
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		a						

- l. *ts'ěk / ts'ek / ts'ê — T tablet, records (Tso); whip (Lunyü).
 m—n. *ts'ěk / ts'ek / ts'ê — T to demand payment (Tso); require, to exact (Lunyü); to blame, reprove (Tso); *ts'ěg / ts'ai / ch'ai — L debt (Tso). n. is Chou II (inscr. 189). The modern graph is simplified so as to obscure the fact that a. above is phonetic.
 o. *ts'ěk / ts'ek / ts'ê — T, L, and *dz'ěk / dz'ek / ts'ê — L, K wrangle, dispute (Tso).
 p. *ts'ěk / ts'ek / ts'ê — T kerchief round the hair (only Han time text ex.); loan for *ts'ěk / ts'ek / ts'ê — regular fine teeth (Tso).
 q. *ts'ěk / ts'ek / ts'ê — T, L bed mat (Li); dense (Shī).
 r. *ts'ěk / ts'ek / ts'ê — T pure (Kuan).
 s. *dz'ěk / dz'ek / ts'ê — T, L recondite (Yi).
 t. *ts'ěk / ts'äk / tsi — T collect, accumulate (Shī); *ts'ěg / ts'ig / ts'ī — T, L put in stack or store (Shī); stack (Shī), hoard, provisions (Tso).
 u. *ts'ěk / ts'äk / tsi — T, L footprint (Shī). This is cognate to but not identical with 迹.
 v. *ts'iek / ts'iek / tsi — T, L twist, spin (Shī); achieve, achievement, meritorious deed (Shī); completely (Tso).
 x. *dz'ěg / dz'ig / ts'ī — T, L to steep, soak (Chouli).

869 a—b. *si'ěg / si'g / si' — T cleave, tear apart (Shī); loan for *id.* this (Shī); final particle (Shī); then, thereupon (Lunyü); completely, entirely (Li). b. is Chou III (inscr. 225). The graph has 'axe' and 'basket'.

- c. *si'ěg / si'g / si' — T melting ice, ice-water (Ch'uts'i).
 d. *si'ěg / si'g / si' — T servant, menial (Kungyang).
 e. *sieg / siei / si — T, L shriek (Ta Tai li).
 f. *sieg / siei / si — T take by the hand, lead (Mo).

- 870 a. *si'ěg / si'g / si' — T, L a place name (Tso). The graph has 'tiger' and 'cliff'.
 b. *i'ěg / i'ig / ch'ī — T, L, and *d'ěg / d'ig / ch'ī — (even tone) T, L, and *d'ěg / d'ig / ch'ī — (oblique tone) T, L strip off (Yi).
 c. *d'ěg / d'ig / ch'ī — T, L a kind of flute (Shī).
 d. *d'ieg / d'iei / t'i — (even tone) k cry out (Lü).
 e. *d'ieg / d'iei / t'i — (oblique tone) T, L alternate, substitute (Kuots'ê).

871 a. *si'ěg / si'g / si' — T move towards (Lunyü); remove (Tso). Mand. si is irregular, we should expect a si. The graph has 'walk' and 'foot'.

b—e. **siëg / siɛ / si* — (variant of the preceding, hence the reading) remove to, go to (inscr. Yin bone A 1: 1,7). c. is Yin bone (A 1: 1,7), d. is Yin (inscr. 12), e. is Chou I (inscr. 67). This archaic graph has generally been interpreted as 延, but that is quite unwarranted. Shuowen gives it rightly as a variant of a. above, radicals 60 and 162 being interchangeable, as usual, and in the inscriptions the graph sometimes has its ordinary sense (as in Yin bone A 1: 1,7), sometimes stands as loan for the homophonous 斯 **siëg*.

f. **siëg / siɛ / si* — T (same irregularity in the Mand. reading as a—b.) name of a plant (T, no text ex.); loan for *id.* five times, five-fold (Meng).

g. **siëg / siɛ / si* — T sandal (Lü).

h. **siëg / siɛ / si* — T, L hair band (Li).

872 a. **liëg / liɛ / li* — T, L revile, defame (Shī). The modern graph has 'net' and 'speak'.

873 a—d. **níëg / níɛ / er* — T child, son (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 7: 16,2, sense of name), c. is Yin (inscr. 23), d. is Chou II (inscr. 143, sense of part of name). The graph has been explained as a drawing of a baby with open fontanel.

e. **níëg / níɛ / er* — K forced laugh (Ch'uts'i); prattle (as children) (Sün).

f. **ngieg / ngiei / yi*, ni — T, L young and weak (Meng); loan for *id.* limit, boundary (Chuang); loan for h. below (Chuang), for 涯 (Chuang).

g. **ngieg / ngiei / yi* — T, L grasp, keep on to (Chuang).

h. **ngieg / ngiei / yi* — T, L look askance (Tso).

i. **ngieg / ngiei / yi* — T, L lock attaching the yoke to the end of a carriage pole (Lunyü).

j—k. **ngieg / ngiei / yi* — T, L place name (Tso). k. is pre-Han (inscr. 422).

l. **ngieg / ngiei / yi* — T, L female whale (Tso); name of a small fish (Chuang).

m. **ngieg / ngiei / yi* — T, and ? / *ngiet / ye* — T rainbow (Meng).

n. variant of the preceding (Ch'uts'i).

o. **ngieg / ngiei / yi* — T, L, and **míëg / mjiɛ / mi* — T fawn (Lunyü).

p. **ngiek / ngiek / yi* — T, L name of an aquatic bird (Chuang).

q. **χiek / χiek / hi* — T, L wrangle (Shī).

Of the above, a. **níëg* 'child' and f. **ngieg* 'young' are cognate words.

874 a—b. **piëg / pjiɛ / pi* — T low (Shī); loan for c. below (Sün). b. is Chou I (inscr. 100, sense of c.). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. **piëg / pjiɛ / pi*, pei — T, L to cause, so that (Shī); follow, obey (Shu).

d. **piëg / pjiɛ / pei* — T, L pillar (Li).

e. **piëg / pjiɛ / pei* — T, L to supplement, add (Kuoyü); **piëg / pjiɛ / pei* — L, and *b'íëg / b'jiɛ / p'ei* — L a kind of ceremonial robe (Li); loan for i. below (Kuoyü).

f. **piëg / pjiɛ / pei* — T, L, and **b'ieg / b'iei / pi* — T, L, and ? / *pji / pi* — T, L femur, head of femur, haunch (Li).

g. **b'íëg / b'jiɛ / p'i* — (even tone) L border ornament on lower garment (Yili).

h. **b'íëg / b'jiɛ / p'i* — T, L spleen (Li); tripe (Shī).

i—j. **b'íëg / b'jiɛ / p'i* — T, L parapet (Tso); loan for f. above (Lü). j. is Yin bone (A 2: 8,4).

k. **b'íëg / b'jiɛ / p'i* — T, L accumulate (Shī); **b'íëg / b'jiɛ / pi* — (oblique tone) T low ground (Sün).

l. **b'íëg / b'jiɛ / pei*, pi — (oblique tone) T female slave, servant (Li).

m. **b'íëg / b'jiɛ / pei*, pi — T low (Tso), short (stature) (Chouli); loan for *id.* to help (Sün).

873	兒	兒	兒	兒	兒	兒	兒	兒	兒	兒	兒	兒	兒	兒	兒	兒
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	
鵝	鵝	874	卑	卑	卑	卑	卑	卑	卑	卑	卑	卑	卑	卑	卑	卑
p	q		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
賴	賴	賴	賴	賴	賴	賴	賴	賴	賴	賴	賴	賴	賴	賴	賴	賴
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y		a	b	c	d	
876	系	系	系	系	系	系	系	系	系	系	系	系	系	系	系	系
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	
鷄	鷄	鷄	鷄	鷄	鷄	鷄	鷄	鷄	鷄	鷄	鷄	鷄	鷄	鷄	鷄	鷄
p	q															

- n—o. **p'ieg* / *p'iei* / *p'i* — T incline the head (inscr. 238). o. is Chou III (inscr. 238).
 p. **b'ieg* / *b'iei* / *p'i* — T, L a kind of drum (Chouli).
 q. **b'ieg* / *b'iei* / *p'i* — T, L shaft, handle (Chouli); **b'iek* / *b'iek* / *pi* — T, L, and **b'iek* / *b'iek* / *pi* — T, L inmost coffin (close to the body of a prince) (Li).
 r. **p'eg* / *pai* / *pai* — T to open (Kueikutsi); **p'ek* / *pek* / *po* — L tear apart, cleave (Li).
 s. **b'eg* / *b'ai* / *pai* — (oblique tone) T, L weed resembling grain (Tso).
 t. **b'eg* / *b'ai* / *pai* — T, L fine rice (Shi).
 u. **b'eg* / *b'ai* / *p'ai* — (even tone) L oyster (Yili).
 v. **b'eg* / *b'ai* / *p'ai* — L, K, and **b'ieg* / *b'iei* / *p'i* — K, and **b'eng* / *b'eng* / *peng* — L, K a long and narrow bivalve (Chouli).
 x—y. **pi'eg* / *pi'ei* / *pi* — T, and **pi'eng* / *pi'eng* / *ping* — T, L scabbard (Shi); loan for p. above (Li). y. is Chou I (inscr. 109).
 Of the above, a. **pi'eg* 'low' and m. **b'ieg* 'low' are cognate words.

- 875 a. **k'iweg* / *k'wieg* / *kuei* — T a compass (Meng), circle (Li); to draw regulating lines (Kuoyü); rule, law (Li); to have plans against (Li); loan for *id.* demand, greedy (Tso); fear (Chuang). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 b. **k'iweg* / *k'wieg* / *kuei* — K look at superficially (Sün).
 c. **k'iweg* / *k'wieg* / *k'uei* — T, L to peep (Lunyü).
 d. **k'iweg* / *k'wieg* / *k'uei* — T, L to pry, spy (Yi).
 876 a—b. **g'ieg* / *yiei* / *hi* — T bind (only Han time text ex.). b. is Yin bone (E 2: 2, sense here uncertain). The graph shows a hand and silk thread.
 c. **k'ieg* / *k'iei* / *hi* — T, L bind (Meng), connect, succeed (Yi). Mand. *hi* is irregular (we should expect a *ki*) and due to confusion with the preceding.
 d—f. **g'ieg* / *yiei* / *hi* — T slave, servant (Chouli); loan for *id.* why, what (Tso). e. is Yin bone (A 2: 42,3, sense of name), f. is pre-Han (inscr. 446, sense of name). The graph has t a 'man' and 'bind', a bond, a slave. Thus the word is cognate to the preceding two.
 g—h. **g'ieg* / *yiei* / *hi* — T Shuowen says: female slave; but there are no text examples of this. h. is pre-Han (inscr. 408, sense of name).

- i. *g'ieg / yiei / h i — T, L wait (Shu); loan for l. below (Li).
 j. *g'ieg / yiei / h i — T, L disgrace (Sün); perverse (Chuang).
 k. *g'ieg / yiei / h i — L discord (Chuang).
 l. *g'ieg / yiei / h i — T, L foot-path (Meng).
 m. *g'ieg / yiei / h i — T, L some kind of rodent (Ch'unts'iu).
 n—o. *kieg / kiei / k i — T fowl (Shī). o. is Yin bone (A 2: 36,7).
 p. variant of the preceding (Tso).
 q. *k'ieg / k'iei / k' i — T, L valley with stream in it (Tso).

- 877 a—d. *tieg / tiei / t i — T sovereign, emperor, God (Shī). b. is Yin bone (E 35: 3), c. is Chou I (inscr. 63), d. is Chou I (inscr. 101). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 e. *tieg / tiei / t i — T, and *t'ieg / t'iei / t' i — L, and ? / t'äi / c h' i — T comb-pin (Shī).
 f. *tieg / tiei / t i — T, L to cry (Sün); examine (Kuanyin).
 g. *d'ieg / d'iei / t' i — (even tone) T, L weep, howl (Tso).
 h. *d'ieg / d'iei / t' i — L, K animal's foot, hoof (Yi).
 i. *d'ieg / d'iei / t i — (oblique tone) T, L a kind of great sacrifice (Tso).
 j. *d'ieg / d'iei / t i — T knit together, condense (Ch'uts'i).
 k—l. *šięg / šię / s h i — T, L only (Shu). l. is Chou I (inscr. 89, sense of q. below).

This k. is really phonetic in the following series, but in the modern form it is slightly deformed.

- m. *tiek / tiek / t i — T, L son of principal wife (Tso).
 n. *tiek / tiek / t i — T barb of arrow (Lie).
 o. *tiek / tiek / t i — T, L animal's foot, hoof (Shī); *d'ięk / d'jäk / c h i — L, K check the foot, stop walking (Yi); loan for *id.* throw out, send away (Chuang).
 p. *t'iek / t'iek / t' i — T, L, and *těk / tēk / c h ê — T to pluck (Lie).
 q. *d'iek / d'iek / t i — T, L enemy, opponent (Shu); resist (Tso); an equal, a match (Tso).
 r. *těk / tēk / c h ê — T, L, and d'ěk / d'ek / c h ê — T, L blame, punish (Tso); loan for *d'ěk / d'ek / c h ê — L change of appearance of the sun (Tso).
 s. *šięk / šjäk / s h i — T, L proceed to, go to, come to (Shī) (in this sense also read *t'ięk / t'jäk / c h i in T); happen (Shī), just then (Tso); be suitable to (Shī); agree, on good terms (Kuan); loan for *id.* only (Meng), scared (Chuang); *tiek / tiek / t i — T, L follow (Shu); loan for *id.* principal (Shī); preside over (Shī); bent on (Lunyü); loan for m. above (Shī), for q. (Li), for r. (Meng).
 t. *d'ięk / d'jäk / c h i — L, K scratch (Lie); throw (Chuang).
 u. variant of r. above ('to blame') (Shī).

Of the above, h. *d'ieg 'hoof' and o. *tiek 'hoof' are cognate words.

- 878 a—b. *lieg / liei / l i — T, L a pair (Chouli), number (Shī); well-proportioned (Li); elegant, beautiful (Ch'uts'i); good (Chuang); brilliant (Shu); loan for *id.* apply (Yili), attach (Li), to hit (Tso); to pass into (Shī); name of a plant (Kuots'ê); loan for e. below (Chuang). b. is Chou (inscr. 382, sense of name). The graph is probably a drawing of a deer with a pair of fine horns.
 c. *lieg / liei / l i — T, L a pair (Yili), one of a pair, mate, companion (Tso).
 d. *lieg / liei / l i — L break (Chuang).
 e. *lieg / liei / l i — T beam (Lie).
 f. *lieg / liei / l i — T, L, and *ljęg / ljię / l i — T, L black horse (Shī).
 g. *ljęg / ljię / l i — L rope (Shī); *sljęg / się / s h i — T, L hair band (Li).
 h. *sljęg / się / s h i — T, L to strain off wine (Shī); also read *šjo / šiwo / s h u — T, L, a synonymous word applied to the same character.

- g. *kwəg / kwai / k u a — T prognosticate by means of Achillea stalks (Yi); divination figures (combinations of lines) (Li).

880	嵩	嵩	嵩	嵩	嵩	881	互	互	互	恒	恒	恒	恒	恒
	a	b	c	d	e	f	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
882	月	肯	883	登	登	只	只	登	登	登	登	登	登	登
	a	b		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
澄	證	884	曾	曾	增	增	增	增	增	增	層	贈	甌	885
m	n		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	a
能	能	能	能	能	能	886	朋	朋	朋	朋	朋	朋	朋	朋
							a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
棚	棚	棚	棚	棚	棚									
k	l	m	n	o										

- t. *kwěg / kwai / k u a — T, L suspend (Yili).
u. variant of the preceding.
v. *g'wěg / ywai / h u a — T, L, and *kwěg / kwai / k u a — T, L entangled, hampered (Tso).
x. *g'wěg / ywai / h u a — L vomit, spit out (Chuang). (T has other readings for meanings not attested in early texts).
y. *wěg / 'wai / w a — K, and *wǎg / 'wa / w a — L, and *g'wěg / ywai / h u a — L, K, and *g'wǎg / ywa / h u a — L frog (Chouli).
z. *wěg / 'wai / w a — T frog (Yinwen).
a'. *ngěg / ngai / y a i — T rim of the eye (Kuots'è).
b'. *wǎg / wa / w a — T, K hollow, concave (Lao), s. as f. above.

880 a. *g'iweg / yiwei / h i — T, L (Mand. h i in this and next two is irregular, we should expect a h u e i) Shuowen says: name of a bird, but there are no text examples in support of this; loan for *id.* distance equal to the circumference of a wheel (Li). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- b. *g'iweg / yiwei / h i — T to dissent, alienate (Kuoyü).
c. *g'iweg / yiwei / h i — T, L take by the hand, lead (Shi), hold (Shu); leave (Kuoyü); alienate (Tso).
d. *g'iweg / yiwei / h u e i — T big tortoise (Ch'uts'i).
e. *g'iweg / yiwei / h u e i — L, K, and *xiwěg / xiwig / h u e i — T, L spike of horn or bone for opening knots (Shi).
f. *g'iweg / yiwei / h u e i — T, L, and *xiwěg / xiwig / h u e i — L, K big bell (T, no text ex.); loan for *id.* vapours round the sun (Chouli).

881 a—c. *kəng / kəng / k e n g — (primary form of d. below, hence the reading) Shuowen says: increasing moon; there are no text examples of this. b. is Yin bone (B shang 9: 10, sense of name), c. is Chou I (inscr. 119, sense of name).

d—e. *g'əng / yəng / h e n g — T constant (Shi); loan for *kəng / kəng / k e n g — L increasing moon (Shi); everywhere (Shi). e. is Chou II (inscr. 132).

f—g. *kəng / kəng / k e n g — T violently thrum the strings of a lute (Ch'uts'i).

h. *kəng / kəng / k e n g — T, L road (Li).

882 a—b. **k'ang* / *k'ang* / *k' en* — T, L (after Sū) (Pek. *k' en* is irregular, we should expect a *k' eng*) meat sticking to bones (Chuang; L says that the Tsī-lin in this sense read **k'ag* / *k'āi* / *k' a i*); loan for *id.* to be willing. The modern graph a. has 'cover' and 'meat', b. is a vulgar variant.

883 a—d. **tang* / *tang* / *t eng* — T a kind of sacrificial vessel (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 20,7, sense of e. below), c. is Yin bone (A 5: 2,2, sense of e.), d. is Chou I (inscr. 68, sense of l. below). The archaic graph shows two hands — now at the top, now at the bottom — grasping a ritual vessel; to the left hand the modern graph has substituted 'meat'.

e—h. **tang* / *tang* / *t eng* — T rise, ascend (Shī); put up (Tso), achieve (Shī); loan for *id.* sound of pounding (Shī). f. is Yin bone (A 5: 2,1), g. is Yin (inscr. 34), h. is Chou II (inscr. 147). The radical, substituted to the top elements of a., is 'two feet'.

i. **tang* / *tang* / *t eng* — T, L a ritual vessel with a high foot (Yili); foot of such a vessel (Li); lamp (Ch'uts'i).

j. vulgar variant of the preceding in the sense of 'lamp'.

k. **tang* / *tang* / *t eng* — T gradually rising height, slope (Mu t'ien tsī chuan).

l. **d'ang* / *d'ang* / *t eng* — T place name (Tso).

m. **d'iang* / *d'iang* / *ch' eng* — T, and ? / *d'ang* / *ch' eng* — T limpid, clear (Li).

n. **i'ang* / *ts'iang* / *ch eng* — T testify, prove (Lunyü).

884 a—b. **tsang* / *tsang* / *ts eng* — T add (Meng), accumulated, double (Ch'uts'i); late, remote (Shī); rise high (Ch'uts'i); **dz'ang* / *dz'ang* / *ts' eng* — T a particle denoting perfect tense (Shī). b. is Chou I (inscr. 110, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. **tsang* / *tsang* / *ts eng* — T increase (Shī), numerous (Shī).

d. **tsang* / *tsang* / *ts eng* — T hate (Shī).

e. **tsang* / *tsang* / *ts eng* — L, K bundles of branches (Li).

f. **tsang* / *tsang* / *ts eng* — T, L net (Chuang).

g. **tsang* / *tsang* / *ts eng* — T, L arrow with string attached (Chouli).

h. **tsang* / *tsang* / *ts eng* — L, and **dz'iang* / *dz'iang* / *ts' ing* — T, L silk (Li).

i. **dz'ang* / *dz'ang* / *ts' eng* — (even tone) T, and **tsang* / *tsang* / *ts eng* — T in two storeys, double (Ch'uts'i). Cognate to a. above.

j. **dz'ang* / *dz'ang* / *ts eng* — (oblique tone) T give, gift (Shī); (send, send away:) expel (sc. bad influences) (Chouli).

k. **tsiang* / *tsiang* / *ts ing, ts eng* — T, L (Pek. *ts eng* is irregular) boiler, earthenware pot for steaming rice (Chouli).

885 a—e. **nang* / *nang* / *n eng* — T a kind of bear (Kuoyü); loan for *id.* able, can (Shī). b. is Yin (inscr. 6), c. is Chou I (inscr. 58), d. is Chou I (inscr. 79), e. is Chou II (inscr. 180). The original graph must have been a drawing.

f. **t'ang* / *t'āi* / *t' a i* — T apparition, bearing, manner (Kuots'è).

886 a—e. **b'ang* / *b'ang* / *p' eng* — T, L a set of cowries (stringed) (Shī); loan for *id.* a peer, equal (Shī), comrade, friend (Shī); a pair (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 30,5), c. is Yin (inscr. 10), d. is Chou I (inscr. 66), e. is Chou I (inscr. 69). The graph is a drawing of strings of cowries.

f—i. **b'ang* / *b'ang* / *p' eng* — T, L adherent, assistant (Chouli). h. is Yin bone (A 4: 30,2), i. is Chou II (inscr. 135).

j. **b'ang* / *b'ang* / *p' eng* — T, L a fabulous great bird (Choung).

887	厶	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	肱	弘	宏	竝	紘	閑	雄	鞞	888	競	
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	a	
𠂇	889	興	興	興	興	890	雁	雁	鷹	鷹	鷹	891	徵	徵	892
𠂇	b	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	e	a	b			
蠅	蠅	893	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋
a	b	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋	𦍋
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v							

k—l. **pəŋ / pəŋ / pəŋ* — L, K put coffin in the ground (Tso).

m. **pəŋ / pəŋ / pəŋ* — T fall, collapse (sc. mountain) (Shī); die (said of prominent people) (Tso).

n. **piəŋ / piəŋ / piəŋ* — T, L cover of a quiver (Shī).

o. **pəŋ / pəŋ / pəŋ* — T to bind round (Mo).

887 a—e. **kwəŋ / kwəŋ / kung* — Shuowen says: arm, thus taking it to be the primary form of f. below (hence the reading); but there are no text examples of this. c. is Yin bone (A 5: 15,2, sense of g. below), d. is Chou I (inscr. 95, sense of g.), e. is Chou II (inscr. 164, sense of name). The original graph may have been a drawing of an arm.

f. **kwəŋ / kwəŋ / kung* — T, L arm (esp. the upper arm, from elbow to shoulder) (Shī).

g. **g'wəŋ / gwəŋ / hung* — T vast (Shī); enlarge (Shī).

h. **g'wəŋ / gwəŋ / hung* — T resounding (Chouli); great (Shu).

i. **g'wəŋ / gwəŋ / hung* — T, L to measure (Chouli).

j. **g'wəŋ / gwəŋ / hung* — T, L cord on ceremonial cap (Tso).

k. **g'wəŋ / gwəŋ / hung* — T, L gate across a street or lane (Tso); loan for h. above (Li).

l. **giŋŋ / jiŋŋ / hiŋŋ* — T (Mand hiŋŋ is irregular, we should expect a yung or jung) male (Shī).

m. **kwəŋ / kwəŋ / kung* — T, and **k'wəŋ / k'wəŋ / k'ung* — L leather-covered leaning-board of carriage (Shī).

888 a—b. **kiəŋ / kiəŋ / king* — T, L fear, cautious, attentive (Shī); **g'iaŋ / g'iaŋ / king* — L strong (Shī). b. is Chou II (inscr. 143). Explanation of graph uncertain.

889 a—d. **chiəŋ / chiəŋ / hing* — T lift, raise (Shī); rise (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 21,8), c. is Chou II/III (inscr. 280), d. is Chou (inscr. 365, sense of name). The graph has four hands and a sail (? hoist a sail? cf. 凡).

890 a—b. **iaŋ / iaŋ / ying* — Shuowen says: eagle, thus taking it to be the primary form of c. below (hence the reading); but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Chou I (inscr. 88, sense of name). The graph has 'bird' and another element of uncertain interpretation.

- c. **ṣiəŋ* / *ṣiəŋ* / ying — T, L eagle, falcon (Shī).
- d. **ṣiəŋ* / *ṣiəŋ* / ying — T answer (Meng), respond (Tso); correspond, conform (Yi); accept, agree (Kuoyü); ought, of right (Shī).
- e. **ṣiəŋ* / *ṣiəŋ* / ying — T, L breast (Shī); (turn the breast against:) resist, oppose (Shī); receive (Kuoyü).
- 391 a. **tiəŋ* / *tiəŋ* / ch'eng — T summon (Shu); examine, test (Tso), testify (Tso), evidence (Li); prognostics (Shu); effect (Li); to levy (sc. tax) (Chouli); **d'ṣiəŋ* / *d'ṣiəŋ* / ch'eng — L suppress (Yi); **tiəŋ* / *ti* / ch'ī — T, L name of one of the notes of the gamut (Li). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- b. **d'ṣiəŋ* / *d'ṣiəŋ* / ch'eng — T, L to reprove, warn (Tso); to repress, to correct (Shī).
- 392 a. **dṣiəŋ* / *iəŋ* / ying — T, L a fly (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- b. **d'ṣiəŋ* / *dṣ'ṣiəŋ* / sh'eng — T string, cord (Shī); (in a line:) continue (Shī); lay the regulating line on, regulate (Li); loan for *id.* cautious, careful (Shī, so the Mao comm.); to praise (Tso); loan for **dṣiəŋ* / *iəŋ* / ying — L full (sc. ear of grain) (Chouli).
- 393 a—b. **dṣiəŋ* / *iəŋ* / ying — (primary form of c. below, hence the reading) servant, slave (inscr. 180). b. is Chou II (inscr. 180). The graph has two hands, holding an object of uncertain interpretation, which has wrongly been turned into 'fire' in the modern graph.
- c—e. **dṣiəŋ* / *iəŋ* / ying — K (same word as k. below) servant, to serve (inscr. 138); go as servant or concubine, accompanying the first rank consort (inscr. 386). d. is Chou II (inscr. 138), e. is Chou (inscr. 386).
- f—i. **d'ṣiəm* / *d'ṣiəm* / chen — T, L I, we, our (Shī); **d'ṣiən* / *d'ṣiən* / chen — L a seam (Chouli); omen, sign (Chuang). The final consonants in this and next are very enigmatic, all the more since the derivatives again have *-ng*. g. is Yin bone (A 4: 4,7), h. is Chou I (inscr. 63), i. is Chou I (inscr. 65).
- j. **d'ṣiəm* / *d'ṣiəm* / chen — K horizontal pieces in a frame for silk worms (Lü).
- k. **dṣiəŋ* / *iəŋ* / ying — T, L girl who follows the principal wife to her future husband and becomes at the same time his concubine (Tso); accompany (Ch'uts'i).
- l—m. **dṣiəŋ* / *iəŋ* / ying — T accompanying 'present', additional concubine following the bride of first rank (inscr. 212; s. w. as c. and k. above). m. is Chou I/II (inscr. 212).
- n—o. **d'ṣiəŋ* / *dṣ'ṣiəŋ* / ch'eng — T Shuowen says: raised path between fields; but there are no text examples in support of this. o. is Chou III (inscr. 216, sense of k. above).
- p. **ṣiəŋ* / *ṣiəŋ* / sh'eng — T vanquish, overcome (Shī); surpass (Lunyü); equal to, capable of (Lunyü); loan for *id.* head ornament (Li).
- q. **d'əŋ* / *d'əŋ* / t'eng — T, L to gush up (as water) (Shī ap. Yüp'ien); to gape and gush out words (Yi); loan for *id.* place name (Tso).
- r—s. **d'əŋ* / *d'əŋ* / t'eng — place name, same as the preceding in this sense (hence the reading). s. is Chou I (inscr. 116).
- t. **d'əŋ* / *d'əŋ* / t'eng — T, L tie, band (Shī).
- u. **d'əŋ* / *d'əŋ* / t'eng — T a fabulous flying snake (Sün); **d'ək* / *d'ək* / t'ê — T, L insect eating the leaves of grain plants (Shī).
- v. **d'əŋ* / *d'əŋ* / t'eng — T mount, rise (Shī), ascend (Li); loan for k. above (Yili).
- 394 a—c. **ṣiəŋ* / *ṣiəŋ* / ch'eng — T lift, hold (Yin bone A 7: 25,3). b. is Yin bone (A 7: 25,3), c. is pre-Han (inscr. 406, sense of name). The graph shows a hand lifting an object of uncertain interpretation.

894	再	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	稱	895	乘	𠂔	𠂔	896	承	𠂔	承	
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b	c		a	b	c	
𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	蒸	897	升	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	898	𠂔
d	e	f	g	h	i	j			a	b	c	d	e		a	
𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	899	𠂔	冰	𠂔	𠂔	馮	𠂔	900	𠂔
b	c	d	e	f	g	h			a	b	c	d	e		a	
901	弓	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	902	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	a	b	c	d	e				a	b	c	d	e	f	g	

d—f. **t'iang* / *tš'iang* / *ch'eng* — T lift (Shu ap. Kuo P'o, comm. to Shu). e. is Yin bone (B hia 36: 8, sense here uncertain), f. is pre-Han (inscr. 404, sense of name).

g. **t'iang* / *tš'iang* / *ch'eng* — T to weigh (Li); lift up (Shi); praise (Lunyü); divulge (Lunyü); (evaluate:) denominate, call (Lunyü); say, declare, profess to, plead (Tso); appreciate, estimate (Yi); (weighing up:) equal to, corresponding (Shi), capable of (Li); a set (of clothes) (Li).

895 a—c. **d'iang* / *dž'iang* / *ch'eng* — (even tone) T to mount, ascend (Shi); ride, drive (Shi); be on top, above (Lao); avail oneself of (Meng); **d'iang* / *dž'iang* / *sheng* — (oblique tone) T (what is mounted:) chariot (Shi); team of four horses (Shi); set of four (Meng); several, group (Li); set of annotations, annals (Meng); set of fields, district (Meng). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 25,3), c. is Chou I (inscr. 97). The graph shows a man mounted on some object of uncertain interpretation.

896 a—b. **d'iang* / *žiang* / *ch'eng* — T lift, hold (inscr. 54), same word as c. below, which is only another modern variation of the same archaic graph. b. is Chou I (inscr. 54). The graph shows two hands lifting a man.

c. **d'iang* / *žiang* / *ch'eng* — T lift, to present (Shi); to honour (Shi); to support, assist (Yi); receive (Shu); continue (Shi); (successive steps:) gradations in taxes (Tso); resist (Shi).

d—f. **d'iang* / *žiang* / *ch'eng* — assist, same word as next. Shuowen gives this as the original form of g. below, the straight bottom line of which is only a corruption. e. is Yin bone (E 171: 3), f. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 324). The radical at the bottom is not 'mountain', but a drawing of a pitfall, two hands rescuing a man out of it.

g. **d'iang* / *žiang* / *ch'eng* — T assist (Li), see the preceding.

h. **t'iang* / *tš'iang* / *cheng* — T, L to steam (Shi); loan for *id.* advance, bring forward (Shi).

i. **t'iang* / *tš'iang* / *cheng* — T to save, help (Tso), cognate to d. and g.

j. **t'iang* / *tš'iang* / *cheng* — T, L to present (meat) in sacrifice (Yili).

k. **t'iang* / *tš'iang* / *cheng* — T, L small twigs as firewood (Shi); loan for *id.* numerous (Shi ap. Meng).

897 a—b. **šiang* / *šiang* / *sheng* — T a measure (10th of a *tou*) (Shi); loan for *id.* a set of 80 threads (in weaving) (Li); to mount, rise, arise (Shi); (lift:) to present to (Li). b. is Chou II (inscr. 191). The graph is a drawing of a measure.

- c. variant of the preceding in the sense of 'rise' (Yi, Cheng Hsüan's version).
 d. variant of the preceding in the sense of 'rise' (Ch'uts'i).
 e. **śiəng* / *śiəng* / s h e n g — T, and **t̪iəng* / *t̪iəng* / c h e n g — T, L to lift up, to save (Chouli).

898 a—b. **liəng* / *liəng* / l i n g — T Shuowen says: transgress, thus taking it to be the primary form of c. below; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Chou I (inscr. 96, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c—d. **liəng* / *liəng* / l i n g — T high mound, hill (Shī), a height (Tso); ascend (Kuots'è); transgress (Li); encroach upon, usurp (Tso); molest, oppress (Tso), insult (Tso); loan for *id.* to temper (steel) (Sün). d. is Chou II (inscr. 147).

e. **liəng* / *liəng* / l i n g — T transgress (Kuots'è), surmount (Ch'uts'i).

f. **liəng* / *liəng* / l i n g — T, L ice (Shī); maltreat, oppress (Ch'uts'i).

g. **liəng* / *liəng* / l i n g — K water-chestnut (Lie).

h. **liəng* / *liəng* / l i n g — T, L name of a fish (Ch'uts'i).

i. **liəng* / *liəng* / l i n g — T, L water-chestnut (Li), see g. above.

899 a. **piəng* / *piəng* / p i n g — K Shuowen says: ice, thus taking it to be the primary form of b. below. There are no text examples in support of this. Explanation of graph uncertain.

b—c. **piəng* / *piəng* / p i n g — T ice (Shī); loan for 886 n. above. Shuowen takes this character to be the primary form of 凝. c. is Chou IV (inscr. 292).

d. **b'ïəng* / *b'ïəng* / p' i n g — T, L (tread:) walk across a river (Shī); (trample:) maltreat (Tso), encroach upon (Chouli), angry (Tso); ascend (Chouli); (stand on:) lean on, rely on (Shī); loan for *id.* sound of a wall when struck (Shī).

e. **b'ïəng* / *b'ïəng* / p' i n g — T to lean on (Shu).

900 a. **b'ïəng* / *b'ïəng* / p' i n g — (even tone) T, and **b'ïəng* / *b'ïəng* / p i n g — (oblique tone) lean on (sc. a stool) (Shu ap. Shuowen). The graph has 'carry, sustain' and two legs.

901 a—d. **k'üəng* / *k'üəng* / k u n g — T a bow (Shī); a length measure (Yili). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 7,2), c. is Yin bone (B hia 13: 17), d. is Chou I (inscr. 88). The graph is a drawing.

e. **k'üəng* / *k'üəng* / k' i u n g — T, L high and vaulted, vault (Shī); loan for 空 (Li).

902 a—b. **m'üəng* / *m'üəng* / m e n g — T, and **mung* / *mung* / m e n g — L dream (Shī); darkened, blind (Shī). b. is Chou II (inscr. 170). The graph has 'evening, night' below, meaning of upper part uncertain. This upper element, which recurs in the following characters, is not known as an independent character.

c. variant of the preceding (Chouli).

d. **m'üəng* / *m'üəng* / m e n g — T, L, and **mwəng* / *mwəng* / m e n g — T, L darkened (Chouli); ashamed, despondent (Tso).

e. **mwəng* / *mwəng* / m e n g — T, L rafters, beams inside roof (Tso).

f. **māng* / *māng* / m a n g — T, L exert oneself (Shu).

g. **χmwəng* / *χwəng* / h u n g — T, L to die (said of kings and princes) (Tso); loan for *id.* numerous (Shī); to swarm (as insects) (Shī).

903 a—e. **k'ək* / *k'ək* / k' o — T carry, sustain (Li); able, can (Shu); vanquish, dominate (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 3: 27,2), c. is Yin bone (A 8: 5,5), d. is Chou I (inscr. 56), e. is Chou I (inscr. 72). Explanation of graph uncertain.

f—g. variants of the preceding (Chuang).

903	克	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	尅	剋	904	黑	𠂔	墨	默	嘿	縵	905
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b	c	d	e	f	
𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	得	906	則	𠂔	側	𠂔	側	測	廁	907	賊	𠂔	908
a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b	
塞	塞	909	北	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	背	𠂔	910	𠂔	𠂔	恆	𠂔	極	𠂔
a			a	b	c	d	e	f		a	b	c	d	e	f
911	棘	𠂔	𠂔	912	翊	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	913	𠂔	𠂔	914	𠂔	抑	
	a	b	c		a	b	c	d		a	b		a		a

904 a—b. **χmak* / *χək* / *hei* — T black (Shī). b. is Chou II/III (inscr. 244). The graph shows a human figure with face and body covered with spots (war-paint?).

c. **mək* / *mək* / *m o* — T ink (Meng); black (Tso); name of a measure (Kuoyü). Cognate to the preceding.

d. **mək* / *mək* / *m o* — T (dark:) silent (Tso).

e. variant of the preceding (Kuots'ê).

f. **mək* / *mək* / *m o* — T, L cord (Yi).

905 a—c. **tək* / *tək* / *tê* — T obtain, get, take (inscr. 146). b. is Yin bone (E 29: 2), c. is Chou II (inscr. 146). The graph has 'hand' and 'cowry' (money). In the small seal the cowry has been misunderstood and turned into 見 'to see'.

d. **tək* / *tək* / *tê* — T obtain, get (Shī); can (Lunyü).

906 a—b. **tsək* / *tsək* / *tsê* — T law, rule (Shī); follow a law, imitate (Shī); accordingly, thus, then, thereupon (Shī). b. is Chou I (inscr. 97). The graph has *ting* 'ritual cauldron' and 'knife'. The law was codified by inscriptions on ritual vessels. In the modern graph 'cauldron' has been corrupted into 'cowry'.

c—d. **ts'ək* / *ts'ək* / *ts'ê* — T (the Mand. aspirate is irregular) side (Shī); inclining (Shī); partial (Shu); inferior, low (Shu). d. is Chou II (inscr. 179).

e. **ts'ək* / *ts'ək* / *ts'ê* — T, L to pity, pained (Meng).

f. **ts'ək* / *ts'ək* / *ts'ê* — T to fathom (Shī); limpid (Chouli).

g. **ts'æg* / *ts'i* / *ts'i* — T, L latrine (Tso).

907 a—b. **dz'ək* / *dz'ək* / *tsei* — T murderer, bandit, villain (Shī); injure (Shī). b. is Chou II (inscr. 147). The graph has 'man', 'dagger-axe' and 'cowry' (money).

908 a. **sək* / *sək* / *sê* — T, L, and **sæg* / *s'ai* / *sai* — L stop up, block (Shī); shut (Lunyü); a pass, strait (Tso); fill (Meng); loan for *id.* sincere (Shī); **sæg* / *s'ai* / *sai* — T, L frontier (Tso); loan for *id.* a game of draughts (Chuang). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. **sək* / *sək* / *sê* — T sincere (Shu ap. Shuowen).

909 a—d. **pək* / *pək* / *pei* — T, L turn the back (Tso); (back side:) North (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 3,2), c. is Chou I (inscr. 115), d. is Chou II (inscr. 134). The graph shows two men back to back.

- e. **pwæg / puḍi / p e i* — L, K the back, posterior part (Shī); **b'wæg / b'uḍi / p e i* — T, L turn the back on, cheat (Shī).
 f. **b'wæg / b'uḍi / p e i* — T, L turn the back on, abandon (Li); not to face straightly (Li).

All these words are cognate.

- 910 a—b. **kṣāk / kṣāk / k i* — T, L urgently, hurry (Shī); **k'ṣæg / k'ṣi / k'i* — T, L often (Meng). b. is Chou II (inscr. 180). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. **kṣāk / kṣāk / k i* — T urgently, hastily (Lie).

d. **kṣāk / kṣāk / k i* — T, L die (Li); destroy, kill (Tso).

e—f. **g'ṣāk / g'ṣāk / k i* — T ridge of roof (Chuang); the highest point, extreme limit, utmost (Shī); exhaust (Shī); reach the end, come to (Shī); loan for *id.* leathern finger protection (in shooting with bow) (Yili); loan for a. above (Sün). f. is Chou I (inscr. 65, rad. 60 inst. of rad. 75).

- 911 a—b. **kṣāk / kṣāk / k i* — T, L jujube (Shī); thorns (Tso), thorny, harassing, painful (Shī); urgent, haste (Shī); loan for 戟 (Tso). b. is Yin (inscr. 51, sense of name). The graph has 'thorn' doubled.

c. **kṣāk / kṣāk / k i* — T, L collar of a coat (Shī).

- 912 a—d. **gṣāk / ṣāk / y i* — T to fly (only Han time text ex.); loan for *id.* nextfollowing (day) (inscr. 67). c. is Yin lone (A 2: 20,5), d. is Chou I (inscr. 67). The graph has 'raise' and a drawing of a 'wing', d. also 'sun'.

- 913 a. **χṣāk / χṣāk / h i* — L, and *? / ṣṣāk / s h i* — T, L red (Shī); (rimes in the *ək* class in Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. *? / ṣṣāk / s h i* — K raincoat of straw (Kuoyü).

- 914 a. **χṣāk / χṣāk / h i* — T, L grieved, pained (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- 915 a. **ṣāk / ṣāk / y i* — T, L put the hand on, rub (Li); to repress (Tso); (self-repressing:) careful, attentive (Shī); loan for *id.* initial particle (Shī), and, but, or else (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- 916 a—c. **ṭṣāk / ṭṣāk / c h i* — T, L ascend (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 7: 32,4), c. is Chou I (inscr. 58). The graph has feet taking 'steps', and (staircase:) 'height'.

- 917 a—c. **t'ṣāk / t'ṣāk / c h' i* — T to correct (Yi); careful, attentive (Shī). c. is Chou III (inscr. 229). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- 918 a—b. **dṣāk / ṣāk / y i* — T, L to shoot with arrow and string attached (Shī); catch (Shu). b. is Chou I (inscr. 100, sense here uncertain). The graph must be a drawing of some kind of arrow.

c—d. **dṣāk / ṣāk / y i* — T a clan name (inscr. 302). d. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 302).

e. **dṣāk / ṣāk / y i* — T, L stake, pole (Tso).

f. **ṣṣāk / ṣṣāk / s h i* — T rule, law, pattern, model (Shī); be a model to (Shī), follow the model of (Shī); measure (Chouli); loan for *id.* to use (Shī); a particle (Shī); loan for l. below (Lunyü).

g. **t'ṣāk / t'ṣāk / t' ê* — T err (Shī).

h. **t'ṣāk / t'ṣāk / t' ê* — T, L, and **d'ṣāk / d'ṣāk / t' ê* — T beg, demand (Sün); loan for g. above (Shu ap. Shiki).

916	陟	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	917	敕	勅	𡵓	918	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓
	a	b	c			a	b	c		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
	賁	代	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓
	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s		a	b	c	
	殖	植	植	置	值	𡵓	德	𡵓	920	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓
	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l		a	b	c	d	e	f	
	職	𡵓	職	職	識	𡵓	921	食	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓
	g	h	i	j	k	l		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		

i—j. **d'æg / d'ái / tai* — T take the place of (Shu), supersede (Shī); succession (Tso), generation (Tso); dynasty (Tso). j. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 332).

k. **śiæk / śiæk / shī* — T, L to wipe (Li).

l. **śiæk / śiæk / shī* — T, L cross-bar at front of carriage box (Tso).

m. **t'ïæk / t'ïæk / ch'ī* — T fear (Kuoyü).

n. **śiæg / śi / shī* — T test, try (Shu); to exercise, train (Shī); apply, make use of (Li).

o. **śiæg / śi / shī* — T, L kill (a superior) (Meng).

p. **t'æg / t'ái / t'ai* — T, L borrow, lend (Tso); loan for g. above (Li).

q. **d'æg / d'ái / tai* — T, L name of a mountain (Shu).

r. **d'æg / d'ái / tai* — T to pencil the eyebrows (Lie).

s. **d'æk / d'æk / tē* — K insect eating the leaves of grain plants (Shī ap. Shuowen).

919 a. **d'ïæk / d'ïæk / chī* — T straight (Shī); right (Shī); (straight out:) simply, only (Meng); loan for *id.* (Li) or **d'ïæg / d'ï / chī* — L to represent, take the place of, be equivalent to (Li). The graph (see j. and l. below) has 'eye' and a straight line.

b. **tïæk / tïæk / chī* — T, L to sow or plant early (Shī).

c. **dïæk / zïæk / shī* — T, L clay, clayey (Shu).

d. **dïæk / zïæk / chī* — T, L (Pek. *chī* is irregular, we should expect a *shī*) rancid (sc. fat) (Shuowen, no pre-Han text ex.); loan for *id.* to grow, prosper, flourish (Tso); to plant, cultivate (Tso); to raise, establish (Kuoyü); level (Shī).

e. **dïæk / zïæk / ?* — T, L, and **d'ïæg / d'ï / chī* — T, L to plant (Chouli); plants (Chouli); to place (Shī); put up, establish (Chouli); wooden piece into which door bar enters (Mo).

f. **d'æk / d'æk / t'ê* — L single (Li); loan for **d'ïæk / d'ïæk / chī* — L hem (of a garment) (Li).

g. **tïæg / tï / chī* — T to set, place, arrange (Shī); (set aside:) let off (Kuoyü).

h. **d'ïæg / d'ï / chī* — T, L hold upright, grasp, take (Shī).

i—j. **tæk / tæk / tē* — K virtue (inscr. 286). j. is Chou IV (inscr. 286).

k—l. **tæk / tæk / tē* — T virtue, virtuous (Shī); quality, nature (Tso). l. is Chou I (inscr. 65).

920 a—d. **tïæk / tïæk / chī* — T (T gives this reading but, following Shuowen, says its meaning is unknown) unite (Yi, one version ap. L); loan for l. below (*blazing = red, sc. earth, soil) (Shu, Yü kung, Cheng Hün's version ap. L). b. is Yin bone (A 4:

- 4,4, sense uncertain), c. is Chou I (inscr. 97, sense of name), d. is Chou II (inscr. 138, sense of f. below). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- e. $*t'jak / ts'jak / ch' i$ — L, K, and $*d'ak / d'ak / t'ê$ — T pole (Chouli).
- f. $*t'jak / ts'jak / ch' i$ — T weave (Shī); $*t'æg / ts' i / ch' i$ — L stuff made of coloured silk (Li); $*t'æg / ts' i / ch' i$ — L and $*t'æg / ts' i / ch' i$ — L flag (Shī).
- g—h. $*t'jak / ts'jak / ch' i$ — T, L duties of office, office (Shī); attend to, manage (Tso); duty, tribute (Tso); loan for *id.* ample, numerous (Chuang); loan for e. above (Chouli). h. is Chou IV (inscr. 283).
- i. $*t'jak / ts'jak / ch' i$ — T, L slice of dried meat (Yili).
- j. $*s'jak / s'jak / sh' i$ — T, and $*t'jak / ts'jak / ch' i$ — T a kind of banner (Hanfei), cf. f. above.
- k. $*s'jak / s'jak / sh' i$ — T know (Shī); $*t'æg / ts' i / ch' i$ — T, L remember (Shī), commemorate (Yi).
- l. $*t'æg / ts' i / ch' i$ — T, L blaze (Shī); glorious (Shī); to heat (Tso).
- 921 a—c.** $*d'jak / dz'jak / sh' i$ — T eat (Shī); («eating» of sun or moon:) eclipse (Shī); $*dz'æg / zi / s' i$ — L food (Shī); give food to (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 6: 35,2), c. is Chou (inscr. 351, sense of name). The graph is a drawing of a food vessel with lid.
- d. $*d'jak / dz'jak / sh' i$ — T to eat up gradually, to eclipse (the sun or the moon) (Lü).
- e—f. $*dz'æg / zi / s' i$ — T food, give food to (Yili ap. L; inscr. 225). f. is Chou III (inscr. 225).
- g. $*t'jak / t'jak / ch' i$ — T, L to make solid, strengthen (Kuoyü); prepare, make ready (Shī); put in fine order (Li); to order, command (Kuoyü).
- h. $*s'jak / s'jak / sh' i$ — T adorn, ornament (Shī); loan for g. above (Kuliang).
- 922 a.** $*ts'jak / ts'jak / tsi$ — T, and $*ts'jak / ts'jak / ch' i$ — T, L ploughshare cutting through the soil (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- b. $*ts'jak / ts'jak / tsi$ — T millet (Shī); loan for *id.* hurry, expeditious (Shī); loan for 𪛗 (Kuliang).
- c. $*s'jūk / s'jūk / sh' u$ — T, L to rise (Li).
- 923 a.** $*ts'jak / ts'jak / tsi$ — T go to, forthwith, thereupon etc., see series 399 above.
- b. $*ts'jak / ts'jak / tsi$ — T, L tsi-tsü millipede (Chuang).
- c. $*dz'jak / dz'jak / tsi$ — T, L detest (Shu); $*ts'jēt / ts'jēt / tsi$ — T, L masonry (Li); coaled part of a burning torch (Kuan); in this latter reading the phonetic has its value of group 399 above.
- d. $*ts'jak / ts'jak / tsi$ — K, and $*ts'jāk / ts'jāk / tsi$ — T, L tsi-ling name of a bird (Tso).
- 924 a—b.** $*ts'jak / ts'jak / ts'ê$ — T Shuowen says: incline the head; but there are no text examples in support of this. (Tsi yün reads this words *niet* / *nie* or *liet* / *lie*). b. is Chou I (inscr. 69, sense of name).
- c—d. $*ts'jak / ts'jak / ts'ê$ — T slanting, oblique (Chouli). Shuowen registers c. as an early form of what is currently written d.
- e—i. $*ts'jak / ts'jak / ts'ê$ — T, L sun slanting, inclining to the West (Shu). h. is Yin bone (E 110: 1, sense here uncertain), i. is Yin bone (A 4: 8,7, sense uncertain). The graph shows 'sun' and a man in bent or inclining position.
- 925 a.** $*s'jak / s'jak / si$ — T breathe (Lunyü); sigh (Li); rest, repose (Shī); cease (Lunyü); (collect force:) grow (Meng); interest on money (Chouli); descendants (Kuots'ê). The graph has *ts' i* 'self, from' etc. and 'heart'.
- b. $*s'jak / s'jak / si$ — T extinguish (Meng).

922	麥	稷	誤	923	卽	螳	聖	鵠	924	矢	𠂇	戾	仄	昊	昊	
	a	b	c		a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d	e	f	
𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	925	息	熄	926	晉	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	927	色	928	力
	g	h	i		a	b		a	b	c	d	e		a		a
𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	勒	蕙	𠂇	929	或	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	u

926 a—d. **ɕiak* / *ɕiak* / *sê* — T, L harvest (Yili); greedy (Yi). b. is Yin bone (A 1:29,7), c. is Yin bone (G 12: 2), d. is Yin bone (A 4: 41,3). The graph has 'grain', single or doubled, and a drawing of a granary, or (in d.) a field.

e. **ɕiak* / *ɕiak* / *sê* — T, L to reap, harvest (Shī); husbandry (Tso); sparing, economical (Tso).

927 a. **ɕiak* / *ɕiak* / *sê* — T colour (Tso); countenance, looks (Shī); beauty (Lunyü). Explanation of graph uncertain.

928 a—b. **liək* / *liək* / *li* — T strength, force (Shī); effort (Shī). b. is Chou III (inscr. 220). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. **lək* / *lək* / *lê* — T, L, and **liək* / *liək* / *li* — T, L a tenth (Li).

d. **lək* / *lək* / *lê* — T, L space between the fingers (where divination sticks were inserted) (Yi).

e. **lək* / *lək* / *lê* — T, L vein or duct in soil (Chouli); loan for *id.* fraction (Chouli).

f—g. **lək* / *lək* / *lê* — T reins (Yili); loan for *id.* engrave (Li). g. is Chou I (inscr. 86).

h. **lək* / *lək* / *lê* — T, L to split according to the veins (sc. stone, cf. e. above) (Chouli).

929 a—d. **giwək* / *jiwək* / *y ü* — (primary form of e. below, Shuowen, hence the reading) territory, state (inscr. 57); loan for **g'wək* / *ɣwək* / *h u o* — T some, someone, something (Shī); (some chances of:) possibly, perhaps (Tso); either-or (Shī; loan for q. below (Meng). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 6,5), c. is Chou I (inscr. 57), d. is Chou I (inscr. 71). The graph has 'dagger-axe' and 'mouth' in the oldest forms.

e—f. **giwək* / *jiwək* / *y ü* — T territory, state (Lunyü), boundary (Shī), universe (Lao). f. is Chou II (inscr. 182, rad. 163 inst. of 32).

g—i. **giwək* / *jiwək* / *y ü* — T, L a kind of bushy tree (Shī). h. is Chou II (inscr. 147, sense of name), i. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 328).

j. **giwək* / *jiwək* / *y ü* — T, L fishing net (Shī).

k. **giwək* / *jiwək* / *y ü* — T, L, and **ɕiwək* / *ɕiwək* / *h ü* — T, L threshold (Lunyü).

l. **ɕiwək* / *ɕiwək* / *h ü* — T, L city moat (Shī).

m. **ɕiwək* / *ɕiwək* / *h ü* — L to whistle (as the wind) (Chuang).

n. **ɕiwək* / *ɕiwək* / *h ü* — T, and **giwək* / *jiwək* / *y ü* — L, K seam (Shī).

o—p. **kwək* / *kwək* / *k u o* — T state, country (Shī), capital city (Chouli). p. is Chou I (inscr. 84).

q. **g'wək* / *ɣwək* / *h u o* — T deceive, delusion (Lunyü); doubt (Lunyü).

930	血	血	血	931	革	革	悻	鞠	932	麥	麥	麥	933	畝	畝
	a	b	c		a	b	c	d		a	b	c		a	b
	福	福	福	福	福	福	福	福	福	福	福	福	福	福	福
	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
副	934	良	良	良	服	服	服	服	935	伏	伏	936	改	改	改
s		a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b		a	b	c
937	亥	下	牙	下	牙	牙	牙	咳	孩	孩	孩	孩	孩	孩	孩
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
該	賅	該	該	該	該	該	該	該	該	該	該	該	該	該	該
p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	a'					

- r. *g'wək / ɣwək / h u o — T, L, and *giwək / jiwək / y ü — T, L a kind of water-insect (Shī).
 s. *kwək / kwək / k u o — T hollow at back of knee (Sün).
 t. *kwək / kwək / k u o — T, L frog (Chouli).
 u. *kwək / kwək / k u o — T, L cut off the left ear (Shī); loan for *id.* (so L) parched, wizened (sc. face) (Chuang, so acc. to the Sī-ma comm.).
 v. variant of the preceding (Tso ap. Shuowen).
 x. variant of the preceding (c h a o 'claw, hand' radical) (inscr. 67). x. is Chou I (inscr. 67).
 y. *iūk / iūk / y ü — T, L richly-giving, flourishing (sc. millet) (Shī).
 Of the above, a. and e. *giwək 'state' and o. *kwək 'state' are cognate words.

930 a. *xiwək / xiwək / h ü — T, L water-channel, ditch, moat (Lunyü); empty (Kuan); loan for *id.* excessive, bad (Chuang; so acc. to some comm.). The character was primarily read *xiwət, and therefore 畝 is phonetic, see group 410 d. above. It was then applied to our synonymous word here, which is identical with 929 l. above. Abbreviated phonetic in the following derivatives.

- b. *xiwək / xiwək / h ü — T, L, and *xiwæg / xiwi / h u e i — T, L still, quiet (Shī).
 c. *xiwək / xiwək / h ü — T, L, and *xiwāk / xiwāk / h ü — T burst, cleave (said of egg shells) (Li).

931 a—b. *kek / kek / k o — T hide, skin (Shī); to change feathers (said of birds) (Shī); change (Yi); (flay, peel:) take away (Tso); loan for *kiək / kiək / k i — L extreme (Li).
 b. is Chou II (inscr. 166). The graph is a drawing.

- c. *kek / kek / k o — T to change (Sün).
 d. *g'ek / ɣek / h o — T wing (Shī, Han version ap. L.).

932 a—c. *mwek / mwek / m o, m a i — T wheat (Shī). b. is Yin bone (I 10: 8), c. is Chou I (inscr. 64, sense of name). The graph is a drawing.

933 a—c. *b'iūk / b'iūk / f u — K Shuowen says: full, fullness (abundance); but there are no text examples in support of this. The graph shows a wine vessel, and if this

- is not simply the primary form of d. below, for which it serves in the oracle inscriptions, then it is etymologically closely cognate to it (abundance: happiness). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 23,8, sense of d. below), c. is Chou II (inscr. 197, sense of d. below).
- d—h. **pǐūk / pǐuk / f u* — T happiness, blessing (Shī). e. is Yin bone (A 4: 2,8), f. is Yin bone (B hia 27: 6), g. is Chou I (inscr. 58), h. is Chou I (inscr. 87).
- i. **pǐūk / pǐuk / f u* — T, L a plant with edible fruit and root (Shī).
- j. **pǐūk / pǐuk / f u* — T, L spokes of a wheel (Shī).
- k. **pǐūk / pǐuk / f u* — T, L width (of cloth) (Tso); limit (Tso), territorial border (Shī); **pǐūk / pǐuk / f u* — T, L, and **pǐək / pǐək / p i* — L, K strap round the leg (Shī).
- l. **pǐūk / pǐuk / f u* — L, K, and **pǐək / pǐək / p i* — T, L piece of wood fastened across a bull's horns (Shī); stand for arrows (Yili).
- m. **b'ǐūk / b'ǐuk / f u* — L, K, and **b'ək / b'ək / p o* — T, L crawl (Shī).
- n. **pǐək / pǐək / p i* — L, K encroach upon (Li); press upon (Meng); **pǐūk / pǐuk / f u* — L, K place name (Ch'unts'iu).
- o. **pǐək / pǐək / p i* — L, K bath-house (Li).
- p. **pǐək / pǐək / p i* — T, L to urge, press (Meng); close (Tso).
- q. **p'ǐək / p'ǐək / p' i* — L, K, and **pek / pek / p o* — L split, cut open (Chouli).
- r. **pǐūg / pǐu / f u* — T rich, wealth (Shī).
- s. **p'ǐūg / p'ǐu / f u* — T, L aid, assistant (Lü); a kind of head dress (Shī); **p'ǐək / p'ǐək / p' i* — T, L cleave, divide (Shī).
- Of the above, d. **pǐūk* 'happiness' and r. **pǐūg* 'rich' are cognate words.

- 934 a—c. **b'ǐūk / b'ǐuk / f u* — T subdue, submit (inscr. 184). b. is Yin bone (A 4:8,2), c. is Chou II (inscr. 184). The graph has a kneeling man and a hand.
- d—f. **b'ǐūk / b'ǐuk / f u* — T dominate, subdue (Shī); domesticate, train and use (animals) (Yi); be dominated, submit to (Shī); serve, service, business, labour (Shī), intense thoughts (Shī); (subjugated area:) district, dependence (Shu); loan for *id.* garment, robe (Shī), to wear (Shī); a quiver (Shī); **b'ǐūg / b'ǐu / f u* — L box of a carriage (Chouli). e. is Chou I (inscr. 63), f. is Chou I (inscr. 65). Meaning of the additional element uncertain.
- g. **b'ǐūk / b'ǐuk / f u* — L, K a quiver (Chouli), cf. the preceding.
- 935 a—b. **b'ǐūk / b'ǐuk / f u* — T, L prostrate (Shī); throw down (Shu); submit (Shī); be hidden, ambush (Shī); loan for **b'ǐūg / b'ǐu / f u* — T, L to hatch (Li); loan for 𤝵 (Tso). b. is pre-Han (inscr. 410, sense of name). The graph has 'man' and 'dog'.
- 936 a—c. **kæg / kǎi / k a i* — T change (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 10,6), c. is pre-Han (inscr. 445, sense of name). The graph has 'baton, beat' and 巳 s i, explanation uncertain.
- 937 a—f. **g'æg / γǎi / h a i* — T cyclical character (Tso). b. is Yin bone (E 258: 3), c. is Yin bone (A 5: 44,2), d. is Yin bone (A 1: 52,3), e. is Yin (inscr. 12), f. is Chou I (inscr. 70). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- g. **g'æg / γǎi / h a i* — T, L smile as a baby (Li); **k'æg / k'ǎi / k' a i* — L cough (Li).
- h. **g'æg / γǎi / h a i* — T, L smile as a baby (Lao); child (Kuoyü), young of animals (Li).
- i. **g'æg / γǎi / h a i* — T suffer (Hanfei).
- j. **kæg / kǎi / k a i* — T, L a N. Pr. (Kuliang); **ngæg / ngǎi / a i* — L to swallow (Chuang).
- k. **kæg / kǎi / k a i* — T circumscription, territory (Kuoyü).

- l. *kæg / kâi / k a i — T a hundred million (Kuoyü).
 m. *kæg / kâi / k a i — K all, complete (Kuoyü).
 n. *kæg / kâi / k a i — T, L, and *g'æg / γǎi / h i e — L, K bind (Chuang).
 o. *kæg / kâi / k a i — L, K great toe (Chuang).
 p. *kæg / kâi / k a i — T all, complete (Kuliang), cf. m. above.
 q. *kæg / kâi / k a i — T, L provide (Chuang).
 r. *kæg / kâi / k a i — T, L steps, staircase (Shī — in the name of a lost ode); loan for 990 f. below (Yili).
 s. *k'æg / k'âi / k' a i — T, L cough (Li, cf. g. above); guffaw (Chuang).
 t. *ngæg / ngâi / a i — K obstruct, hinder (Lie).
 u. *ngæg / ngâi / a i — T, L obstruct, hinder (Lie).
 v. *k'æk / k'âk / k' o — T engrave (Tso), to cut, wound (Shu); (cutting:) intense (Kuots'ê).
 x. *g'æk / γæk / h o — T, L, and *g'æg / γǎi / h a i — T, L investigate, try (a culprit) (only Han time text ex.).
 y. *g'æg / γǎi / h i e — T, L alarmed, frightened (Tso).
 z. *g'æg / γǎi / h i e — T, L bones, skeleton (Tso).
 a'. *g'ek / γek / h o — T, L kernel (Shī); (go to the kernel:) scrutinize (Chuang), cf. x. above.
- 938 a. *'æg / 'âi / a i — T, L oh yes! (Chuang). The graph has 'mouth' and 'exclamation'. Abbreviated phonetic in the following.
 b. *'æg / 'âi / a i — T, L dust (Li).
 c. *'æg / 'âi / a i — T, and *'æg / 'âi / y a i — T beat (Lie).
 d. *'æg / 'âi / a i — T sigh, moan (Ch'uts'i).
 e. *χiæg / χji / h i — K amusement (Ch'uts'i).
 f. *χiæg / χji / h i — K, L (several more readings) fie! ah! (Tso ap' Shuowen).
- 939 a. *d'æg / d'âi / t' a i — T tower, elevated terrace (Shī); loan for *id.* servant (Tso); a kind of rush (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 940 a—c. *tsæg / tsâi / t s a i — T calamity, disaster, injury (Shī); b. is Yin bone (A 2: 22,2), c. is Yin bone (A 2: 22,1). The modern graph has 'flowing water' and 'fire'. The archaic graph (b.) had only 'flowing water' obstructed, this indicated by a cross stroke; sometimes (as in c.) the latter has been shaped so as to be phonetic at the same time (see 943 below).
 d. variant of the preceding (Chouli). The graph here has 'fire' and 'roof' (house).
- 941 a—c. *tsæg / tsâi / t s a i — T twice, second, again (Tso. b. is Chou III (inscr. 220), c. is Chou IV (inscr. 288). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 942 a—c. *ts'æg / ts'âi / t s' a i — T, L gather, pluck (Shī); variegated (Shī); numerous (Shī); loan for *id.* business (Shu); loan for e. below (Chouli). b. is Yin bone (E 242: 1), c. is Chou I (inscr. 90). The graph has 'tree' and 'hand'.
 d. variant of the preceding (Kuots'ê).
 e—f. *ts'æg / ts'âi / t s' a i — T (gathered herbs:) edible herbs, vegetables (Shī). f. is Chou I (inscr. 97, sense of part of name).
- 943 a—f. *dz'æg / dz'âi / t s' a i — T endowment, ability, talent (Tso), well-endowed, able, strong (Shī); loan for c'. below (Kuots'ê). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 9,7), c. is Yin

938	唉	埃	挨	欸	娛	誼	939	臺	940	災	川	卅	灾	941	再
	a	b	c	d	e	f		a		a	b	c	d		a
𣎵	𣎵	942	采	采	采	採	菜	𣎵	943	才	才	十	十	十	十
	b	c		a	b	c	d	e	f		a	b	c	d	e
材	財	在	在	在	在	在	在	在	覩	覩	覩	材	材	材	哉
	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u
哉	栽	栽	載	庫	裁	裁	戴	944	來	來	來	來	來	徠	速
	x	y	z	a'	b'	c'	d'	e'		a	b	c	d	e	f
𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵							
	h	i	j	k	l	m									

- bone (A 1: 42,1), d. is Yin (inscr. 25), e. is Yin (inscr. 4), f. is Chou I (inscr. 54) — in all these (b—f.) sense of i. below. Explanation of graph uncertain. Observe that in the oldest script the same symbols could sometimes serve for several different words. Thus the cross serves for both 七, 甲 and 才.
- g. *dz'æg / dz'âi / ts' ai — T timber, wood stuff, material (Meng); treasures (Tso); disposition, natural qualities (Li).
- h. *dz'æg / dz'âi / ts' ai — T wealth, valuables (Shu); (mental resources:) talent (Meng). a., g. and h. are etymologically the same word.
- i—k. *dz'æg / dz'âi / ts ai — (oblique tone) T be at, in, on (Shī); be present (Shī); in, at, on (Shī); residence (Shī); consist in (Li); be living (Lunyü); loan for *id.* examine (Shu). j. is Chou I (inscr. 57), k. is Chou I (inscr. 65).
- l—o. *tsæg / tsâi / ts ai — K to hurt, damage (Yin bone A 5: 9,3). m. is Yin bone (B shang 14: 6), n. is Yin bone (A 5: 9,3), o. is Chou II (inscr. 143, sense of a'. below).
- p—q. *tsæg / tsâi / ts ai — K to set out food, to serve (inscr. 58). q. is Chou I (inscr. 58).
- r. *tsiæg / tsi / ts i — T, L small tripod (Shī).
- s. *tsiæg / tsi / ts i — L, K black (Li).
- t—u. *dz'æg / dz'âi / ch' ai — T, L wolf (Shī). u. is Chou (inscr. 368, sense of name).
- v—x. *tsæg / tsâi / ts ai — K a particle (Shī); to begin (Shu). x. is Chou III (inscr. 218).
- y. *tsæg / tsâi / ts ai — T, L to plant (Li); *dz'æg / dz'âi / ts ai — L, K to board, erect building frames (Tso).
- z. *tsæg / tsâi / ts ai — T calamity (Li), same word as 940 a. above.
- a'—b'. *tsæg / tsâi / ts ai — T conveyance (Shu), be conveyed in a carriage, to load, (Shī); contain (Shī); carry (Tso); fill (Shī); to record (Tso), item, business (Shu); start (Shī); achieve (Shu); (a completed whole:) year (Shu); loan for 則 (Shī); *dz'æg / dz'âi / ts ai — T to load, a load (Shī). b'. is Chou IV (inscr. 293, phonetic a. inst. of l.).
- c'. *dz'æg / dz'âi / ts' ai — (even tone) T, L, and *dz'æg / dz'âi / ts ai — (oblique tone) T, L cut out clothes (Li); regulate, moderate (Kuoyü); decide (Tso).
- d'. *tsiæg / tsi / ts i — T, L minced meat (Shī).

945	乃	了	了	鼎	仍	扔	芳	苻	苻	孕	946	迺	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j		a	b	c	d
947	母	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	姆	姆	姆	每	𠂔	𠂔	梅	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	948	某	𠂔	媒	媒
	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y			a	b	c	d
949	畝	950	灰	恢	脰	951	佩	保	珮						
	a		a	b	c		a	b	c						

6'. **tæg / tǎi / tai* — T carry on the head (Meng); have above oneself (Li): to bear, support (Tso).

944 a—e. **lǎg / lǎi / lai* — T a kind of wheat (Shī); loan for *id.* come (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 17,6), c. is Yin bone (A 1: 25,3), d. is Yin (inscr. 22), e. is Chou I (inscr. 73). The graph is a drawing of a wheat plant.

f. **lǎg / lǎi / lai* — T come (Ch'uts'i).

g—h. **lǎg / lǎi / lai* — K says: come; but there are no text examples of this. h. is Chou II (inscr. 147, sense of name).

i. **lǎg / lǎi / lai* — T Shuowen says: stimulate (causative of a. above: cause to come); but there are no text examples of this. The character is often erroneously used for 勸.

j. **lǎg / lǎi / lai* — T, L a kind of weed (Shī).

k—l. **lǎg / lǎi / lai* — T, L give (Shī). l. is pre-Han (inscr. 419).

m. **lǎg / lǎi / lai* — T, L horse seven ch' i high or more (Shī).

945 a—c. **næg / nǎi / nai* — T your (Shu); loan for 946 below. *id.* then, thereupon (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 7: 36,1), c. is Chou I (inscr. 65). Explanation of graph uncertain.

d. **næg / nǎi / nai* — L, K big tripod (Shī).

e. **nǐàng / nǐàng / jeng* — T, L repeat, as before (Lunyü); forthwith (Shī); loan for f. below (Lao).

f. **nǐàng / nǐàng / jeng* — T, L to pull, push (Lao).

g—i. **nǐàng / nǐàng / jeng* — T herbs growing freely without ever being cut (Lie). i. is Chou II (inscr. 147, sense of name).

j. **dǐàng / òàng / y ũ n* — T pregnant (Tso). The Pek. y ũ n is irregular, we should expect a ying.

946 a—d. **næg / nǎi / nai* — T then, thereupon (Shī). This must be a loan application; the primary sense of the character is not known through any text example. b. is Yin bone (B hia 20,4), c. is Chou I (inscr. 56), d. is Chou I (inscr. 70). Explanation of graph uncertain.

947 a—e. **mæg / mǎu / mu* — T mother (Shī); loan for 模 (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 31,1), c. is Yin bone (A 1: 3,4), d. is Yin (inscr. 10), e. is Chou I (inscr. 56). The graph is sometimes identical with that of 女 'woman', sometimes distinguished by two dots marking the breasts.

- f. *mæg / mǝu / m u — T, L female teacher in harem (Tso).
 g. *mæg / mǝu / m u — T, L the great toe (Yi), the thumb (Kuoyü).
 h. *mǝük / mǝük / m u — T place name (Shu ap. Shuowen).
 i—k. *mwæg / muǝi / me i — T, L flourishing, rich, abundant (sc. growth) (Tso); loan for *id.* each, every, whenever (Shī); covetous (Chuang); dark, confused (Chuang). j. is Yin bone (A 2: 2,6, sense here uncertain), k. is Chou II (inscr. 132, sense of u. below). The radical is a drawing of some branches.
 l. *mwæg / muǝi / me i — T plum tree (Shī), plum (Tso); loan for t. below (Li).
 m. *mwæg / muǝi / me i — T, L meat on sides of spine (Yi).
 n. *mwæg / muǝi / me i — T, L dog's big collar-ring with two smaller rings on it (Shī).
 o—p. *mæg / mǝu / m u, m o u — L, K Chinese acre (Chouli). p. is Chou I (inscr. 118).
 q. *mwæg / muǝi / me i — T, L, and *χmwæg / χuǝi / h u e i — L, K pain, distress (Shī).
 r. *χmwæg / χuǝi / h u e i — T upper lines in divinatory hexagrams (Shu ap. Shuowen).
 s. *χmwæg / χuǝi / h u e i — T repent, regret (Shī).
 t. *χmwæg / χuǝi / h u e i — T, L last day of a moon (Tso); dark, darkness (Shī); reticent (Tso).
 u—v. *χmwæg / χuǝi / h u e i — T instruct (shī). v. is Chou II (inscr. 172).
 x—y. *χmæg / χǝi / h a i — T sea (Shī). y. is Chou I (inscr. 54).
- 948 a—b. *mæg / mǝu / m o u — T, L so and so, a certain (Shu); b. is Chou I (inscr. 60, sense of f. below). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 c. *mwæg / muǝi / me i — T, L match-maker, go-between (Shī); loan for 昧 (Chuang).
 d. *mwæg / muǝi / me i — T soot (Lü).
 e. *mwæg / muǝi / me i — T, L sacrifice in order to get children (Li).
 f. *mǝüg / mǝüu / m o u — T (one T ms. has mǝu, but the placing in its rime series reveals this to be a slip) scheme, plan (Shī); examine (Shu); consult (Tso).
- 949 a. *mæg / mǝu / m u, m o u — T. Chinese acre (Shī), same word as 947 o. above. Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 950 a. *χwæg / χuǝi / h u e i — T ashes (Chuang), charcoal (Li). The graph has 'fire' and 又 'hand'.
 b. *k'wæg / k'uǝi / k' u e i — T, L great, extend (Tso).
 c. *mwæg (gmwæg?) / muǝi / me i — T, L meat on sides of spine (Li), cf. 947 m. above.
- 951 a—b. *b'wæg / b'uǝi / p e i, p' e i — T, L (the Pek. aspirate is irregular) to wear hanging at the girdle, pendants (Shī). b. is Chou I (inscr. 67). The graph has 'man', 'kerchief' and above the latter an element of uncertain interpretation.
 c. variant of the preceding (Ch'uts'i).
- 952 a—e. *kiǝg / kji / k i — L, K Shuowen says: winnowing basket, thus taking it to be the primary form of f. below; but there are no text examples in support of this; loan for *id.* a particle (Shī); for *g'iǝg / g'ji / k' i — T this (Lunyü); his, her, its, their (Shī); modal particle: will probably (Shī), wish that (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 1,7), c. is Chou I (inscr. 58), d. is Chou I (inscr. 107), e. is Chou II (inscr. 140). The graph is a drawing of a basket.
 f. *kiǝg / kji / k i — T, L winnowing basket, dust-basket (Li).
 g—i. *kiǝg / kji / k i — T base, foundation (Shī); establish (Shī); loan for *id.* hoe (Meng). h. is Yin bone (P 354, sense of name), i. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 310, sense of k. below).

952	其	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	俱	欺	異	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	a'	b'	c'	d'	e' f'
953	己	己	𠂔	己	己	改	𠂔	𠂔	紀	記	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	a'	b'			

- j. **kʲiag / kʲi / k i* — T, L year (Shu).
 k. **kʲiag / kʲi / k i* — T a year (Yi); a full fixed time (Li); loan for *id.* a final particle (Shī); **gʲiag / gʲi / k' i* — T a stipulated time (Shī); end, limit (Shī); wait for, expect (Chuang).
 l. **kʲiag / kʲi / k i* — K a year (Shu ap. Shuowen).
 m. **kʲiag / kʲi / k i* — T, L *h i a n g - k i* millet, grain (Li; Cheng Hsuan here takes *k i* to be a «particle», which is very unlikely).
 n—o. **kʲiag / kʲi / k i* — T to plan (T, no text ex.); **kʲiag / kʲi / k' i* — K Shuowen says: deceive, thus taking it to be a variant of q. below; no text examples. o. is Chou I (inscr. 105, sense of name).
 p. **kʲiag / kʲi / k' i* — K mask (Sün).
 q. **kʲiag / kʲi / k' i* — T deceive, cheat (Lunyü).
 r—s. **gʲiag / gʲi / k' i* — (variant of k., hence the reading) fixed time, end, limit (inscr. 224). s. is Chou III (inscr. 224).
 t—u. **gʲiag / gʲi / k' i* — T chess, game (Tso).
 v. **gʲiag / gʲi / k' i* — T flag (Tso).
 x. **gʲiag / gʲi / k' i* — T a kind of jade (Mu t'ien tsī chuan).
 y. **gʲiag / gʲi / k' i* — T, L prosperity, fortunate (Shī).
 z. **gʲiag / gʲi / k' i* — T, L grey (Shī); **gʲiag / gʲi / k' i* — (even tone) T, L, and **gʲiag / gʲi / k i* — (oblique tone) L sandal cord (Li); loan for g. above (Sün), for 極 (Sün).
 a'. **gʲiag / gʲi / k' i* — T, L bluish black horse (Shī); bluish black (Shī); checkered horse (Shī); fine horse (Kuots'ê).
 b'. **gʲiag / gʲi / k' i* — T unicorn (Li).
 c'. **gʲiag / gʲi / k i* — (oblique tone) T, L pernicious, damage (Tso); instruct (Tso).
 d'. **gʲiag / gʲi / k i* — T fear (Shu ap. Shuowen).
 e'. **gʲiag / gʲi / k' i* — T, L jade ornaments attached at seams of cap (Chouli).
 f'. **kʲiag / kʲi / k' i* — T, L dance unsteadily (like drunk) (Shī).

- 953 a—e. **kʲiag / kʲi / k i* — T cyclical character (Tso); self (Lunyü). b. is Yin bone (E 39: 4), c. is Yin bone (E 197: 1), d. is Yin (inscr. 12), e. is Chou I (inscr. 58). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 f—h. **kʲiag / kʲi / k i* — T lady's name (inscr. 79). g. is Chou I (inscr. 79), Chou II (inscr. 201).

- i. **kʲiag / kʲi / k i* — T regulate (Shī), rule, norm (Li); regular series, sequel, cycle of years (Kuoyü); follow up, continue (Li); record, to record (Tso); loan for 基 (Shī).
- j. **kʲiag / kʲi / k i* — T record (Shu).
- k. **kʲiag / kʲi / k 'i* — T, L hill bare of vegetation (Shī).
- l—p. **kʲiag / kʲi / k 'i* — T, L a kind of willow (Shī); *Lycium chinense* (Shī). m. is Yin bone (A 2: 8,7, sense of name), n. is Yin (inscr. 35, sense of name), o. and p. are Chou II/III (inscr. 248, sense of name).
- q. **kʲiag / kʲi / k 'i* — T, L a kind of millet (Shī); *Cichorium* or *Lactuca* (Shī).
- r. **kʲiag / kʲi / k 'i* — T rise (Shī).
- s—t. **gʲiag / gʲi / k i* — T dread (Shī); hate (Shī); show respect for (Tso); abstain from, taboo (Chouli); loan for **kʲiag / kʲi / k i* — L final particle (Shī). t. is Chou III (inscr. 217).
- u—v. **gʲiag / gʲi / k i* — T warn, take warning (inscr. 301). v. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 301).
- x. **gʲiag / gʲi / k i* — T, L kneel (Chuang).
- y—b'. **gʲiag / gʲi / k i* — (Yü'p'ien and Tsiyün, not in T or K; same word as x., confirming the reading) Yü'p'ien says: to kneel; Shuowen says: to squat on crossed legs; no text examples. z. is Yin (inscr. 9, sense of name), a'. is Chou II (inscr. 141, sense of part of name), b'. is Chou II (inscr. 182, sense of name).
- 954 a—c. **giag / i / y i* — T different (Shī); rare (Shī); aberrant, strange (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 38,6, sense here uncertain), c. is Chou I (inscr. 65, sense of d. below). The graph shows a human figure with the head drawn in an unusual fashion.
- d. **giak / iak / y i* — T wing (Shī); (keep the wings over) protect, shelter (Tso); aid (Shu); loan for *id.* respectful, reverent (Shī), orderly (Shī); next-following (sc. day) (Shu).
- e—f. **giak / iak / y i* — T, and **giag / i / y i* — T Shuowen says: tent; T says: respectful; there are no text examples in support of these meanings. f. is Chou I (inscr. 111, sense of name).
- g—h. **tʲiak / tʲiak / ch 'i* — T sound of marching (inscr. 323). h. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 323).
- i. **giak / iak / y i* — T drip (Kuan).
- 955 a—c. **xiag / xi / h i* — T joy (Yi), rejoice (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 1,3), c. is Chou II (inscr. 197). The graph has 'drum' and 'mouth'.
- d. variant of the preceding (Ta Tai li).
- e. **xiag / xi / h i* — T, L exclamation of joy (Yi) or fear (Tso).
- f. **xiag / xi / h i* — T, L an outcry, oh! (Tso).
- g—h. **xiag / xi / h i* — T amuse oneself (Ta Tai li). h. is Yin bone (H 1: 21,12).
- i. **xiag / xi / h i* — T warm, harmonious (Ta Tai li).
- j—k. **xiag / xi / h i* — T shine (Kuan).
- l. **tʲiag / tʲi / ch 'i* — T, L cooked sacrificial millet (Shī).
- m. variant of the preceding (Shī).
- 956 a. **ngiag / ngji / y i* — T to doubt (Lunyü), suspect, hesitate (Li); as if, appearing as (Li); to fear (Li); **ngiak / ngiak / y i* — L to fix on, settle on (Shī; later comm. take our word here to be loan for h. below and read *ngiang*); ? / *ngiēt / y i* — L stand still, stop (Yili); loan for d. below (Yili). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- b. **ngiag / ngji / y i* — T, L compare (Li); loan for a. above (Sün).
- c. **ngiag / ngji / y i* — T name of a mountain (in Ch'uts'i written without the radical at the top); loan for **ngiak / ngiak / y i* — T, L understand, discern (Shī, so the Mao comm.).

954	異	𩇑	𩇒	翼	廩	𩇑	𩇒	𩇓	𩇔	955	喜	𩇑	𩇒	𩇓	𩇔
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i		a	b	c	d	e
	𩇑	𩇒	𩇓	𩇔	𩇕	𩇖	𩇗	𩇘	𩇙	956	疑	𩇑	𩇒	𩇓	𩇔
	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m			a	b	c	d	e
凝	957	意	噫	鸛	醺	億	憶	櫓	纒	臆	958	醫	959	恥	960
		h	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	a	a		
臣	臣	頤	𩇑	𩇒	𩇓	𩇔	𩇕	𩇖	𩇗	𩇘	𩇙	𩇑	𩇒	𩇓	𩇔
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k			

- d. **ngiæg / ngji / yi* — T estimate, calculate (Yi).
 e. **ngiæg / ngji / yi* — T, L, and **ngiæk / ngiæk / yi* — T, L luxuriant growth (of grain) (Shī).
 f. **ngiæg / ngji / yi* — T, and **ngiæk / ngiæk / yi* — T horn-shaped (Ch'uts'i).
 g. **ngæg / ngái / ai* — T, L obstruct (Lie).
 h. **ngiæng / ngiæng / ning* — T, L freeze, coagulate (Shī); solid, to fix (Yi); concentrate, achieve (Shu).

- 957 a. **iæg / i / yi* — T to think (Shī), thought, intention, will (Li). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 b. **iæg / i / yi* — T, L alas, oh! (Shī); **eg / ai / yai* — L, K belch (Li).
 c. **iæg / i / yi* — T, L the swallow (Chuang).
 d. **iæg / i / yi* — L, K, and **iæk / iæk / yi* — T, L drink made of prune juice (Li); loan for **eg / ai / yai* — pent-up breath (Chuang).
 e. **iæk / iæk / yi* — T, L a hundred thousand, a great number (Shī); calculate, provide (Tso); satisfied, tranquil (Tso).
 f. **iæk / iæk / yi* — T remember (Li).
 g. **iæk / iæk / yi* — T, L a kind of tree (Chouli).
 h. **iæk / iæk / yi* — L, K border, decorative band (Yili).
 i. **iæk / iæk / yi* — T bosom (Lie).
 Of the above, a. **iæg* 'think' and f. **iæk* 'remember' are cognate words.

- 958 a. **iæg / i / yi* — T, L physician (Tso); potion (Chouli). The character must be some kind of composite ideogram, for the upper part (-r class) cannot be phonetic; the Archaic final *iæg* here is certain because of the T rime.

- 959 a. **t'iæg / t'i / ch' i* — T shame (Shī), disgrace (Tso). The graph has 'ear' and 'heart'.

- 960 a—b. **giæg / i / yi* — K chin (inscr. 244, part of name: Hei-yi 'Black-chin').
 b. is Chou II/III (inscr. 244). The original graph was probably a drawing.
 c. **giæg / i / yi* — T, L chin (Li); loan for *id.* nourish (Li).
 d—e. **giæg / i / yi* — K Shuowen says: broad chin; but there are no text examples in support of this. e. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 298, sense of j. below).

961	止	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	止	止	趾	止	𠂔	止	𠂔	齒	寺	𠂔	𠂔
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	持	峙	峙	庫	痔	跣	詩	侍	恃	時	時	皆	皆	詩	邽
	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	a'	b'	c'	d'	e'
	待	特	等	埶	侍	962	之	𠂔	芝	蚩	志	誌	963	市	964
	g'	h'	i'	j'	k'		a	b	c	d	e	f		a	a
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	

f—h. **kjæg / kji / ki* — T, L family name (Shī); a fine lady (Shī). g. is Chou II (inscr. 149), h. is Chou II/III (inscr. 259).

i. **t'jæg / ts'i / ch' i* — T, L Iris (Li).

j. **χjæg / χji / hi* — T, L brightness, splendour (Shī).

k. **t'jæg / ts'i / ch' i* — L, K cooked sacrificial millet (Chouli), see 955 l. above.

961 a—f. **tjæg / ts'i / ch i* — T foot (Chuang); to stop, to rest, remain, dwell (Shī); to stop (action), detain (Lunyü); proper deportment (Shī); loan for *id.* a particle (Shī). b. is Yin bone (I 9: 16), c. is Yin bone (A 7: 19,1), d. is Chou I (inscr. 57), e. is Chou II (inscr. 140), f. is Chou II (inscr. 150, sense of name). The graph, which is a drawing of a foot, is mostly used both in the bone and the bronze inscriptions as loan for the homophonous 之 in its various meanings, see 962 below.

g. **tjæg / ts'i / ch i* — T, L foot (Shī).

h—i. **tjæg / ts'i / ch i* — T, L islet (Shī). i. is Yin bone (A 6: 25,6, sense of name).

j. **tjæg / ts'i / ch i* — K a fragrant plant (Ch'uts'i).

k. **t'jæg / t'i / ch' i* — T, L happiness, prosperity (Shī).

l. **t'jæg / ts'i / ch' i* — T front teeth (Shī).

m—o. **dzjæg / zi / si* — T hall (only Han time text ex.); s i - j en eunuch (Shī) (s i - j en may mean 'hall-man', guardian of the hall; but some authorities, e. g. Sū Miao, read it in this sense as loan for x. below). n. is Chou III (inscr. 217), o. is Chou III (inscr. 220, sense of x.). In the modern character the phonetic 止 (quite clear in the archaic graph) has been corrupted into 士.

p. **d'jæg / d'i / ch' i* — (even tone) T to grasp, hold (Tso).

q. **d'jæg / d'i / ch i* — (oblique tone) T, L pile up, accumulate (Shī).

r. variant of the preceding (Shī ap. L).

s. **d'jæg / d'i / ch i* — T, L to store, prepare (Shī).

t. **d'jæg / d'i / ch i* — T, L piles (Chuang).

u. **d'jæg / d'i / ch i* — T stop, hesitate, not advance (Chuang).

v. **tjæg / ts'i / ch i* — T islet (Mu t'ien ts'i chuan), same as h. above.

x. **djæg / zi / sh i* — T accompany, wait upon (Tso).

y. **djæg / zi / sh i* — T depend on, rely on (Shī).

z—a'. **djæg / zi / sh i* — T time (Shī); sometimes (Shī); then, now (Shī); season (Shī); at all times, constantly (Lunyü); loan for *id.* this (Shī). a'. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 323).

b'—c'. variant of the preceding (Ch'uts'i). c'. is Yin bone (A 6: 24,7).

d'. **sjæg / si / sh i* — T poem, ode (Shī); loan for *id.* receive (Li).

- ㄅ'—f'. **śiæg* / *śi* / *sh ī* — T place name (Tso). f'. is Chou II/III (inscr. 254).
 g'. **d'æg* / *d'âi* / *tai* — T wait, await (Lunyü); treat, behave to (Lunyü).
 h'. **d'æk* / *d'æk* / *t'ê* — T (the Pek. aspirate is irregular) bull (Shī), male animal (Chouli); 3 years old animal (Shī); loan for *id.* single, an only one (Shī), only (Lü); exceptional, eminent (Shī); especially (Tso); straight, upright (Shī); (one of two:) a mate (Shī).
 i'. **tæg* / *tæg* / *teng* — T step of a stair (Lunyü); class, degree (Yi), rank (Tso); classify (Chouli) (in this last sense also read **tæg* / *tâi* / *tai* T).
 j'. **d'æg* / *zi* / *sh ī* — T, L fowl-holes in wall (Shī).
 k'. **d'æg* / *d'i* / *ch ī* — T, L provide, prepare (Kuoyü).

- 962 a—b. **tæg* / *tâi* / *ch ī* — T go to (Shī); loan for *id.* this (Shī); him, her, it, them (Shī); genitive and attributive particle (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 1,1). This archaic graph for 'go to' is indeed only a variant of 止 'foot', as proved by the archaic graphs for 先, which has Yin bone forms with both variants as upper part. Cf. also 961 b'—c'. above.
 c. **tæg* / *tâi* / *ch ī* — T, L a kind of mushroom (Li); a fragrant plant (Ta Tai li).
 d. **t'æg* / *t'si* / *ch' ī* — T, L honest, simple (Shī). The phonetic at the top must have been either 之 or 止, to judge from the seal form of Shuowen.
 e. **tæg* / *tâi* / *ch ī* — T aim, goal (Shu); will, purpose (Lunyü); spirit, mind (Tso); sign, emblem (Li); record (Tso); keep in mind (Kuoyü). The phonetic at the top must have been either 之 or 止, to judge from the seal form of Shuowen.
 f. **tæg* / *tâi* / *'ch ī* — T record (Lie).

- 963 a. **d'æg* / *zi* / *sh ī* — T market, market-place (Shī); to deal (Kuoyü). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- 964 a—j. **tsiæg* / *tsi* / *ts ī* — T son, daughter, child (Shī); treat as a child (Shī); the young of animals (Shī); gentleman (Shī), young lady (Shī); master (Lunyü); prince, viscount (Tso); cyclical character (Tso). b. is Yin bone (A 3: 4,1), c. is Yin bone (A 7: 15,3), d. is Chou II (inscr. 151), e. is Yin bone (M 197), f. is Yin (inscr. 10), g. is Chou I (inscr. 58), h. is Yin bone (A 3: 7,5), i. is Yin bone (A 3: 22,7) j. is Chou I (inscr. 97).

We must distinguish two series here:

A. There was one which occurs exclusively as cyclical character, viz. n:r 1 of the 12 series (子). To this series belong our examples b., c. and d. — there are a great many variations in the execution of this character.

B. Secondly, there was the graph with a simple circle as head and a rudimentary body with two arms. This has two applications:

α. It may serve in the sense of 'son', 'gentleman' etc., our examples e., f. and g.

β. It may serve as cyclical character, but then never as the 1st of the 12 cycle (子) but always as the 6th, in later times always writtens 巳 (**dziæg* / *zi* / *si*), our examples f. (in this inscr. same char. in two meanings), h., i. and j.

- k. **tsiæg* / *tsi* / *ts ī* — T, L carry, sustain (Shī).
 l. **tsiæg* / *tsi* / *ts ī* — T, L diligent (Shu).
 m. **tsiæg* / *tsi* / *ts ī* — T, L to hoe earth round plants (Shī).
 n—o. **dziæg* / *dzi* / *ts ī* — T to breed (Yi); to love, fondle (Shī); to foster (Tso); adolescent's name, designation (Tso); compound character in the script, written character (Han time text ex.). o. is Chou III (inscr. 225).

Of the above, a. **tsiæg* 'child' and n. **dziæg* 'breed' etc. are cognate words.

969 a—b. **tsiæg / tsi / ts i* — T Shuowen takes a. to be the primary form of c—d. below; but there are no text examples of this. It distinguishes b. as a homophonous word meaning 'earthenware'; but there are no text examples whatever in support of this. In the following series the phonetic may be written a. or b. *ad libitum*. It is little likely that they are two separate and homophonous words. If a. is the primary graph (and b. a corruption), then 940 b. above is phonetic. If, on the other hand, b. is the primary form (and a. a corruption), then it may be a compound ideogram for 'recently broken field', c—d. below, the graph having 'field' and 'running water' (irrigation).

c—d. **tsiæg / tsi / ts i* — T, L recently broken field (Shī); loan for *id.* standing dead tree stumps (Shī); cleave (Chouli); loan for 災 (Shī).

e—f. **tsiæg / tsi / ts i* — T, L black (Shī).

g—h. **tsiæg / tsi / ts i* — T, L carriage with screens (Kuan).

i—j. **tsiæg / tsi / ts i* — T, L name of an ancient weight (Li).

970 a—c. **dz'æg / dz'i / sh i* — T officer (Shī); scholar (Lunyü); gentleman, man (Shī); warrior (Shī); a judge (Shu); to serve (Shī). b. is Yin bone (N 1: 11, p. 142, sense here uncertain), c. is Chou I (inscr. 98). Explanation of graph uncertain.

d. **dz'æg / dz'i / sh i* — T to practise (Shī), serve, office (Shī).

971 a—c. **dz'æg / dz'i / sh i* — T to practise (Lunyü), serve (Shī), service, office, occupation (Shī); affair (Tso); sacrifice (Li). b. is Chou I (inscr. 59), c. is Chou I (inscr. 70). There is really no fundamental difference in the archaic graphs between 事, 史 and 吏 (使), see group 975 below. Explanation of graph uncertain.

d. **tsiæg / tsi / ts i* — T pick, hoe (Kuan).

972 a—e. **siæg / si / s i* — T superintend, regulate, govern (Shī); officer (Shu). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 14,4), c. is Chou I (inscr. 69), d. is Chou II (inscr. 151), e. is Chou II (inscr. 162). Explanation of graph uncertain.

f. **siæg / si / s i* — T to spy (Kuoyü).

g. **siæg / si / s i* — T, L basket (Li).

h—i. **dz'æg / zi / s i* — T, L spring sacrifice (Shī); sacrifice (Chouli). i. is Chou III (inscr. 237).

j. **dz'æg / zi / s i* — T utterance, word, expression (Hanfei).

k—m. **dz'æg / zi / s i* — T continue, succeed, inherit (Shī). l. is Chou I (inscr. 65), m. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 329).

973 a. **siæg / si / s i* — T think (Shī); loan for *id.* a particle (Shī); for **siæg / si / s i* — L, and **sæg / s'ei / s a i* — L bearded (Tso), so acc. to some comm., acc. to others: white-haired). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. **siæg / si / s i* — T, L coarse mourning cloth (Li).

c. **siæg / si / s i* — T, L (Pek. *si* is irregular, we should expect a *s i*) timid (Lunyü).

d. **siæg / si / s i* — T timid (Sün).

e. **ts'æg / ts'i / ch' i* — T cold wind (Ch'uts'i).

f. **ts'æg / ts'ei / ts' a i* — T, L talented, forceful (Shī); **siæg / si / s i* — L, K earnest, urgent (Lunyü).

974 a—c. **siæg / si / s i* — T silk (Shī). b. is Yin bone (B hia 8: 7), c. is Chou II (inscr. 132). The graph is a drawing of silk threads.

- x.** **d̥iæg* / i / y i — T, L to present, give (Shī), leave to (Li).
y. **d̥iæg* / i / y i — T, L sweet rice cake (Shī), sweet (Li); y i - y e n rock salt (Chouli).
z. **d̥iæg* / d̥i / c h ' i — (even tone) T, and **d̥iæg* / d̥i / c h i — (oblique tone) T regulate, arrange (Tso); manipulate, work with, make (Shī); to direct, govern (Meng); well-governed, in good order (Yi); punish (Tso); compare (Kuots'è).
a'. **t̥iæg* / t̥i / c h ' i — T, and **d̥iæg* / d̥i / c h e n g — T stare (Ch'uts'i).
b'. **t̥iæg* / t̥i / c h ' i — T, L beat, fustigate (Sün).
c'. **d̥ziæg* / z i / s i — T handle of a plough or a sickle (Kuan).
d'. **siæg* / s i / s i — T, L hemp (Shu).
e—g'. **siæg* / s i / s h i — T beginning, begin (Shī), first, as soon as (Shī). f. is Chou I (inscr. 103, sense of i. above), g'. is Chou II (inscr. 164, sense of i.).
h'. **t̥æg* / t̥ai / t ' a i — T, L foetus (Li).
i'. **d̥æg* / d̥ai / t ' a i — T soot (Lü).
j'. **d̥æg* / d̥ai / t ' a i — (even tone) L, K a i - t ' a i ugly (Chuang); **d̥æg* / d̥ai / t a i — (oblique tone) T, L loose, slack (Chuang).
k'. **d̥æg* / d̥ai / t a i — T idle (Shī); negligent (Tso).
l'. **d̥æg* / d̥ai / t a i — T, L danger, perilous (Shī); (there is risk of:) possibly, perhaps (Meng); nearly, almost (Shī).
m'. **d̥æg* / d̥ai / t a i — T, L cheat (Kuliang).
n'. **d̥æg* / d̥ai / t a i — T, L come to, until, when (Shī).
o'. variant of the preceding (Shī ap. Shuowen).
p'. **d̥iæg* / i a / y e — T, L smelt, fuse, cast (Meng); adorn, embellish (Yi).
q'. **d̥æg* / d̥ai / t a i — L bamboo shoot (so acc. to Erya and Cheng Hūan), (Chouli).
- 977 a.** **ziæg* / i / y i — T cease, end (Shī); achieve (Yi); particle denoting past tense (Shī); already (Tso); dismiss (Shī); abstain from (Meng); excessive (Shī); final particle (Lunyü). To judge from the seal form of Shuowen, this character is but a variant of the archaic graph 976 c—e. above.
b. **ziæg* / i / y i — T, L finish (Shu).
- 978 a—b.** **liæg* / l̥i / l i — T village (Shī); place of residence (Shī; a measure of distance (Shī); loan for *id.* grieved (Shī). b. is Chou I (inscr. 70). The graph has 'field' and 'earth'.
c. **liæg* / l̥i / l i — T, L shovel (Meng).
d. **liæg* / l̥i / l i — T to cut jade according to its veins (Kuots'è); to mark out divisions of fields (Shī); regulate (Tso); reason (Yi); principle (Meng); fibres (in muscles) (Li).
e—g. **liæg* / l̥i / l i — T inside of a garment, lining (Shī); inside, interior, within (Tso). f. is Chou I (inscr. 86), g. is Chou II (inscr. 154).
h. **liæg* / l̥i / l i — T, L a small animal of unknown species, probably some kind of wild cat (Shī); loan for l. below (Chouli). For obscure reasons this character is also loaned for **iwat* / iwat / y ü — L evil-smelling (Chouli).
i. variant of the preceding (Meng).
j—k. **liæg* / l̥i / l i — T carp (Shī). k. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 324).
l. **mleg* / m̥ai / m a i — T, L bury (Tso).
m. variant of the preceding (Sün).
n. **mleg* / m̥ai / m a i — T, L wind whirling up the dust (Shī).
- 979 a—b.** **liæg* / l̥i / l i — (Tsiyün; T reads **xiæg* / xi / h i, which agrees badly with the phonetic series) Shuowen says: to crack, split; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Chou II (inscr. 182, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.

977	己	𠂔	978	里	𠂔	理	裏	𠂔	𠂔	狸	狸	鯉	鯉	埋		
	a	b		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	
𠂔	𠂔	979	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	
m	n		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	
𠂔	980	李	981	耳	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	982	而	
n		a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i		a	b	
𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	983	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔		
c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j		a	b	c	d	e			

c—e. **liæg / lji / li* — K Shuowen says: pull, lead; but there are no text examples in support of this. d. is Yin bone (A 2: 28,3, sense of l. below), e. is Chou II (inscr. 156, sense of name).

f. **liæg / lji / li* — T, L widow (Tso).

g—h. **liæg / lji / li* — T Fangyen and T say: twins; but there are no text examples of this. h. is Chou II (inscr. 174, sense of l. below).

i. **liæg / lji / li* — T, L hair (Li); small, fine (Lie). Character also applied to a word m a o, see group 𠂔.

j. **liæg / lji / li* — T long-haired ox (Kuoyü); char. also applied to a synonymous word ? / mau / m a o — T.

k. variant of the preceding (Chuang).

l—n. **liæg / lji / li* — T, L govern (Shu); give (Shi). m. is Chou I (inscr. 86, sense of name), n. is Chou II (inscr. 140).

980 a. **liæg / lji / li* — T plum tree, plum (Shi); loan for 理 (Tso). The graph has 'tree' and 'child'.

981 a—b. **niæg / níi / er* — T ear (Shi); loan for *id.* ample (Shi, so the Mao comm.); auxiliary word (Shi). b. is extracted from the archaic graph for 取 (Chou II, inscr. 180). The graph is a drawing.

c. **niæg / níi / er* — T, L cut the ears (Shu).

d. **niæg / níi / er* — T, L pendant covering the ear (Lie); guard of a sword (Ch'uts'i); cut the ear of (sc. game) (Chouli).

e. **niæg / níi / er* — T, L cut a tuft of hair from victim's ear in sacrifice (Li).

f. **niæg / níi / er* — T assist (Mo).

g. **niæg / níi / er* — T, L corner of the mouth (Li).

h. **niæg / níi / er* — T, L cake (Ch'uts'i); meat and rice dumpling (Li); bait (in fishing) (Chuang); loan for *id.* sinew (Li).

i. **niæg / níi / er* — T, and **nek / nek / ni* — K look on with contempt, disdain (Lie).

982 a—b. **niæg / níi / er* — T whiskers (on an animal) (Chouli); loan for *id.* auxiliary word, and, and yet (Shi); final particle (Shi); you (Shi). b. is Chou III (inscr. 225). The graph is a drawing.

c. **niæg / níi / er* — T, L a fungus (Li).

984	葡	𦵏	𦵏	備	備	備	備	備	985	龜	龜	986	簋	987	𩺰
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		a	b		a		a
	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	988	類	類	989	達	990	戒	戒	戒
	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b		a		a	b	c
	𩺰	𩺰	991	怪	992	九	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰
	e	f		a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰	𩺰
	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x			

- d. **n̥iəŋ / n̥i / er* — L unite (Chuang).
- e. **n̥iəŋ / n̥i / er* — T, L boil, cook thoroughly (Tso).
- f. **n̥iəŋ / n̥i / er* — L, K the swallow (Chuang).
- g. **n̥iəŋ / n̥i / er* — T, and **n̥iük / n̥iük / ju* — T eggs of fish (Kuoyü); name of a fish (Lü).
- h. **nəŋ / n̥i / nai* — T endure (Sün); loan for 能 (Li).
- i—j. **n̥iəŋ / n̥iəŋ / jeng* — T, L, and **nu / n̥u / nu* — T numerous, many (sc. people) (Shī, so the Mao comm.; Shuowen: sound of people pounding earth walls). The first reading takes a. (doubled) to be phonetic, and j. is then a vulgar form; the second reading takes 需 as phonetic, here, as often, confused with the similar series 238 above (see 238 c—f.).
- 983 a—d. **piəŋ / p̥wi / pi* — T Shuowen says: to hoard; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Yin bone (A 4: 11,6, sense of e. below), c. is Yin bone (A 4: 11,4, sense of e.), d. is Chou I (inscr. 126, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- e. **piəŋ / p̥wi / pi* — T district (Chouli); border town (Li); border, outskirts (Tso); rustic, mean, common (Lunyü).
- 984 a—c. **b'iəŋ / b'iwi / pei* — K Shuowen says: prepare, thus taking it to be the primary form of d. below; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Yin bone (A 5: 9,4, sense of some kind of sacrifice), c. is Chou II (inscr. 180, sense of 934 g. above). The graph may be the primary form of 934 g. *b'iük 'a quiver'.*
- d—e. **b'iəŋ / b'iwi / pei* — T prepare, provide (Shī); precaution (Tso); ready, complete (Tso); perfect, ample (Yi); (defensive weapon:) long weapon (Tso); claw (Chouli). e. is Chou III (inscr. 234).
- f. **b'iəŋ / b'iwi / pei* — T a kind of tree (Kuan).
- g. **b'iəŋ / b'iwi / pei* — T put yoke on, domesticate (Yi ap. Shuowen).
- h. **b'wəŋ / b'wāi / pai* — T, L exhausted (Yi).
- 985 a—b. **kiwəŋ / k̥wi / kuei* — T tortoise (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 54,7). The graph is a drawing.
- 986 a. **kiwəŋ / k̥wi / kuei* — T, L a kind of ritual vessel (Shī). Explanation see the following word.

- 987 a—d. **k'iwæg / k'jwi / k'uei* — (same word as the preceding, hence the reading) a kind of ritual vessel (inscr. 20 etc.). b. is Yin bone (B hia 7: 12), c. is Yin (inscr. 20), d. is Chou I (inscr. 58). This graph and the preceding (986 a.) have the fundamental element, the drawing of a vessel, in common, but the accessories are different: in 986 there is 'bamboo' and 'plate', here in 987 there is a hand with a ladle.
- e—f. **k'üüg / k'üu / k'iu* — K satiated (inscr. 95). f. is Chou I (inscr. 95).
- g. **k'üüg / k'üu / k'iu* — T, L a stable (Shī).
- 988 a. **g'iwæg / g'jwi / k'uei* — T, L bones of the face (Yi, one version ap. Cheng Huan, cf. 992 e. below); loan for **k'iwæg / k'jwi / k'uei* — L simple and honest mien, nice-looking mien (Chuang; L cites a long row of divergent readings from earlier authors). The modern graph has 'head', 'flesh' and 'two hands'. Abbreviated phonetic in:
- b. **χwæg / χuäi / h'uei* — T, L wash the face (Shu).
- 989 a. **g'iwæg / g'jwi / k'uei* — (even tone) T, L where 9 roads meet, thoroughfare (Shī) Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 990 a—b. **keg / k'äi / kie* — T to guard against (Shī); warn (Shī); abstinence, fast (Tso). b. is Chou I (inscr. 99, sense of name). The graph has 'two hands' and 'dagger axe'.
- c. **keg / k'äi / kie* — T warn (Yi); prohibit (Sün); to be watchful (Tso).
- d. **g'eg / γ'äi / h'ie* — T, L fetters (Lie); weapon, utensil (Li); dexterous (Meng).
- e. **g'eg / γ'äi / h'ie* — T, L frighten, overawe (Chuang); beat the drum (Chouli).
- f. **kæg / k'äi / kai* — T, L name of a piece of music (Chouli).
- Of the above, a. c. **keg* 'warn' and e. **g'eg* 'frighten' are cognate words.
- 991 a. **kwæg / kw'äi / k'uai* — T extraordinary (Shu); prodigy (Li). Explanation of graph uncertain. Shuowen defines the right part as 'to work the soil' (no text examples support this), but K reads that graph *k'uät*, so it cannot be phonetic in our word here which rimes in the -g class.
- 992 a—d. **k'üüg / k'üu / k'iu* — T nine (Shī); loan for n. below (unite, collect) (Lunyū). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 40,3), c. is Chou I (inscr. 59), d. is Chou I (inscr. 65). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- e. **g'üüg / g'üu / k'iu* — T, L, and **g'iwæg / g'jwi / k'uei* — T, L cheekbone, bones of the face, face (Yi).
- f. **k'iwæg / k'jwi / k'uei* — T, L traitor (Shu).
- g—i. variant of the preceding. Shuowen records an arch. variant with rad. 29 'hand' below, but without rad. 40 at the top. h. is Chou II (inscr. 189, sense of name), i. is Chou II (inscr. 132, sense of name).
- j. **k'iwæg / k'jwi / k'uei* — T, L spring in which the water comes from the side (a vertical wall), not from the bottom (Shī).
- k. **k'iwæg / k'jwi / k'uei* — T, L wheel-axle ends (Shī); rut, gauge (Meng); rule, law (Tso); loan for f. above (Tso).
- l. **k'iwæg / k'jwi / k'uei* — T, L box, vessel (Shu).
- m. **g'iwæg / g'jwi / k'uei* — T where 9 roads meet, thoroughfare (Shī in the Han version); cf. 989 a. above.
- n. **k'ióg / k'üu / k'iu* — T, L name or part of name of various birds (Shī); loan for *id.* collect (Shu); cooperate (Tso); (bring together:) stabilize, give peace to (Tso).

993	久	灸	玖	疚	究	莠	枢	994	丘	M	𡵓	蚯	995	又	𡵓
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b	c	d		a	b
	久	𡵓	友	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓		𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	有	𡵓	𡵓
	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓	𡵓
	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	a'		a	b	c	d	e	f
	𡵓	998	牛	𡵓	𡵓										
	a		a	b	c										

- o. **kiôg / ki̯u / ki u* — T, L, and **kiôk / kiuk / k ü* — T search into, investigate, scrutinize (Shī); go to the end, in the end (Shī).
 p. **g'îôg / g'î̯u / k' i u* — T mate, companion (Shī); antagonist, feud (Shī).
 q—r. **g'îôg / g'î̯u / k' i u* — T, L spear with three teeth (or: three-cornered point?) (Shī).
 s. **g'îôg / g'î̯u / k' i u* — T, L wilderness (Shī).
 t. **g'îôg / g'î̯u / k' i u* — T, L cold in the head, sneeze (Li).
 u. **k'ôg / k'âu / k' a o* — T, L end of spine, rump (Li).
 v. **χôg / χau / h i a o* — T, L roaring of a tiger (Shī).
 x. **χiuk / χiwo / h ü* — T, L rising sun (Shī); bright (Kuoyü).

- 993 a. **kiü̯g / ki̯u / ki u* — T long, a long time (Shī); wait (Tso); loan for *id.* to cover (Yili). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 b. **kiü̯g / ki̯u / ki u* — T, L cauterise by burning tinder (Chuang); loan for *id.* to prop up, raise against (Chouli).
 c. **kiü̯g / ki̯u / ki u* — T, L a kind of precious stone (Shī).
 d. **kiü̯g / ki̯u / ki u* — T, L suffering, distress (Shī).
 e. variant of the preceding (Shī ap. Shuowen).
 f. **giü̯g / i̯u / y u* — T, L lead on, induce (Shu).
 g. **g'îü̯g / g'î̯u / ki u* — T coffin with corpse (Li).

- 994 a—c. **k'îü̯g / k'î̯u / k' i u* — T hill, mound (Shī); loan for *id.* village, district (Meng); great (Kuan). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 24³), c. is Chou II/III (inscr. 260, sense of name). The original graph was a drawing, misunderstood and deformed already in the Chou version.
 d. **k'îü̯g / k'î̯u / k' i u* — T earthworm (Li).

- 995 a—d. **giü̯g / i̯u / y u* — T repeat (Shī); further, moreover, also (Shī); pardon (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 16,5), c. is Yin (inscr. 12), d. is Chou I (inscr. 56, sense of o. below). The graph is the primary form of i. below, and is a drawing of the right hand.
 e—h. **giü̯g / i̯u / y u* — T friend, friendly (Shī); associate, couple (Shī). f. is Yin bone (A 4: 29,3), g. is Chou I (inscr. 56), h. is Chou II (inscr. 136, enlarged by rad. 73).
 i—j. **giü̯g / i̯u / y u* — T the right hand, on the right (Shī); to honour (Shī); assist (Tso). j. is Chou I (inscr. 56).

- k. **giũg / ji̯u / y u* — T assist (Shu).
 l. **giũg / ji̯u / y u* — T, L help, blessing (Yi).
 m. **giũg / ji̯u / y u* — K Shuowen says: a small bowl; but there are no text examples in support of this.
 n. **χæg / χái / h a i* — T, L meat which has been dried, minced and pickled (Shī).
 o—p. **giũg / ji̯u / y u* — K have (Shī); there is (Shī); loan for a., e. and i. (Shī). p. is Chou I (inscr. 63).
 q. **giũg / ji̯u / y u* — T assist (Li); encourage to drink (Shī); forgive (Kuan).
 r—t. **giũg / ji̯u / y u* — T vast, deep (Shī); to be large-minded, to pardon (Yi); remit taxes (Tso); aid, encourage (Tso). s. is Yin (inscr. 24, sense of name), t. is Chou II (inscr. 160).
 u—v. **giũg / ji̯u / y u* — T, L, and **giũk / ji̯uk / y ü* — T, L park, garden (Shī); limited (Shī-tsi). v. is Chou III (inscr. 229).
 x. **giwæg / jwi / w e i* — T wound (Lü).
 y. **giwæg / jwi / w e i* — T, L sturgeon (Shī).
 z. **χwæg / χuái / h u e i* — T property, valuables (Shī); present, bribe (Tso).
 a'. **iũk / iuk / y ü* — T, L stately, elegant (Lunyü).
- 996 a—c. **giũg / ji̯u / y u* — T fault (Shī); to blame (Shī); excess (Tso); excelling, remarkable (Chuang). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 40,5), c. is Chou I (inscr. 77). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 d. **giũg / ji̯u / y u* — T, L fault, blame (Shī).
 e. **giũg / ji̯u / y u* — T, L a swelling, tumour (Chuang).
 f. variant of the preceding (Sün).
- 997 a. **giũg / ji̯u / y u* — T place name (Tso); post-station, relay of couriers (Meng); inspector's hut in the fields (Li); loan for 尢 (Shī). The modern graph has 'city' and 'hang down'.
- 998 a—c. **ngiũg / ngi̯u / y u* — T bull, cow, ox (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 24,3), c. is Chou I (inscr. 67). The graph is a drawing.
- 999 a—d. **piũg / pi̯u / f o u* — T to soar (Lü); loan for *id.* not (Shī); loan for k. below (Shī). All the modern dialect readings reveal an Anc. *puət*, which points to an Arch. **puət*, cognate to 弗 **piwət*. This negation **puət* being synonymous with our **piũg*, the character has been loaned for it. b. is Yin bone (A 1: 27,4), c. is Chou I (inscr. 56), d. is Chou I (inscr. 65, sense of k. below). The graph may be a drawing of a soaring bird.
 e—f. **piũg / pi̯u / f o u* — T, L not (Shī); loan for **piæg / p̄wi / p e i* — L bad (Shī); **b'iæg / b'jwi / p e i* — T, L obstruct (Yi). f. is Chou II (inscr. 180).
 g. **p'iũg / p'i̯u / f o u* — T, L clean and bright (sc. robes) (Shī).
 h. **b'iũg / b'i̯u / f o u* — T, L net (Li).
 i. **b'iũg / b'i̯u / f o u* — T, L Plantago (Shī).
 j. **b'iũg / b'zu / p'ou* — L, K take in the hollow of the hand (as water) (Li).
 k. **p'iæg / p'jwi / p'ei* — T, L great (Shu).
 l. **p'iæg / p'jwi / p'ei* — T, L robust (Shī).
 m. **p'iæg / p'jwi / p'ei* — T yellow and white horse (Shī); to gallop, run (Ch'uts'i).
 n. **p'iæg / p'jwi / p'ei* — T, L, and **p'iũg / pi̯u / f o u* — T black millet with double kernels (Shī).
 o. **pwæg / puái / p e i* — T cup (Li).

999	不	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	否	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	a'	b'	c'	d'	e'	f'
𠂔	1000	負	負	負	1001	婦	婦	婦	婦	1002	冬	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	終
	g'	a	b	c	a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d	e		
𠂔	1003	宗	宗	宗	宗	宗	宗	宗	1004	宋	宋	宋				
	f	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	a	b	c				

p. variant of the preceding (Meng).

q—r. *p'wəg / p'uəi / p'ei — L wall (Chuang). r. is Chou I (inscr. 78, sense of name). The radical is 郭.

s. *b'wəg / b'uəi / p'ei — L fill up, obstruct (sc. a hole) (Li).

t—u. *p'əg / p'zu / p'ou — (Tsiyün; T reads t'zu which is probably a corruption, as shown by the sounds of the derivatives) Shuowen says: to spit; but there are no text examples in support of this.

v. *p'əg / p'zu / p'ou — T, L cleave, cut open (Tso).

x. *p'əg / p'zu / p'ou — L raised wooden platform, a look-out built of planks (Kung-yang).

y. *b'əg / b'zu / p'ou — T jar, pot (Kuots'è).

z. *b'əg / b'zu / p'u — T, L hillock (Tso); loan for id. spread, distribute (Sün); (a spreader:) central piece on which the ribs of a canopy are fastened (Chouli); from Han time also: section, department (then also read b'uo / p'u — T).

a'. *b'wəg / b'uəi / p'ei — (even tone) T, L to earth up (sv. vegetables), lay up earth (Li); accumulate, add to (Chuang); *b'əg / b'zu / p'ou — K mound (Kuoyü), cf. z. above.

b'. *b'wəg / b'uəi / p'ei — T, L accompany, associate (Shi); to augment, to double (Tso).

c'. *b'wəg / b'uəi / pei — (oblique tone) T, L turn, turn the back on (Li); obstinate (Lunyü); improper (Lunyü); loan for id. double (Shi).

d'. *b'əg / b'zu / p'ou — L, K, and *b'üŋ / b'zu / fou — T, L, and *b'əg / b'au / p'ao — T grasp, exact, extort (Shi); *pəg / p'zu / p'ou — T beat (Chuang); loan for v. above (Chuang).

e'. *b'ək / b'ək / po — T, L, and *p'əg / p'zu / p'ou — L, K overthrow, lay prostrate (Tso).

f'. *pung / pung / peng — L gem at mouth of scabbard (Tso).

g'. *b'əg / b'zu / p'ou — T, L, and *p'əg / p'zu / p'ou — T, L screen (Yi).

1000 a. *b'üŋ / b'zu / fu — T carry on the back (Shi); support, be exposed to (Kuots'è); turn the back on (Li); neglect, be rude to (Kuots'è); lean on, rely on (Tso).

Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. *b'üŋ / b'zu / fu, fou — L, K reflect, represent (Li).

c. *b'üŋ / b'zu / fu — T, L cucumber (Ta Tai li).

- 1001 a—d.** *b'ǐŋg / b'ǐŋu / f u — T woman, wife (Shī). b. is Yin bone (K 723), c. is Yin (inscr. 16), d. is Chou I (inscr. 69). The graph has 'woman' and 'broom'.
- 1002 a—d.** *tōng / tuong / t u n g — T winter (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 28,2), c. is Chou I (inscr. 63, sense of e. below), d. is Chou II (inscr. 140, sense of e.). Explanation of graph uncertain (was the primary graph a drawing of the locust in f. below?).
- e.** *tǐōng / tǐŋung / c h u n g — T end, finish (Shī); for ever (Shī).
- f.** *tǐōng / tǐŋung / c h u n g — T, L locust, grasshopper (Shī).
- 1003 a—e.** *tsōng / tsuong / t s u n g — T ancestral temple (Shī); ancestor (Lǐ); clan (Tso); to honour (Shī); summer audience of the king with the feudal princes (Chouli); master, follow as master (Lunyü). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 30,5), c. is Yin bone (A 1: 45,5), d. is Yin (inscr. 33), e. is Chou I (inscr. 58). The graph has 'roof' (house) and 'sign, omen'.
- f.** *tsōng / tsuong / t s u n g — T, L bring together, collect, sum up (Yi).
- g.** *dz'ōng / dz'uong / t s ' u n g — T, L tube-shaped jade insignium (Chouli).
- h.** *dz'ǐōng / dz'ǐung / c h ' u n g — T high (Shī); exalt, to honour (Shī); pile up, accumulate (Shī); loan for *id.* end, all, the whole of (Shī).
- 1004 a—c.** *sōng / suong / s u n g — T place name (Shī). b. is Yin bone (P 106), c. is Chou III (inscr. 221). The graph has 'roof' (house) and 'tree'.
- 1005 a—f.** *nōng / nuong / n u n g — T agriculture (Shī); farmer (Shī); loan for *id.* largely, amply (Shu). a. is the current form, b. a variant in Shuowen, c. is Yin bone (A 5: 48,1), d. is Yin bone (A 5: 48,2), e. is Chou I (inscr. 100, sense of name), f. is Chou I (inscr. 105). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- g.** *nōng / nuong / n u n g — T mutter, murmur (Ch'uts'ī).
- h.** *nōng / nuong / n u n g — K pus (Hanfei).
- i.** *nǐung / nǐwong / n u n g — T, L, and *nung / nung / n u n g — L. thick, rich (sc. dew) (Shī).
- j.** *nǐung / nǐwong / n u n g — T thick, strong (sc. drink) (Hanfei).
- k.** *nǐung / nǐwong / n u n g — T, and *nǐung / nǐwong / j u n g — T, L thick covering, luxuriant growth (Shī).
- l.** *nǐung / nǐwong / n u n g — T, and nǐung / nǐwong / j u n g — T, L thick, rich (sc. flowers) (Shī ap. Shuowen).
- 1006 a—d.** *kǐōng / kǐung / k u n g — T dwelling-house (Shī), palace (Shī), apartment (Tso); temple (Shī); name of a note of the gamut (Lǐ). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 20,5), c. is Yin bone (A 2: 3,7), d. is Chou I (inscr. 57). The graph depicts two rooms and a roof. Slightly abbreviated phonetic in the following.
- e—f.** *kǐōng / kǐung / k u n g — T body, person (Shī). f. is a vulgar variant.
- g—h.** *g'ǐōng / g'ǐung / k ' i u n g — T extreme, to the utmost (Tso); reduced to extremity, poverty (Shī); examine thoroughly (Yi). h. is a vulgar variant.
- 1007 a—e.** *tǐōng / tǐung / c h u n g — T middle (Shī); midway (Shī), proper (Chouli); hit the centre, attain (Tso); loan for *id.* a stand for tallies (Lǐ). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 37,3), c. is Yin bone (A 7: 22,1), d. is Chou I (inscr. 56, sense of name), e. is Chou I (inscr. 67). The fundamental part of the graph, the circle with the vertical stroke through the centre, is exclusively used in the cognate sense of f. below in the inscriptions. In our general sense of 'middle' here the inscription graphs have always the 'streamers', of uncertain interpretation.

1005	農	𡩺	𦰩	𦰪	𦰫	𦰬	𦰭	𦰮	𦰯	𦰰	𦰱	1006	宮	𡩺	
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	a	b	
𡩺	𡩺	躬	躬	窮	窮	1007	中	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	仲	中	中	中
c	d	e	f	g	h		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
衷	忠	𦰩	𦰪	𦰫	𦰬	𦰭	1008	彤	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	彤	彤	1009
j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q		a	b	c	d	e	f	
虫	𧈧	虫	融	𧈧	𧈧	1010	眾	𧈧	𧈧	𧈧	𧈧	𧈧	𧈧	充	統
a	b	c	d	e	f		a	b	c	d	e	f		a	b

f-i. **d'îōng / d'îung / ch'ung* — T ('the middle one:') the 2nd of brothers (Shī); 2nd of 3 months (Shu). g. is Yin bone (D 3: 1), h. is Yin (inscr. 31), i. is Chou I (inscr. 81).

j. **t'îōng / t'îung / ch'ung* — T inner garment (Tso); middle, medium (Tso); correct, just (Tso).

k. **t'îōng / t'îung / ch'ung* — T sincere, loyal, integrity (Lunyū).

l-m. **t'îōng / t'îung / ch'ung* — T Shuowen says: a herb; but there are no text examples in support of this. m. is Chou II (inscr. 139, sense here uncertain).

n. **t'îōng / t'îung / ch'ung* — T, L grieved (Shī).

o. **t'îōng / t'îung / ch'ung* — T, and **d'îōng / d'îung / ch'ung* — T empty (Lao ap. Shuowen).

p-q. **d'îōng / d'îung / ch'ung* — T, L (to surge:) rise up against (sc. the sky) (Lū); loan for *id.* empty (Lao); young, weak (Shu); hang down (Shī); sound of breaking ice (Shī). q. is Chou (inscr. 384, sense of name).

1008 a-d. **d'îōng / îung / yung* — T, L sacrifice on a following day (after a principal sacrifice) (Shu). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 1,8), c. is Yin bone (A 1: 2,2), d. is Yin (inscr. 22). The rad 130 to the left is a later addition, the primary graph may be a kind of 'repetition mark'.

e-f. **d'ōng / d'uōng / t'ung* — T red (Shī). f. is Chou I (inscr. 88).

1009 a-b. **d'îōng / d'îung / ch'ung* — Shuowen considers this as the primary form of 𧈧, but there are no text examples whatever in support of this. Its rôle as phonetic (see d. e. below) on the contrary shows that it was the primary graph of c. below. b. is extracted from the archaic graph for 雖 (Chou III, inscr. 229). The graph is a drawing.

c. **d'îōng / d'îung / ch'ung* — T insect (Shī), reptile, scaly creature (Tso); animal (generally) (Ta Tai li); loan for *id.* great heat (Shī).

d. **d'îōng / îung / jung* — T, L hot air, steam, heat (Tso, in the name Chu-jung, spirit of the heat); brightness of the time when the sun is at its highest (Shī); harmonious (Tso).

e. **d'ōng / d'uōng / t'ung* — T red (Kuan).

f. **d'ōng / d'uōng / t'ung* — T grieved (Ch'uts'ī).

1010 a-d. **t'îōng / t'îung / ch'ung* — T multitude, numerous, all (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 30,2), c. is Chou I (inscr. 56), e. is Chou II (inscr. 132). The graph has three (many) 'men' and either 'sun' or 'eye' above, the meaning of the latter uncertain.

- e. **t'îông / t'îung / chung* — T, L locust (Kungyang).
 f. **t'îông / t'îung / chung* — T, and **dz'ông / dz'uong / ts'ung* — T, and **dz'ung / dz'ung / ts'ung* — T, L junction of two rivers (Shī).
- 1011 a. **t'îông / t'îung / ch'ung* — T full, fill (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 b. **t'ông / t'uong / t'ung* — T leading line, rule, norm (Kuoyü); principle, beginning (Kungyang); connect (Li); to direct (Kuots'ê).
- 1012 a. **sîông / sîung / sung* — T, L high (Li). The graph has 'mountain' and 'high'.
- 1013 a—d. **nîông / nîung / jung* — T weapon (Shī); warrior (Shī); war chariot (Shī); loan for *id.* tribes of the West (Shī); great (Shī); you, your (Shī); to help (Shī); loan for 莛 (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 8: 11,3), c. is Chou I (inscr. 65), d. is Chou II (inscr. 147). The graph contains 'dagger-axe', for the rest explanation uncertain.
 e. **nîông / nîung / jung* — T a kind of bean (Lie).
- 1014 a—d. **p'îông / p'îung / feng* — T, L a kind of ritual vessel (Yili); loan for *id.* luxuriant, abundant (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 5,4), c. is Yin (inscr. 33), d. is Chou I (inscr. 59, sense of name). The graph is a drawing of a ritual vessel with something in it.
 e. **p'îông / p'îung / feng* — T, L cooked wheat (Chouli).
- 1015 a—c. **kông (klông?) / kâng / kiang* — T, L, and **g'ông (g'lông?) / yâng / hiang* — T, L descend, go down (Shī); submit (Shī); send down (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 3: 27,1), c. is Chou I (inscr. 72). The graph shows two feet descending (steps:) a height.
 d. **g'ông / yuong / hung* — T, and **g'ông / yâng / hiang* — T, and **g'ung / yung / hung* — T inundate (Meng).
 e. **xung / xung / hung* — T, and ? / *tâng / chuang* — T stupid (Sün).
 f. **glîông / lîung / lung* — T, L high (Kuots'ê); ample (Li); eminent (Tso); loan for *id.* thunder, sound of thunder (Shī, so the Mao comm.).
 g. **glîông / lîung / lung* — T decrepit (Hanfei).
- 1016 a. **d'ôk / d'uok / tu* — T poison, poisonous (Shī); hate (Tso); loan for *id.* to direct, govern (Yi); nourish (Lao). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 b. **d'ôk / d'uok / tu* — T, L, and **d'ôg / d'âu / tao* — T, L banner, streamer (Chouli).
- 1017 a—b. **kîôk / kîuk / kü* — T a handful (Shī). b. is Chou (inscr. 353, sense of name). The graph has 'rice' and another element of uncertain interpretation.
 c. **kîôk / kîuk / kü* — T, L both hands joined, grasp with both hands, double-handful (Tso).
 d. **kîôk / kîuk / kü* — L, K Thuja, Cupressus (Li).
 e. **kîôk / kîuk / kü* — T Chrysanthemum (Ch'uts'i).
 f. variant of the preceding (Chouli).
 g. **kîôk / kîuk / kü* — K foot-ball (Kuots'ê).
 h. **kîôk / kîuk / kü* — T, L foot-ball (Kuots'ê); loan for *id.* nourish (Shī); to bow, bend (Lunyü); all (Shī); exhaust, go to the extreme (Shī); to address, inform (Shī); loan for e. above (Li), for i. below (Li).
 i. **k'îôk / k'îuk / k'ü* — T, L leaven (Tso).

1012	嵩	1013	戎	才	戈	戈	戈	1014	豐	豐	豐	豐	豐	1015	降
	a		a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e		a
1016	毒	毒	1017	菊	菊	菊	菊	菊	菊	菊	菊	菊	菊	菊	菊
	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b	c	d	e	f		
1018	畜	畜	畜	畜	畜	畜	畜	畜	畜	畜	畜	畜	畜	畜	畜
	g	h	i	j	k		a	b	c	d	e	f		a	b
1019	竹	竹	竹	竹	竹	竹	竹	竹	竹	竹	竹	竹	竹	竹	竹
	d	e	f	g		a	a	b	c		a	b	c	d	e

j. **kīδk* / *kīuk* / *k ü* — T, L exhaust, go to the extreme (Shī); loan for *id.* convexe side of a river bend (Shī). The phonetic is h. above, and the rad. 149 has ousted 'rice' in that character. Our character here therefore has nothing to do with 1252 b. below.

k. **kīδk* / *kīuk* / *k ü* — K exhaust, to the utmost (Ch'uts'i).

1018 a—b. **χīδk* / *χīuk* / *h ü* — T, L, and **χīδg* / *χīqu* / *h i u* — T, L, and **t'īδk* / *t'īδk* / *ch' u* — T, L, and **t'īδg* / *t'īqu* / *ch' o u* — T nourish (Shī), to rear (Li); domestic animal (Chouli); keep (Li), support (Tso); to hoard (Li). b. is Chou III (inscr. 229). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. **χīδk* / *χīuk* / *h ü* — T, and **t'īδk* / *t'īuk* / *ch' u* — T collect, store of vegetables (Shī).

d. variant of the preceding (Kuots'è).

e. **χīδk* / *χīuk* / *h ü* — T, L nourish (Shī).

f. **t'īδk* / *t'īuk* / *ch' u* — T, L accumulated, pent up (sc. feelings) (Chuang).

1019 a—b. **tīδk* / *tīuk* / *ch u* — T bamboo (Shī). b. is extracted from the archaic graph for 173 a—b. (Chou I/II, inscr. 205). The graph is a drawing.

c. **tīδk* / *tīuk* / *ch u* — T guitar (Kuots'è).

d—e. **tīδk* / *tīuk* / *ch u* — T, L to pound, beat (sc. earth into hard walls), build (Shī); beat, strike (Chouli).

f. **tδk* / *tuok* / *t u* — K ample, to favour (Ch'uts'i).

g. **tδk* / *tuok* / *t u* — T firm, solid, reliable (Lunyü); generous (Shī).

1020 a. **dīδk* / *īuk* / *y ü* — T rear, breed (Yi); nourish (Shī); loan for 1079 h. below (Shu ap. Shuowen), for 1023 a. below (Chuang). The graph has 'flesh' and an upper element of uncertain interpretation.

1021 a—c. **dīδk* / *īuk* / *y ü* — T to produce (Chouli), same word as the preceding. b. is Yin bone (A 2: 24,8), c. is Chou I (inscr. 111). The graph has 'woman' and 'child' with head down, and drops of water; an illustration of child birth.

1022 a—c. **d'īδk* / *d'īuk* / *ch u* — T pursue (Meng); drive out (Tso); contest (Tso). b. is Yin bone (A 3: 33,3), c. is Yin bone (A 2: 12,3). The graph has 'pig, boar' and 'foot' (go).

d. **d'īδk* / *d'iek* / *t i* — L, K flute (Chouli).

e. **t'īδk* / *t'īuk* / *ch' u* — T, L, and **d'īδk* / *d'īuk* / *ch u* — T Rumex (Shī).

1023	賣	賣	價	賣	覲	賈	嬖	櫝	殞	瀆	櫝	櫝	讀	讀	遺
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	讀	讀	讀	寶	賈	讀	賈	1024	粥	粥	1025	祝	祝	祝	祝
	p	q	r	s	t	u	v		a	b		a	b	c	d
	祝	1026	孰	孰	塾	1027	竈	竈	竈	1028	肅	肅	肅	肅	肅
	f		a	b	c		a	b	c		a	b	c	d	e
	獻	蕭	蕭	蕭	蠟	1029	宿	宿	宿	1030	夙	夙	夙	夙	夙
	g	h	i	j	k		a	b	c	d		a	b	c	

1023 a—b. **d̥iōk* / *iuk* / y ü — T sell (inscr. 132). b. is Chou II (inscr. 132). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c—d. **d̥iōk* / *iuk* / y ü — T, L sell (Chouli). d. is Chou I/II inscr. 208).

e. **d̥iōk* / *d̥iek* / t i — T, L see (Yi).

f. **d̥uk* / *d̥uk* / t u — T, L box, case (Lunyü).

g. **d̥uk* / *d̥uk* / t u — T to defile (Kuoyü).

h. **d̥uk* / *d̥uk* / t u — T, L coffer (Lunyü), box (Li), coffin (Tso).

i. **d̥uk* / *d̥uk* / t u — T, L abortion (Li).

j. **d̥uk* / *d̥uk* / t u — T, L canal, ditch, drain (Lunyü); to sully (Li); harass, molest (Yi), insult (Tso); loan for s. below (Tso).

k. **d̥uk* / *d̥uk* / t u — T, L tablet (Kuoyü); tube used for marking time in music (Chouli).

l. **d̥uk* / *d̥uk* / t u — T, L calf (Li).

m. **d̥uk* / *d̥uk* / t u — T recite (Shi), read (Lunyü).

n. **d̥uk* / *d̥uk* / t u — T, L discontented, vilify (Tso).

o—p. **d̥uk* / *d̥uk* / t u — K careless, nonchalant, at ease (inscr. 323). p. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 323).

q. **d̥uk* / *d̥uk* / t u — T, L quiver (Yili).

r. **d̥uk* / *d̥uk* / t u — T, L dirty (Yi); importunate (Shu).

s. **d̥ug* / *d̥u* / t o u — T, L, and **d̥uk* / *d̥uk* / t u — L hole (Li); a drain (Tso).

t. **d̥iuk* / *d̥iuk* / s h u — T, L, and **d̥iuk* / *d̥iuk* / s h u — L redeem (Shi).

u. **d̥iuk* / *d̥iuk* / s ü — T continue (Shi).

v. **d̥iuk* / *d̥iuk* / s ü — T, L Alisma plantago (Shi).

1024 a. **t̥iōk* / *t̥iuk* / c h u, c h o u — T, L (Pek. c h o u is irregular) rice gruel (Li); loan for *id.* humble, modest (Li); for **d̥iōk* / *iuk* / y ü — T, L sell (Li), cf. 1023 a—d above. The graph has 'rice', for the rest explanation uncertain.

b. **t̥iōk* / *t̥iuk* / c h u — L rice gruel (Tso); **d̥iōk* / *iuk* / y ü — T, L nourish (Shi); loan for *id.* sell (Meng).

1025 a—e. **t̥iōk* / *t̥iuk* / c h u — T, L pray (Tso); prayer-master (Shi); loan for *id.* bind, attach (Shi); cut off (Kungyang); **t̥iōg* / *t̥iū* / c h o u — T, L to curse (Shi).

b. is Yin bone (A 4: 18,7), c. is Yin bone (A 4: 18,8), d. is Chou I (inscr. 61), e. is Chou I (inscr. 67). The graph has a kneeling man with a large mouth, and 'sign, omen'. Abbreviated phonetic in:

- 1.** **t'îók / ts'íuk / ch' u* — T, L, and **t'îók / ts'íuk / ch u* — T resounding box (used in music) (Shī).
- 1026 a.** **d'îók / éíuk / sh u* — T cooked (Li); loan for *id.* which one, who (Lunyü). The graph has *hiang* 'sacrificial offering' and *ki* 'grasp, hold'.
- b.** **d'îók / éíuk / sh u* — T cooked (Lunyü); ripe (Tso); thoroughly (Tso).
- c.** **d'îók / éíuk / sh u* — T, L gate-room (Shu) used as school (Li).
- 1027 a.** **ts'îók / ts'íuk / ts' u* — K Shuowen says: toad; but there are no text examples in support of this. The graph, as seen in c. below, is a drawing.
- b—c.** **tsóg / tsáu / ts a o* — T cooking-place, stove (Tso). c. is Chou III (inscr. 229, sense here uncertain).
- 1028 a—b.** **síók / síuk / s u* — T grave, reverent (Shī); orderly (Shī); severe (Shī); to present (Li), advance (Shī); contract, shut (as a flower) (Li); swift (Shī); loan for **síók / síuk / sh u* — L sound of flying wings (Shī). b. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 306). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- c.** **síók / síuk / s u* — T, and **síóg / sígu / shou* — L slice of dried fish (Li).
- d.** variant of the preceding (Chouli ap. Shuowen).
- e.** **síóg / sígu / si u* — T, L embroider (Shī).
- f.** **síóg / síeu / sia o* — T, L whistle (Shī).
- g.** **síóg / síeu / sia o* — K (properly variant f.) to groan (Shī).
- h.** **síóg / síeu / sia o* — T pan-pipe (Shī); ends of a bow (Li).
- i.** **síóg / síeu / sia o* — T Artemisia (Shī); loan for *id.* *sia o - sia o* the neighing of horses (Shī).
- j.** **síóg / síeu / sia o* — T, L a sudden gust of wind and rain (Shī).
- k.** **síóg / síeu / sia o* — T, L spider (Shī).
- 1029 a—b.** **síók / síuk / s u* — T lodge the night, pass a night (Shī); abide by (Tso); old (not new) (Li); continuous (Chuang); loan for 1028 a. above (Li); **síóg / sígu / si u* — T a 'mansion', group of constellations, part of the zodiac (Li). b. is Chou II/III (inscr. 270). The graph has 'roof' (house), 'man' and a 'mat'.
- c.** **síók / síuk / s o* — T, L bind (Shī); collect (Kuoyü); loan for *id.* straight, upright (Meng); longitudinal (Li); lose (Kuots'ê); to strain (sc. wine) (Tso).
- d.** **síók / síuk / s o* — L, K drag the feet (hardly lifting the heels) in walking (Lunyü).
- 1030 a—c.** **síók / síuk / s u* — T early morning (Shī); loan for 1028 a. (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 6: 16,3), c. is Chou I (inscr. 65). The graph has a kneeling 'man' and 'moon'.
- 1031 a.** **síók / síuk / sh u* — K Shuowen says: pulse, beans, thus taking it to be the primary form of g. below; but there are no text examples in support of this. The graph (see c. and d. below) may be a drawing.
- b—d.** **síók / síuk / sh u* — T gather, harvest (Shī); loan for *id.* junior, 3rd of 4 brothers (Shī). c. is Chou II (inscr. 156, sense of j. below), d. is Chou II (inscr. 187, sense of j.).
- e.** **tsíók / tsíuk / ts u* — K grieved (Meng ap. Shuowen).
- f.** **ts'íók / ts'iek / ts' i* — T, L battle-axe (Shī); loan for *id.* intense feelings, affection (Shī); beloved ones, relatives (Shī); grieved (Shī).
- g.** **síók / síuk / sh u* — T, L pulse, beans (Shī).
- h.** **t'îók / ts'íuk / ch' u* — T, L commence (Shī).

1031	未	叔	尙	𠂔	叔	戚	菽	俶	淑	淑	淑	淑	寂	豸	督	𦍋
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	
	怒	椒	薇	菽	蹙	蹙	蹙	蹙	蹙	蹙	蹙	蹙	蹙	蹙	蹙	蹙
	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y		a	b	c	d	e	f
	陰	絳	睦	1033	肉	𠂔	1034	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	g	h	i		a	b		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	1035	𠂔	𠂔	1036	目	𠂔	𠂔	1037	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	j	k	l	m		a	b		a	b	c		a	b	c	

- i. **l'io̯k / ts'io̯k / ch'u* — L deceitful (Chuang).
j. **d'io̯k / tsiuk / shu* — T pure, fine, good (Shī).
k. **tsio̯k / tsio̯k / tsu* — T, L to walk reverently (Lunyü); **d'io̯k / d'iek / ti* — L, K level and easy (sc. road) (Shī).
l. **dz'io̯k / dz'iek / tsi* — T repose, quiet (Yi).
m. variant of the preceding (Ch'uts'i).
n. **tōk / tuok / tu* — T, L inspect, control (Chouli); correct, proper (Tso); (the correct medium:) the middle (sc. the seam in the middle of the back) (Chuang).
o. **tōk / tuok / tu* — T, L seam in the back of coat (Kuoyü), see the preceding.
p. **niōk / niek / ni* — T, L hungry for, desirous (Shī); unhappy (Shī).
q. **tsio̯g / tsieu / tsiao* — T, L, and **tsio̯g / tsiau / tsiao* — T, L pepper plant (Shī).
r—s. **d'io̯k / d'iek / ti* — T dried up, wizened (sc. plants) (Shī ap. Shuowen).
t—u. **tsio̯k / tsio̯k / tsu* — T, L trample (Li); press, compress (Shī); urgent (Li); reduced to extremity, straitened (Shī).
v. **tsio̯k / tsio̯k / tsu* — L, K, and **ts'io̯k / ts'iek / ts'i* — L wrinkle (the brow) (Meng).
x. **ts'io̯k / ts'iek / ts'i* — T grieved, sad (Shu).
y. **ts'io̯k / ts'iek / ts'i* — T, L axe (Tso).

- 1032 a—d. **liōk / liuk / lu, liu* — T six (Shī). In Pekinese, the regular form, *lu*, is literary, the irregular, *liu*, is colloquial. b. is Yin bone (A 4: 47,7), c. is Yin (inscr. 52), d. is Chou I (inscr. 65). Explanation of graph uncertain.
e. **liōk / liuk / lu* — K Shuowen says: clod of earth; but there are no text examples in support of this. From g. below it can be seen that it is really a. above (doubled) that is phonetic.
f—g. **liōk / liuk / lu* — T land (as opp. to water) (Shī); a level height (Shī); path (Tso); loan for *id.* jump (Chuang). g. is Chou IV (inscr. 282, sense of name).
h. **liōk / liuk / lu* — T, L grain which is sown late and ripens early (Chouli).
i. **mliōk / mliuk / mu* — T, L concord, harmonious (Shu).

- 1033 a—b. **niōk / niuk / jo u* — T, L meat, flesh (Tso); **niōg / niuk / jo u* — L fleshy, full (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 41,7), c. is extracted from the archaic graph for 祭 (Chou III, inscr. 218). Said to depict a slice of dried meat.

- 1034 a—c.** **b'îôk / b'îuk / f u* — K return (inscr. 143). b. is Yin bone (A 5:13,6), c. is Chou II (inscr. 143). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- d—f.** **b'îôk / b'îuk / f u* — T return (Shī); report (Lunyü); reply (Tso); repay (Meng); recall (Lī); restore (Tso); recommence, again (Lī); loan for i. below (Lī), for m. below (Yī); **b'îôg / b'îqu / f u* — T repeat (Meng), again (Meng). e. is Chou I (inscr. 54), f. is Chou II (inscr. 132).
- g.** **b'îôk / b'îuk / f u* — T, L support under box of carriage resting on the axle and holding it in position (Yī).
- h.** **p'îôk / p'îuk / f u* — T, L belly (Shī); embrace (Shī).
- i.** **p'îôk / p'îuk / f u* — T, L double, lined (garment) (Lī).
- j.** **p'îôk / p'îuk / f u* — T, L snake (Ch'uts'ī).
- k.** **b'îak / b'îak / p i*, p' i — T, L (the Pek. aspirate is irregular) resist, obstinate (Tso).
- l.** **b'îôk / b'îuk / f u* — K, and **p'îôk / p'îuk / f u* — K cave (Shī ap Shuowen).
- m.** **p'îôk / p'îuk / f u* — T to turn, turn round (Shī); turn over, overthrow (Tso); on the contrary (Shī); **p'îôg / p'îqu / f o u* — T, L overspread, cover (Shī); lay troops in ambush (Tso).
Of the above, a, d. **b'îôk* 'return' and m. **p'îôk* 'turn round' are cognate words.
- 1035 a—b.** **mîôk / mîuk / m u* — T fine, splendid, stately (Shī); grave, solemn, inscrutable (Shī); quiet, genial, mild (Shī); reverent (Shu). b. is Chou II (inscr. 132). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- 1036 a—c.** **mîôk / mîuk / m u* — T eye (Shī); see (Kuoyü); details (Kungyang); index (Lunyü); denominate (Kuliang). b. is Yin bone (I 11:3), c. is pre-Han (inscr. 438). The graph is a drawing.
- 1037 a—c.** **mîôk / mîuk / m u* — T, L to herd, herdsman (Shī); pasture-grounds (Shī); nourish (Yī). b. is Yin bone (A 5:27,1), c. is Chou I (inscr. 54). The graph has 'ox, cow' and 'baton, beat'. In the Yin bone forms there is often 'sheep' instead of 'ox'.
- 1038 a—c.** **g'ôk / γdk / h ü e* — T learn (Shī); school (Lī); imitate (Lī); loan for d. below (Lī). b. is Yin bone (A 1:44,4, sense of name), c. is Chou I (inscr. 65). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- d—e.** **g'ôg / γau / h i a o* — T, L teach (Shu). e. is Chou I (inscr. 58). Cognate to the preceding.
- f.** **kôk / kâk / k ü e* — T to awake (Chuang); apprehend, get insight (Lunyü); to rouse somebody into understanding (Tso); loan for *id.* high, large (Shī, so the Mao comm.); **kôg / kau / k i a o* — T, L to awake (Shī).
- g.** **k'ôk / k'uok / k' u* — T a N. Pr. (Kuoyü).
- h.** **g'ôk / γdk / h ü e* — T, L, and **ôk / âk / y ü e* — T, L name of a bird (Chuang).
- i.** **kôg / kau / k i a o* — T, L disturb (Shī).
- 1039 a—d.** **kôg / kâu / k a o* — T, and **kôk / kuok / k u* — T announce, inform (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 4:29,5), c. is Yin bone (A 1:3,4) d. is Chou I (inscr. 56). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- e.** **kôg / kâu / k a o* — T, L announce, inform (Yī).
- f—g.** **kôg / kâu / k a o* — T, and **kôk / kuok / k u* — T place name (Tso). g. is Chou II/III (inscr. 247).
- h.** **kôg / kâu / k a o* — L pure, bright (Shī); loan for 昊 (Sün).
- i.** **g'ôg / γau / h a o* — T, L bright, white (Lü), cognate to the preceding.

1038	學	介	罔	數	敝	覺	響	驚	攪	1039	告	出	出	吉	詒
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i		a	b	c	d	e
部	詒	皓	皓	浩	楷	特	酷	鵠	審	1040	臯	臯	梲	啤	啤
f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o		a	b	c	d	e
啤	啤	翱	1041	巧	了	了	考	養	養	亨	亨	亨	攷	凡	巧
f	g	h		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
朽	巧	考	号	號	号	号	號	1042	昊	1043	穎				
m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t		a		a				

j. *g'ôg / yâu / h a o — T, L great waters (Shu); vast, great (Shī).

k. *kôk / kuok / k u — T, L manacles (Yi).

l. *kôk / kuok / k u — T, L pen, stable (Yi).

m. *k'ôk / k'uok / k' u — T cruel (Sün).

n. *g'ôk / yuok / h u — T, L name of a bird (crane? snow-goose? swan?) (Li); *kôk / kuok / k u — L centre of target (Li); loan for j. above (Lü).

o. *kôg / kau / k i a o — T, L cave, cellar (Li); secluded (Chuang).

1040 a—b. *kôg / kâu / k a o — T, L announce (Chouli); loan for *id.* long cry (Li); marsh (Shī); high (Shī); stupid, rustic, coarse (Shī); loan for 驢 (Chouli). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. *kôg / kâu / k a o — T, L a well-sweep (Chuang).

d. *g'ôg / yâu / h a o — T, L howl, cry (Tso).

e. *g'ôg / yâu / h a o — T bright (Chuang).

f—g. *g'ôg / yâu / h a o — L serene, placid (Meng).

h. *ngôg / ngâu / a o — T, L fly backwards and forwards, go to and fro (Shī).

1041 a—c. *k'ôg / k'âu / k' a o — T Shuowen says: to sob; but there are no text examples whatever in support of this. b. is Chou II (inscr. 147, sense of name), c. is Chou II (inscr. 169, sense of d. below). Explanation of graph uncertain.

d—i. *k'ôg / k'âu / k' a o — T high age, old (Shī); dead father (Shī); loan for *id.* beat (Shī); build, complete (Shī); examine (Shī). e. is Yin bone (B hia 35: 5), f. is Yin (inscr. 15), g. is Chou I (inscr. 58), h. is Chou I (inscr. 86), i. is Chou I (inscr. 63, sense of 孝).

j—k. variant of the preceding (Chouli). k. is Chou III (inscr. 226).

l. *k'ôg / k'au / k' i a o — T, L artful, skilful (Shī).

m. *xiôg / xiâu / h i u — T, L rot, decay (Shī).

n. *xiôg / xiâu / h i u — K cut to pieces (Lie); loan for the preceding (Mo).

o. *k'ôg / k'âu / k' a o — T, L a kind of tree (Ailanthus?) (Shī).

p. *g'og / yâu / h a o — T Shuowen says: cry out, wail, thus taking it to be the primary form of next; but there are no text examples in support of this.

q. *g'og / yâu / h a o — T cry out (Shī); command (Chuang); call (Tso); name, denomination (Chouli).

r. *xiog / xiâu / h i a o — L, K vast (Chuang); *g'og / yâu / h a o — L noise (Chuang).

s. *xiog / xiâu / h i a o — T, L empty, spacious (Chuang); h ũ a n - h i a o name of a constellation (Tso).

t. **giog* / *jiâu* / *ya o* — T, L owl (Shī); a small bird (Chuang); *ch' i - ya o* another bird of unknown kind (Shī; later comm. take this also to mean 'owl', but that goes against the earliest commentators).

1042 a. **g'ôg* / *γâu* / *ha o* — T bright, splendid (sc. heaven) (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

1043 a. **g'ôg* / *γâu* / *ha o* — T bright (sc. heaven) (Lü). The graph has 'bright' and 'head'.

1044 a—e. **χôg* / *χâu* / *ha o* — T good (Shī); to love, to like (Shī); loan for *id.* hole (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 38,3), c. is Yin bone (A 7: 27,4), d. is Chou I (inscr. 128), e. is Chou II (inscr. 167). The graph has 'woman' and 'child'.

1045 a. **ôg* / *âu* / *a o* — T, L south-west corner of house (Lunyü); interior (Tso); loan for *id.* to heap (Kuoyü); to cook (Sün); **îôk* / *îuk* / *y ü* — T, L cove in the bank of a stream (Shī); loan for *id.* warm, genial (sc. sun) (Shī); bird's stomach (Li). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. **îôk* / *îuk* / *y ü* — T, L, and **ôg* / *âu* / *a o* — L, K bay, cove (Li).

c. **îôk* / *îuk* / *y ü* — L, K, and **ôg* / *âu* / *a o* — T conceal, hidden (Kuoyü); habitable land (Shu); loan for d. below (Shu — this sense as shown by a variant in Shī ki).

d. **îôk* / *îuk* / *y ü* — T, L warm (Shu).

e. **îôk* / *îuk* / *y ü* — T, L wild vine (Shī).

1046 a—b. **t'ôg* / *t'âu* / *t' a o* — T volatile, smooth (Shī ap. Shuowen). b. is Chou (inscr. 367, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. **t'ôg* / *t'âu* / *t' a o* — T, L bow case (Tso).

1047 a—c. **d'ôg* / *d'âu* / *t' a o* — K Shuowen says: kiln, thus taking it to be the primary form of d. below; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Yin (inscr. 6, sense of name), c. is Chou (inscr. 387). The graph has 'earthenware' and an element of uncertain interpretation.

d. **d'ôg* / *d'âu* / *t' a o* — (even tone) T kiln (Shī); pottery, earthenware (Li); loan for *id.* pleased (Li); anxious (Meng); a kind of clothes (Tso); loan for **d'ôg* / *d'âu* / *t a o* — (oblique tone) L to gallop (Shī); for **dîog* / *îâu* / *ya o* — T, L pleased (Shī); *ka o - ya o* wooden drum (Chouli).

e. **d'ôg* / *d'âu* / *t' a o* — T, L rope (Shī).

1048 a—c. **d'ôg* / *d'âu* / *t a o* — T way, road (Shī); method (Shī); principle (Lunyü); show the way, lead (Tso); explain (Li); speak (Meng). b. is Chou I (inscr. 98, sense of name), c. is Chou II (inscr. 147). The graph has 'head' and 'go'.

d—e. **d'ôg* / *d'âu* / *t a o* — T to lead, conduct (Meng). e. is Chou I (inscr. 83).

1049 a. **tsôg* / *tsâu* / *ts a o* — T early (Shu). Explanation of graph (cf. c. below) uncertain.

b—c. **ts'ôg* / *ts'âu* / *ts' a o* — T grass, plants, herbs (Shī); loan for *id.* rough, coarse (Lunyü); troubled, grieved (Shī). c. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 328).

1050 a. **tsôg* / *tsâu* / *ts a o* — T jujube (Shī). The graph has 'thorn' doubled.

1044	好	好	好	好	好	1045	奧	澳	澳	澳	澳	1046	𦰩	𦰩	𦰩
	a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c
1047	𦰩	𦰩	𦰩	陶	綯	1048	道	道	道	導	導	1049	早	草	𦰩
	a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c
1050	𦰩	1051	造	𦰩	𦰩	造	𦰩	1052	𦰩	𦰩	𦰩	𦰩	1053	曹	𦰩
	a		a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d		a	b
𦰩	𦰩	𦰩	𦰩	𦰩	𦰩	1054	皂	阜	1055	老	𦰩	𦰩	𦰩		
	c	d	e	f	g	h	a	b		a	b	c	d		

1051 a—c. *ts'ôg / ts'âu / ts' a o — T, L go and offer (a sacrifice) (Li); go to (Shī), advance (Shī); to rush, urgently (Lunyü); go and appear in court (Shu); to put, to place (Li); (passing time:) period, epoch (Yili); *dz'ôg / dz'âu / ts a o — T, L do, make (Shī); be active (Yi), initiate, begin (Li); achieve (Shu). b. is Chou II (inscr. 164), c. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 309). c. and the modern character have 'to go' and 'to announce' (as in a sacrifice); b. has 'to announce', 'roof' (house, temple) and another element which looks like arch. 'boat', of uncertain interpretation.

d. *ts'ôg / ts'âu / ts' a o — T, L sincere (Li).

e. *ts'îôg / ts'îqu / ch' o u — T, L assistant (Tso).

1052 a—b. *ts'ôg / ts'âu / ts' a o — (same word as 草) grass, plants (Sün). Shuowen says: a sprout, and T reads its t'îüt / ch' ê, but there are no text examples whatever in support of this. It occurs in the sense of 草 in Sün, and is obviously a simpler variant of c. below. b. is pre-Han (inscr. 452, sense of name). The graph is a drawing.

c—d. *ts'ôg / ts'âu / ts' a o — K grass, plants (only Han time text ex., Lun heng). Character generally superseded by 草. d. is extracted from the archaic graph for 蒿 (Chou IV, inscr. 283).

1053 a—c. *dz'ôg / dz'âu / ts' a o — T two parties, a pair (Ch'uts'i); come together (Kuoyü); herd (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 5,5, sense of name), c. is Chou II (inscr. 135, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.

d. *dz'ôg / dz'âu / ts' a o — T dung-worm, insect larva (Meng).

e. *dz'ôg / dz'âu / ts a o — (oblique tone) T to transport by boat (Yi Chou shu); dz'ôg / dz'âu / ts' a o — (even tone) L, K place name (Shī).

f. *tsôg / tsâu / ts a o — T complete, end (Sün).

g. *tsôg / tsâu / ts a o — T, L dregs (Chouli).

h. *tsôg / tsâu / ts a o — T meet with (Shī).

1054 a—b. *dz'ôg / dz'âu / ts a o — T, L acorn, black-dyeing fruit (Chouli); loan for id. soft, not yet ripe (sc. grain) (Shī); menial (Tso); a stable (Chuang); 12 horses (Chouli). The original graph may have been a drawing of an acorn.

1055 a—d. *lôg / lâu / l a o — T old (Shī). b. is Yin bone (B hia 35: 2), c. is Yin bone (A 2: 2,6), d. is Chou II (inscr. 150). Explanation of graph uncertain.

1056	牢			1057	保	保	保	保	保	葆	葆	葆	1058	報	報
	a	b	c		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		a	b
1059	寶					1060	半	鴛	1061	武	1062	冒	冒	媚	璫
	a	b	c	d	e		a	b		a		a	b	c	d
1063	牡			1064	糾	糾	糾	糾	糾	糾	糾	糾	糾	糾	糾
	a	b	c		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i		a
1065	菲	1066	求	求	求	求	求	求	求	求	求	求	求	求	求
	b		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m

1056 a—c. *lôg / lâu / l a o — T pen, fold (Shī); domestic animal (Li); sacrifice of an ox, a sheep and a pig (Tso). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 10,2), c. is Chou I (inscr. 98). The graph has 'ox' and a drawing of a pen. In the Yin bone forms there is often 'sheep' instead of 'ox'.

1057 a—e. *pôg / pâu / p a o — T preserve, protect (Shī) b. is Yin bone (A 7: 3,1), c. is Yin (inscr. 47), d. is Chou I (inscr. 65), e. is Chou I (inscr. 70). The graph has 'man' and 'child' (in e. enlarged by 'jade, precious').

f. *pôg / pâu / p a o — T, L screen, fan (Li); loan for a. above (Chuang), for h. below (Li).

g. *pôg / pâu / p a o — T swaddling cloth (Lie).

h. *pôg / pâu / p a o — T, L robe with wide skirts (so Shuowen), robe given in recompense (so Cheng Hūan) (Li); loan for *id.* to salute (Chouli).

1058 a—b. *pôg / pâu / p a o — T respond, recompense (Shī); return, repay, avenge (Tso); announce (Li); loan for *id.* to tie, wrap (Li); to have illicit love with a person of higher rank (Tso). b. is Chou I (inscr. 69). Explanation of graph uncertain.

1059 a—e. *pôg / pâu / p a o — T precious thing (Yi), precious (Tso); precious insignium (of dignity) (Shī). b. is Yin bone (B hia 18: 3), c. is Yin (inscr. 2), d. is Chou I (inscr. 54), e. is Chou I (inscr. 60). The graph has 'roof' (house), 'cowry' and 'pottery'; the latter (*pîôg) may be phonetic at the same time.

1060 a. *pôg / pâu / p a o — T Shuowen says: in sequel, one after another; but there are no text examples in support of this. Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. *pôg / pâu / p a o — T, L name of a bird (Shī); loan for *id.* horse of mixed black and white colour (Shī).

1061 a. *b'ôg / b'âu / p a o — L, K violent (Chouli). The graph has 'warrior' and 'tiger'.

1062 a—b. *môg / mâu / m a o — T, L, and *mək / mək / m o — T, L a covering (Li); to cover, overspread (Shī); (with covered eyes:) blindly, reckless (Tso); loan for c. below (Lü), for d. (Chouli). The graph has 'eye' and a drawing of some kind of cover.

c. *môg / mâu / m a o — T, L jealous (Li).

d. *môg / mâu / m a o — T, L sceptre-cover, cap of a jade tablet (Shu).

1063 a—c. **môg* / *məu* / m o u, m u — T, L male (Shī). The Archaic reading was **môg* as shown by the rimes; this should give Anc. *māu*, and the evolution into *məu* is irregular and exceptional. b. is Yin bone (A 1: 20,5), c. is Chou I (inscr. 107). The graph has 'ox' and the phallic-shaped pole of the earth-altar (see 土). In the Yin bone forms there is sometimes 'sheep' or 'deer' instead of 'ox'.

1064 a. **kîôg* / *kîzu* / k i u — K Shuowen says: to twist, thus taking it to be the primary form of next; but there are no text examples in support of this. Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. **kîôg* / *kîzu* / k i u — T, L twist, plait (Shī); unite (Tso); loan for *id.* examine (Chouli); lightly carried (sc. hat) (Shī); loan for **g'îog* / *g'îäu* / k i a o — L, and **kîog* / *kîäu* / *kiao* — L elegant (Shī, so the Mao comm.)

c. variant of the preceding (Ch'uts'ī).

d. **kîôg* / *kîzu* / k i u — T, L vigorous, martial (Shī).

e. **g'îôg* / *g'îzu* / k' i u — T, and **kîôg* / *kîzu* / k i u — T horned dragon (Ch'uts'ī).

f. **g'îôg* / *g'îzu* / k' i u — T, L horn-shaped, long and curved (Kuliang).

g. **kîôg* / *kieu* / k i a o — T, L call out, shout (Shī).

h. **kîôg* / *kieu* / k i a o — T shout (Tso ap. Shuowen).

i. **kîôg* / *kieu* / k i a o — L, K shout, clamour (Chouli).

1065 a. **kîôg* / *kîzu* / k i u — T, L Allium, leek, onion (Shī). The original graph may have been a drawing.

b. variant of the preceding (Chuang).

1066 a—d. **g'îôg* / *g'îzu* / k' i u — T seek for, ask (Shī); an equal¹, a match (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 6: 48,5), c. is Yin bone (A 6: 48,6), d. is Chou II (inscr. 132). Shuowen takes this to be the primary graph for e. below, 'fur garment', applied by loan to our word 'seek for'. The graph is then a drawing of fur (a tail?).

e. **g'îôg* / *g'îzu* / k' i u — T fur garment (Shī).

f. **g'îôg* / *g'îzu* / k' i u — T, L a kind of precious stone (Shī).

g. **g'îôg* / *g'îzu* / k' i u — T, L long and curved, horn-like (Shī), cf. 1064 f. above;

**kîug* / *kîu* / k ü — T, L to pack earth (in building frames) (Shī).

h. **g'îôg* / *g'îzu* / k' i u — T, L hasty, hurrying (Shī).

i. **g'îôg* / *g'îzu* / k' i u — T, L long and curved, horn-shaped (Shī), see g. above.

j. **g'îôg* / *g'îzu* / k' i u — T bribe (Hanfei).

k. **g'îôg* / *g'îzu* / k' i u — T, L meet, assemble (Shī); mate (Shī).

l. **g'îôg* / *g'îzu* / k' i u — T, L the «club» of an axe handle, the part inserted in the axe hole (Shī).

m. **kîôg* / *kîzu* / k i u — T help, save, relieve (Shī).

n. **g'îüŋ* / *g'îzu* / k i u — L, K (**g'îüŋ* revealed by rime) ornate, solemn, respect (Shī).

1067 a. **g'îôg* / *g'îzu* / k i u — T, L mortar (Yi). The graph (see d—e. below) was a drawing.

b. **g'îôg* / *g'îzu* / k i u — T maternal uncle (Shī); wife's father (Li).

c—e. **g'îüŋ* / *g'îzu* / k i u — T (**g'îüŋ* revealed by rime) old (not new), ancient (Shī); for a long time (Shī). d. is Yin bone (A 4: 15,4), e. is Chou II (inscr. 156).

f. **g'îüŋ* / *g'îzu* / k i u — L, K coffin (Chouli).

1068 a—b. **g'îôg* / *g'îzu* / k i u — T fault (Shī); blame (Shī); inauspicious (Shī); calamity (Yi); loan for **kôg* / *kâu* / k a o — T, L part of names (Tso). b. is Chou III (inscr. 228, enlarged by rad. 104). Explanation of graph uncertain.

1067	白	舅	舊	𪛗	𪛘	匱	1068	咎	𪛙	𪛚	𪛛	𪛜	𪛝	𪛞	1069	𪛟
	a	b	c	d	e	f		a	b	c	d	e	f		a	
錫	𪛠	𪛡	𪛢	𪛣	𪛤	𪛥	𪛦	𪛧	𪛨	𪛩	𪛪	𪛫	𪛬	𪛭	𪛮	𪛯
	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q
𪛰	𪛱	𪛲	𪛳	𪛴	𪛵	𪛶	1070	休	𪛷	𪛸	𪛹	𪛺	𪛻	𪛼	𪛽	𪛾
	r	s	t	u	v	x		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
𪛿	𪜀	𪜁	𪜂	𪜃	𪜄	𪜅	1071	𪜆	𪜇	𪜈	𪜉	𪜊	𪜋	𪜌	𪜍	𪜎
	j	k	l	m	n			a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i

c—d. *kôg / kâu / k a o — T a kind of tree (inscr. 328). d. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 328).

e. *kôg / kâu / k a o — T, L big drum (Shī).

f. *kôg / kâu / k a o — T, L bow case, put in bow case (Shī).

1069 a. *gliôg / liq̣u / liu — T, L whistling of the wind (Chuang). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b—e. *gliôg / liq̣u / liu — T fine gold (inscr. 217). c. and d. are Chou III (inscr. 217), e. is Chou III (inscr. 218).

f. *gliôg / liq̣u / liu — T, L wind high up in the air (Lü).

g. *gliôg / liq̣u / liu — T, and *kliôg / kiq̣u / kiu — L to tie round, strangle (Yili).

h. *kliôg / kiq̣u / kiu — T, L down-curving (sc. branch) (Shī); to twist (Yili).

i. *g'liôg / g'iq̣u / k'iu — T, L a kind of precious stone (Shu).

j. *gliôg / liq̣u / liu — T, L, and *gliôk / liuk / lu — T, L join forces (Kuoyü).

k. *t'liôg / t'iq̣u / ch'ou — T, L, and *liôg / lieu / lia o — T get cured, recover (Shī).

l. *mliôg / miq̣u / miu — T, L bind round (Shī); loan for m. below (Li); *kliôg / kiq̣u / kiu — L to twist (Li), cf. h. above; loan for 穆 (Li).

m. *mliôg / miq̣u / miu — T lie, error (Chuang).

n. *gliôg / lieu / lia o — T, L empty, solitary, quiet (Chuang).

o. *gliôg / lieu / lia o — T, L (after Sū Miao) limpid, pure (Chuang).

p. *gliôg / lieu / lia o — T, L various Polygonum plants, esp. the Hydropiper (Shī); *gliôk / liuk / lu — T, L high-growing (plants) (Shī).

q. *gliôg / liäu / lia o — T sharp (sc. taste) (Yi Chou shu ap. Shuowen).

r. *glôg / lau / la o — T spirits with sediment (Lie).

s. *klôg / kau / kia o — T, L glue (Chouli); (as glued:) solid, reliable (Shī); loan for id. frost (Ch'uts'î); school (Li); to shake, move (Chuang); crowing of a cock (Shī).

t. *xlôg / xau / hia o — K magniloquent (Meng).

u. *gliôk / liuk / lu — L, K disgrace (Lunyü); loan for v. below (Sün).

v. *gliôk / liuk / lu — T, L to kill, punish by death (Shu); to disgrace (Tso); loan for j. above (Kuoyü).

x. *gliôk / liuk / lu — L, K grain sown late and ripening early (Shī), cognate to 1032 h. above.

1070 a—f. *xiôg / xiq̣u / hiu — T rest, ease (Shī); desist (Kuots'ê); loan for id. good (Shī), benefit, blessing (Shī); approve (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 26,2), c. is Yin bone (H 1: 23,15), d. is Yin (inscr. 14), e. is Yin (inscr. 28), f. is Chou I (inscr. 58). The graph has 'man' and 'tree', sometimes (as in e.) 'man' and 'grain'.

- g. **χiôg* / *χiəu* / *hiu* — K clamour (Meng).
- h. **χiôg* / *χiəu* / *hiu* — T, L a wild animal, of uncertain kind (Li).
- i. **χiôg* / *χiəu* / *hiu* — T owl (Chuang).
- j. **χiôg* / *χiəu* / *hiu* — T, L dark-red varnish (Yili). Phonetic abbreviated.
- k. **χôg* / *χau* / *ha o* — K to weed (Shī ap. Shuowen).
- l. **χôg* / *χau* / *hia o* — L violent, tyrannic (Shī).
- m. **kiôg* / *kieu* / *kia o* — T, L a kind of bird (owl?) (Shī); loan for *id.* mountain peak (Kuan); disturb, disorder (Sün). Phonetic abbreviated.
- n. **kiôg* / *kieu* / *kia o* — L dilute (Chuang, one version).

- 1071 a. **iôg* / *iəu* / *yu* — T grief, grieved (Shī); suffering (Meng). The graph (see c. below) has a 'man' (head, body and foot) and 'heart'.
- b—c. sense and reading of this word are unknown; it is adduced here because its arch. graph contains a. above. c. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 328).
- d. **iôg* / *iəu* / *yu* — T, L indulgent, mild (Shī); relax, amusement, comedy (Tso); liberal, generous, plenty (Shī); vast (Li); surplus (Lunyü).
- e. **iôg* / *iəu* / *yu* — L, K slow (Shī); loan for a. above (Ch'uts'i).
- f. **iôg* / *iəu* / *yu* — T rich moisture, soak (Shī ap. Shuowen).
- g. **iôg* / *iəu* / *yu* — T, L middle part of a hair-pin (Yili).
- h. **iôg* / *iəu* / *yu* — T, L to cover the seed (Lunyü).
- i. variant of the preceding (Lunyü ap. Shuowen).

- 1072 a—b. **iôg* / *iəu* / *yu* — T, L doe (Shī). b. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 323). The graph has 'deer' and 𧢲 566 (a:) i. above 'female'.

- 1073 a. **tiôg* / *tiəu* / *chou* — T, L wrist, elbow (Tso). The graph has 'flesh' and 'hand' (in the 'thumb' variation). Abbreviated phonetic in the following:
- b. **tiôg* / *tiəu* / *chou* — T pain in the intestines, sickness (Lü).
- c. **d'iôg* / *d'iəu* / *chou* — T, L new spirits made to ferment by addition of older spirits (Li).
- d. **i'ôg* / *t'au* / *t' a o* — T punish, blame (Shu); request (Kuliang), examine (Lunyü).

- 1074 a—b. **tiôg* / *tiəu* / *chou* — T pull out (Lü). b. is Chou I (inscr. 73). The graph has 'grasp' and 'vessel'.

- 1075 a. **tiôg* / *tiəu* / *chou* — T time of daylight, day (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- 1076 a—d. **i'niôg* / *i'niəu* / *ch'ou* — K cyclical character (Tso). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 26,5), c. is Yin bone (A 5: 34,1), d. is Chou I (inscr. 69). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- e. **niôg* / *niəu* / *niu* — T, L a kind of tree, of uncertain kind (a Prunus?) (Shī).
- f. **niôg* / *niəu* / *niu* — T, L be familiar with, treat with contempt (Tso); repeat, practise (Shī).
- g. **niôg* / *niəu* / *niu* — T, L to tie, knot (Li).
- h—j. **snîôg* / *siəu* / *siu* — T viands (Tso); to present (Shu); diffidence (Tso); shame (Lunyü). i. is Yin bone (A 2: 11,1). j. is Chou II (inscr. 172).
- k. **niôk* / *niuk* / *nu* — T, L ashamed (Meng), cf. the preceding.

1072	鹿	1073	肘	疔	耐	討	1074	𪔐	盞	1075	畫	1076	丑	又	
a	b	a	b	c	d		a	b		a		a	b		
𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔		
c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k		a	b	c	d	e	f
𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v
𠂔	1078	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
x		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l		

1077 a—b. **d'ioŋ / iəu / yu* — T place (Shī); the place where (Shī); that which, whereby (Shī); loan for *id.* quickly (sc. escaping fish) (Meng); dangerous (Tso). b. is Chou II (inscr. 144, sense of h. below). The graph has 'man' and 'baton', and a third element of uncertain interpretation.

c. **d'ioŋ / iəu / yu* — T, L to brood, worry, anxious (Shī); loan for *id.* far away (Shī); vast (Shī); slow (Shī).

d. **s'ioŋ / s'ieu / siu* — T adorn (Li); arrange, repair (Shī); cultivate (Shī); loan for *id.* long, tall (Shī).

e. **s'ioŋ / s'ieu / siu* — T dried meat (Lunyü); dry (Shī); loan for *id.* long (Shī); loan for d. above (Yi), for 𠂔 (Chouli).

f. **d'ioŋ / d'ieu / t'iao* — T a kind of tree, of uncertain species (Shī); branch, shoot (Shī); long (Shī), drawn out (sc. sound) (Shī); rope (Li); loan for *id.* arrange, bring into order (Shu); paragraph (Kuots'ê); **t'ioŋ / t'ieu / t'iao* — L pull down branches and gather leaves (Shī).

g. **d'ioŋ / d'ieu / t'iao* — L, K reins (Shī).

h—i. **d'ioŋ / d'ieu / t'iao* — T metal ornament on reins (inscr. 86). i is Chou I (inscr. 86).

j. **d'ioŋ / d'ieu / t'iao* — T, L a kind of small white fish (Chuang), cf. t. below.

k. **d'ioŋ / d'ieu / tiao* — (oblique tone) T basket (Lunyü ap. Shuowen), cf. v. below.

l. **s'ioŋ / sieu / siao* — L, K frayed and worn (sc. plume) (Shī); **s'ioŋ / sieu / siao* — L, and **s'ioŋ / s'ieu / shu* — T, L rapid flight (Chuang).

m—n. **d'ioŋ / s'ieu / shu* — T rapid (Kuots'ê). n. is Chou II (inscr. 147, sense of name).

o. **d'ioŋ / s'ieu / shu* — T, L rapid, sudden (Chuang); loan for j. above (Chuang).

p. variant of the preceding.

q. **d'ioŋ / iəu / yu* — L to flow (Shī).

r. **s'ioŋ / s'ieu / siu* — T, L wash rice (Li); urinate (Sün).

s. **t'ioŋ / t'iek / t'i* — K Rumex (Kuan).

t. **d'ioŋ / d'ieu / t'iao* — L, K a kind of small white fish (Shī), same as j. above.

u. **s'ioŋ / sieu / siao* — T, L thin bamboo (Shu).

v. **d'ioŋ / d'iek / ti* — T, and **d'ioŋ / d'ieu / tiao* — L basket (Lunyü), cf. k. above.

x. **d'ioŋ / d'iek / ti* — T, L to wash (Li), cleanse (Shī); (swept clean:) denuded, bare, dried up (Shī); pen for sacrificial animals (where they are cleaned) (Li); to clarify (sc. spirits) (Chouli); loan for *id.* move (Li).

- 1078 a.** **d̥iŋg / i̯u / y u* — T, and **d̥iŋg / i̯au / y a o* — T, and **d̥iŋg / iu / y ü* — T to scoop hulled grain from a mortar (Shī ap. Shuowen). The graph (see e. below) has 'hand' and 'mortar'.
- b.** **t'ŋg / t'au / t' a o* — T, L to please (Tso); careless, frivolous (Shu); insolent (Shī); exceed, pass (Shī); loan for *id.* doubtful (Tso); conceal (Tso).
- c.** **t'ŋg / t'au / t' a o* — T to beat (Kuoyü).
- d—e.** **t'ŋg / t'au / t' a o* — T, L voluminous flow (of a river) (Shī); rushing water, overflowing, water rising high (Shu); overbearing, insolent (Shu); **t'ŋg / t'au / t' a o* — L, and **d'ŋg / d'au / t' a o* — L to assemble, to crowd (Chuang). e. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 329).
- f.** **t'ŋg / t'au / t' a o* — T, L doubt (Tso).
- g.** **t'ŋg / t'au / t' a o* — T, L to wrap, cover (Yili).
- h—k.** **d'ŋg / d'au / t a o* — T rice, paddy (Shī). i. is Chou II (inscr. 158), j. is Chou II/III (inscr. 258), k. is Chou II/III (inscr. 263).
- l.** **d'ŋg / d'au / t a o* — T, L tread, trample (Tso); loan for 悼 (Shī).
- 1079 a.** **d̥iŋg / i̯u / y u* — proceed from, from (Shī); go along (Li); employ (Tso), by, through (Tso); cause, reason (Tso); freely, at ease (Meng); loan for 猶 (Meng). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- b.** **d̥iŋg / i̯u / y u* — T, L Pumelo, Citrus (Shu); **d'ŋk / d'ŋuk / c h u* — L, K a cylinder for the warp on the weaving apparatus (Shī).
- c.** **d̥iŋg / i̯u / y u* — T to flow (Ch'uts'i); overflowing, abundant (sc. rain) (Meng); (flowingly:) freely, spontaneously (Li); mild, courteous (Li).
- d.** **d̥iŋg / i̯u / y u* — T, L weasel (Ta Tai li).
- e.** **t'ŋg / t'ŋu / c h' o u* — T, L, and **d'ŋg / d'ŋu / c h' o u* — T, L agitated, anxious (Shī).
- f.** **t'ŋg / t'ŋu / c h' o u* — T take out, pull out (Shī).
- g.** **d'ŋg / d'ŋu / c h o u* — T, L canopy of heaven, world (Chuang).
- h.** **d'ŋg / d'ŋu / c h o u* — T, L descendant (Tso); eldest son of principal wife (Shu).
- i—k.** **d'ŋg / d'ŋu / c h o u* — T helmet (Shī). j. is Chou I (inscr. 67), k. is Chou II (inscr. 159). The radical below is not 'flesh' but, acc. to Shuowen, an element meaning 'cover'. But it seems that the whole graph is due to a corruption of an arch. drawing showing an eye (= head) with some spiked object on top. Yet already in Sün there is a variant with a. as phonetic, see l. below.
- l.** variant of the preceding (Sün).
- m.** **d̥z̥iŋg / z̥i̯u / s i u* — T, L sleeve (Tso).
- n—o.** **d̥z̥iŋg / z̥i̯u / s i u* — L sleeve (Shī); **z̥iŋg / i̯u / y u* — T, L (sleeved robe:) full dress (Shī); loan for *id.* big, tall (sc. growing grain) (Shī). To the left in the character there is 𠂇 'hand'. The variant o. is very curious.
- p.** **d'ŋk / d'ŋuk / c h u* — T, L wheel-axle (Tso); loan for q. below (Shī, so the Mao comm.; acc. to Cheng Hün: sick, suffering).
- q.** **d'ŋk / d'iek / t i* — T, L advance (Shī); go along, follow a road (Shu); to lead, direct (Shu).
- 1080 a—e.** **d̥iŋg / i̯u / y u* — T, L pendants of a banner (Chouli). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 26,7, sense of g. below), c. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 313, sense of name), d. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 327), e. is Chou (inscr. 340, sense of name). The graph has 'banner' and 'child', explanation uncertain.
- f.** **d̥iŋg / i̯u / y u* — T, L float; swim (Shī); wander, ramble (Shī); pennon (Tso, in this sense sometimes read li u, through confusion with 1104 c. below).

- x.** **d'ioŋ* / *d'ieu* / *t'ia o* — T, L to tune (Li); adjust (Shī); blend (Lü); stir, move (Chuang); loan for **tiōŋ* / *tiəu* / *ch o u* — L, K morning (Shī, so the Mao comm.).
y. **tiōŋ* / *tiəu* / *ta o* — T, L read blessings over animals about to be sacrificed (Chouli).
z. **tiōk* / *tiək* / *t'i* — T vast, high (Sün).

1084 a—e. **tiōŋ* / *tiəu* / *ch o u* — T boat (Shī); loan for *id.* girdle, carry in the girdle (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 7: 24,2), c. is Yin bone (A 2: 26,2), d. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 327), e. is Chou (inscr. 367). The graph is a drawing.

f. **tiōŋ* / *tiəu* / *ch o u* — T, L cheat, impose on (Shī).

g. **tiōŋ* / *tiəu* / *ch o u* — T, L carriage pole (Shī).

1085 a—c. **tiōŋ* / *tiəu* / *sh o u* — T receive (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 20,7), c. is Chou I (inscr. 58). The graph shows two hands, handling some boat-shaped object (a shuttle?). **tiōŋ* 'boat' is at the same time phonetic.

d. **tiōŋ* / *tiəu* / *sh o u* — T give (Shī), hand over (Tso).

e. **tiōŋ* / *tiəu* / *sh o u* — T, L silk band or cord (for tying seal at waist etc.) (Li).

1086 a—c. **tiōŋ* / *tiəu* / *ch o u* — T islet in stream (Shī ap. Shuowen); province (Shu), district (Chouli), congregation (Kuoyü). b. is Yin bone (O 262), c. is Chou I (inscr. 63). The graph is a drawing.

d. **tiōŋ* / *tiəu* / *ch o u* — T, L islet (Shī).

e. **tiōŋ* / *tiəu* / *ch' o u* — T to pledge with wine a second time (Shī); encourage to drink (Yili); to recompense with gifts (Tso).

1087 a—d. **tiōŋ* / *tiəu* / *ch o u* — T, L broom (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 30,5), c. is Yin bone (A 1: 25,3), d. is pre-Han (inscr. 437) — in the inscriptions always used in the sense of either *ku ei* 570 a. 'return' or *fu* 1001 a. 'wife'. The graph is a drawing.

e. **tiōŋ* / *tiəu* / *ch o u* — T broom (Kuoyü).

f. **sōŋ* / *sāu* / *sa o* — T, L to brush, sweep (Shī), cognate to the preceding.

g. **sōŋ* / *sāu* / *sa o* — T to brush, sweep (Li).

1088 a—b. **tiōŋ* / *tiəu* / *ch' o u* — T, L strong smell (Shī); b. is Yin bone (A 5: 47,4). The graph has 'dog' and 𤝵, said to be a drawing of a 'nose'(?).

c. **chiōŋ* / *chiəu* / *hi u* — L to smell, inhale (Lunyü).

d. **k'ioŋ* / *k'ieu* / *k' i u* — T, L parched grain, dry provisions (Shu).

1089 a—b. **tiōŋ* / *tiəu* / *ch' o u* — T ugly (Ch'uts'ī); evil, ominous (Shī); be ashamed (Chuang); loan for *id.* multitude (Shī); category, class (Li); of same kind (Meng); anus (Li). b. is Yin bone (C 4: 9). The graph has 'devil' and 'wine vessel'.

1090 a—c. **d'ioŋ* / *d'ieu* / *ch' o u* — T Shuowen says: ploughed field, thus taking it to be the primary form of l. below; but there are no text examples in support of this. c. is Yin bone (A 1: 8,5 sense of s. below). The graph may be a drawing of a ploughed field.

d—e. **d'ioŋ* / *d'ieu* / *ch' o u* — L who (Yi, Cheng Hūan's version ap. L). e. is Chou I (inscr. 86, possibly sense of u. below).

f. variant of the preceding (Shuowen).

g—j. **d'ioŋ* / *d'ieu* / *sh o u* — T longevity, high age (Shī). h. is Chou I (inscr. 58), i. is Chou I (inscr. 79), j. is Chou II (inscr. 140). Thus a., d. or f. may be phonetic, the radical being 老 'old'.

1084	舟	目	夕	白	一	侑	翰	1085	受	𠂔	𠂔	授	綬	1086	州
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b	c	d	e		a
	𠂔	𠂔	洲	酉	1087	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	1088	臭
	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	a		b
糗	1089	醜	醜	1090	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	d		a	b		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	a'
𠂔	𠂔	1091	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	c'	d'		a	b	c	d	e							b'

- k. *d'îôg / d'îqu / ch'ou — T equal, companion (Kueikutsi).
- l. *d'îôg / d'îqu / ch'ou — T ploughed field (Tso); hemp field (Kuoyü); loan for *id.* who (Shu) (same as d. above); in the past, yesterday (Tso); class, category (Shu); (of same category:) mate, companion (Shu).
- m. *d'îôg / d'îqu / ch'ou — T, L arrows thrown into the mouth of a bottle (ancient game) (Li); counting stick, tally (Yili).
- n. *d'îôg / d'îqu / ch'ou — T, L ch'ou - ch'u advance and draw back, hesitate (Chuang).
- o. *d'îôg / îqu / ch'ou — L, K pledge with wine a second time (Shi).
- p. *d'îôg / îqu / ch'ou — T, L reject (Shi, so the Mao comm.).
- q. *îôg / îqu / ch'ou — T, L boast, to bluff, impose on (Shu).
- r. *îôg / tau / tao — T, L to beat, pound (Shi).
- s. *îôg / tau / tao — T pray (Shi).
- t. *d'ôg / d'au / t'ao — T, L block of wood, block-head, stupid one (Tso).
- u—v. *d'ôg / d'au / tao — L, K to cover (Li); *d'îôg / d'îqu / ch'ou — T, L covering (Sün); protection for wheel axle (Chouli). v. is Chou II (inscr. 159, rad. 178 inst. of 50).
- x—y. *d'ôg / d'au / tao — (oblique tone) T, L, and *d'ôg / d'au / t'ao — (even tone) T to cover (Tso, in Kia K'uei's version). y. is Chou III (inscr. 232, sense of name).
- z. *d'ôg / d'au / tao — (oblique tone) T, L, and *d'ôg / d'au / t'ao — (even tone) L, K staff with plumes (Shi).
- a'—d'. *îiug / tsîu / chu — T, L to cast (Tso). b'. is Chou I/II (inscr. 209), c'. is Chou III (inscr. 225), d'. is Chou II/III (inscr. 243). The graph varies considerably, having sometimes two hands arranging a cover, sometimes a 'vessel'; there are also forms (not quoted here) in which the phonetic is missing.
- 1091 a—b. *d'îôg / îqu / ch'ou — T pay back, reply (give words for words) (Shi); opponent, enemy (Shi); loan for 稠 (Shu). b. is Chou II (inscr. 143, sense of name). The graph has two 'birds' and 'speak'.
- c—d. *î'îôg / ts'îqu / ch'ou — T, L sound of an ox breathing (Shouwen, no text ex.); loan for *id.* protrude (Lü).
- e. *d'îôg / îqu / sh'ou — (oblique tone) T sell (Shi). Phonetic abbreviated.

- 1092 a. **ts'îôg / ts'îzu / ts'iu* — T autumn (Shī); loan for *id.* to dance, to posture (said of a bird) (Sūn). The graph has 'grain' and 'fire'.
 b. **ts'îôg / ts'îzu / ts'iu* — T, L Catalpa (Ch'uts'i).
 c. **ts'îôg / ts'îzu / ts'iu* — T Catalpa (Tso); Shuowen says: Artemisia, but there are no early text examples of this.
 d. **ts'îôg / ts'îzu / ts'iu* — T, L stork, marabou (Shī).
 e. **ts'îôg / ts'îzu / ts'iu* — T hum, resound (Ch'uts'i).
 f. **ts'îôg / ts'îzu / ts'iu* — T, and **tsiôg / tsieu / tsia o* — T, L (after Sū Miao) low ('Tso), cramped, congested (Tso).
 g. **dz'îôg / dz'îzu / ts'iu* — T collect (Shī ap. Shuowen).
 h. **ts'îôg / ts'îzu / ch'ou* — T, L brickwork of a well (Yi).
 i. **dz'îôg / dz'îzu / ch'ou* — T, L grieved (Ch'uts'i).
 j. **ts'îôg / ts'îzu / ts'ia o* — T, L, and **dz'îôg / dz'îzu / ts'iu* — L, K to change colour (of face) (Li).
- 1093 a. **dz'îôg / dz'îzu / ts'iu* — T go to, come to (Shī); advance, proceed (Shī); accomplish, finish (Kuots'ê); attain, be able to (Tso); (coming to:) as to (Tso); loan for *id.* a set, a bundle (of ribbons) (Li). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 b—c. **ts'îôk / ts'îuk / ts'u* — T, L, and **ts'îôk / ts'îuk / ts'iu* — T trample, kick (Meng); loan for **ts'îôk / ts'îuk / ts'u* — L and **dz'îôk / dz'îuk / ts'u* — L anxiously, respectfully (Li).
- 1094 a—b. **dz'îôg / z'îzu / siu* — T prisoner (Shī); confine (Tso); judgment (Shu).
 b. is Yin bone (A 4: 24,1). The graph shows a man in an enclosure.
 c. **dz'îôg / z'îzu / siu* — T swim (Lie).
- 1095 a—b. **s'îôg / s'îzu / siu* — T ear of grain, go into ear (Shī); flower, come into flower (Lunyü); flourishing, beautiful (Tso). b. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 325). The graph has 'grain' and another element of uncertain interpretation.
 c. **s'îôg / s'îzu / siu* — T, L, and **z'îôg / z'îzu / yu* — L, K a kind of precious stone (Shī).
 d. **z'îôg / z'îzu / yu* — T, L weeds (Shī); useless, injurious (Shī).
 e. **z'îôg / z'îzu / yu* — T lead, influence (Lunyü); encourage (Shu); entice, seduce (Shī).
- 1096 a—g. **z'îôg / z'îzu / yu* — T cyclical character (Tso). b. is Yin bone (E 146: 3), c. is Yin bone (E 118: 4), d. is Yin bone (A 6: 5,3), e. is Yin (inscr. 26), f. is Chou I (inscr. 65, sense of k. below), g. is Chou I (inscr. 67). The graph is evidently a drawing of a wine vessel.
 h. **z'îôg / z'îzu / yu* — T, L rot, decay (Chouli).
 i—j. **z'îôg / z'îzu / yu* — T, L to store firewood (Shī).
 k. **ts'îôg / ts'îzu / ts'iu* — T spirits, wine (Shī).
 l—m. **dz'îôg / dz'îzu / ts'iu* — T, L wine-master (Chouli); loan for *id.* achieve (Shī).
 m. is Yin bone (F 9: 2, sense here uncertain).
 n. **dz'îôg / dz'îzu / ts'iu* — T tree-grub (Shī).
 o. **dz'îôg / dz'îzu / ts'iu* — T, L, and **ts'îôg / ts'îzu / ts'iu* — T, L collect (Shī); consolidate (Shī); to press (Ch'uts'i).
 p. **ts'îôg / ts'îzu / ts'iu* — L, K crupper (Chouli).
 q. **ts'îôg / ts'îzu / ts'iu* — T, L some kind of small mudfish (Chuang); loan for z. below (Chuang, current version).

1092	秋	楸	萩	驚	啾	湫	棼	翫	愁	悒	1093	就	蹴	蹙	1094
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j		a	b	c	
	囚	𠂔	𠂔	1095	秀	𦵏	琇	莠	誘	1096	酉	𠂔	𠂔	酉	酉
	a	b	c		a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e
	曲	廌	栖	栖	酒	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏
	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u
	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	1097	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏
	x	y	z	a'		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	1098	𦵏	1099	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏	𦵏
	l	m	n		a		a	b	c						

r-s. **zîôg / iǝu / y u* — T a kind of monkey (Shitsi); suspicious, hesitating (Li); loan for *id.* equal to, similar (Shi); plan, scheme (Shi); go along (Shi); still, yet (Shi); would that (Shi); loan for 由 (Meng). s. is Chou IV (inscr. 290, sense of name).

t-x. **zîôg / iǝu / y u* — T plan, scheme (Shi); way (Shu); initial particle (Shu). u. is Yin bone (A 7: 12,1), v. is Chou II (inscr. 139), x. is Chou II (inscr. 180).

y. **zîôg / iǝu / y u* — T, L light car (Shi); light (Shi).

z. **tsîôk / tsîuk / ts u* — L, and **ts'îôk / ts'îuk / ts' u* — L to press (Chuang, one version ap. L).

a'. **zîôg / iǝu / y u* — T, L a stinking water plant (Tso).

1097 a-c. **siôg / siǝu / s o u* — L; sound of rice being washed (Shi). **sug / sǝu / s o u* — T, L old man (Meng). c. is Yin bone (A 4: 28,7, probably sense of d.). The graph has 'roof' (house), 'hand' and 'fire' — it may be the primary form of d. 'search'.

d. **siôg / siǝu / s o u* — T search (Chuang); **sug / sǝu / s o u* — L to move (Chuang).

e. **siôg / siǝu / s o u* — T, L conceal (Lunyü); s o u - jen title of an official (in charge of the royal horses) (Chouli).

f. **siôg / siǝu / s o u* — T, L moisten, wash (Li).

g. **siôg / siǝu / s o u* — T urinate (Kuoyü).

h. **siôg / siǝu / s o u* — L, K seasonal hunt (Li).

i. **siôg / siǝu / s o u* — T lean, meagre (Hiaoking).

j. **siôg / siǝu / s o u* — T, L white wine (Yili).

k. **sôg / sǝu / s a o* — T elder brother's wife (Li).

l. **siôg / siǝu / s i a o* — T, L small talk (Li).

m. **sug / sǝu / s o u* — L, K old man (Tso), cf. a. above.

n. **sug / sǝu / s o u* — T, L blind, without pupils (Shi).

1098 a. **siôg / siǝu / s o u* — T, L Rubia (only Han time text ex.); loan for *id.* hunt-
ing assembly in springtime (Tso); inspect (Tso); search for something hidden (Tso).
The graph has 'herb' and 'demon, spirit'.

1099 a-b. **siôg / siǝu / s h o u* — T keep, guard (Shi); territory in somebody's guard,
fief (Shu). b. is Chou II (inscr. 161). The graph has 'roof' (house) and 'hand' (in the
'thumb' variation).



c. **śiôg* / *śiɹu* / *shou* — T to hunt (Shī); great winter hunt (Shī); inspection tour (Meng).

1100 a—f. **śiôg* / *śiɹu* / *shou* — T quadruped, animal (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 6: 49,7), c. is Yin (inscr. 28), d. is Chou I (inscr. 65), e. is Chou I (inscr. 67), f. is Chou I (inscr. 102). The graph has 'dog' and another element of uncertain interpretation.

1101 a—b. **śiôg* / *śiɹu* / *shou* — T hand (Shī). b. is Chou I (inscr. 86). The graph is a drawing.

1102 a—c. **śiôg* / *śiɹu* / *shou* — T head (Shī). b. is Chou I (inscr. 58), c. is Chou II (inscr. 170). The graph is a drawing.

1103 a. **śiôg* / *śiɹu* / *shou* — T catch (Shī), take (Yi), collect, receive (Shī); take and remove (Tso); harvest (Li); (*receiver*); the hack of a carriage (Shī); a kind of cap (Yili). Explanation of graph uncertain.

1104 a—b. **liôg* / *liɹu* / *liu* — T to flow (Shī); to float (Tso); drift away (Tso); roam about (Shī); in all directions (Yi); banish (Meng); descend (Shī); dissolute (Li); loan for *id.* to search for (Shī, so the Mao comm.). b. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 327). Explanation of graph uncertain.

c. **liôg* / *liɹu* / *liu* — T, L pendants of a banner (Shī); pendants of a cap (Li).

1105 a. **niôg* / *niɹu* / *jou* — T flexible (Shī); soft, mild (Shī); tender (Shī). The graph has 'lance' and 'tree, wood'.

b. **niôg* / *niɹu* / *jou* — L, K to make pliable, subdue (Shī).

c. **niôg* / *niɹu* / *jou* — T fertile field (Kuoyü).

d. **niôg* / *niɹu* / *jou* — T, L tread, trample (Shī).

e. **niôg* / *niɹu* / *jou* — L, K felloe of a wheel (Chouli).

f. **niôg* / *niɹu* / *niu* — T, L mixed (Yili).

g. **nôg* / *nau* / *nao* — T, L monkey (Shī).

1106 a. **piôg* / *piɹu* / *piao* — T, L (Mand. *piao* in this and next is irregular) a N. Pr. (Ch'unts'iu). The graph has 'tiger' and 'strokes'.

b. **b'iôg* / *b'iɹu* / *piao* — L to flow (Shī).

1107 a—c. **pîôg* / *pîzu* / f o u — T, L earthenware (Shī). b. is Yin bone (O 939), c. is pre-Han (inscr. 434, sense of 寶). The graph is some kind of drawing (a kiln?), d—f. **b'îog* / *b'îau* / p' i a o — K big pouch (inscr. 324). e. is Chou II (inscr. 180, sense here uncertain), f. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 324).

1108 a—c. **b'îôg* / *b'îzu* / f o u — T, L big mound, earthen hill (Shī); big and fat (Shī); abundant (Shī). b. is Yin bone (D 3), c. is extracted from the archaic graph for 降 (Chou I, inscr. 72). The graph represents stairs or steps leading down from a height.

1109 a—b. **mîôg* / *mîzu* / m a o — T, L, and **mug* / *mzu* / m a o — T, L (Pek. m a o is irregular, we should expect a m o u) a kind of lance (Shī). b. is Yin bone (P 23). The graph is a drawing.

c. **môg* / *mau* / m a o — T, L certain kinds of grass (*Imperata* etc.) (Shī).

d—e. **môg* / *mâu* / m a o — T Shuowen says: winter peach tree; but there are no text examples in support of this. e. is Chou II/III (inscr. 242, sense of name).

f—g. **mug* / *mzu* / m o u — T, L make efforts (Shu). g. is Chou I (inscr. 54, sense of name).

h—i. **mîug* / *mîu* / w u — T Shuowen says: strong; but there are no text examples in support of this. i. is Chou II (inscr. 180, sense of 侮).

j. **mîug* / *mîu* / w u — T apply oneself to, intent on (Tso); occupation, task (Yi); loan for 悔 (Shī).

k. **mîug* / *mîu* / w u — T, L w u - n ū name of a constellation (Li).

l. **mîug* / *mîu* / w u — T, L run quickly hither and thither (Mu t'ien tsī chuan); hastily (Chuang).

m—n. **mîôg* / *mîzu* / m o u — T insect which eats the root of grain (Shī).

o. **mîôg* / *mîzu* / m o u — T helmet (Kuots'ê).

p. **mîôg* / *mîzu* / m o u — T long tufts of hair, worn uncut (on each side of the head) by children or youths (Shī ap. Shuowen).

q. **mug* / *mzu* / m o u — T, L, and **mûk* / *mdk* / m o — T, L troubled eye-sight (Chuang); deluded (Ch'uts'i); avert the eyes (Sün).

r. **muk* / *muk* / m u — T, L ornamental leather band round pole of carriage (Shī).

s. **muk* / *muk* / m u — T, L goose, duck (Tso).

t. **mîug* / *mîu* / w u — T, L fog, mist (Li).

1110 a. **mîôg* / *mîzu* / m o u — T Shuowen says: to bellow; but there are no text examples in support of this; loan for *id.* to encroach upon (Kuots'ê); double (Ch'uts'i); a kind of clay vessel (Li); loan for c. below (Sün), for d. (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. **mîôg* / *mîzu* / m o u — K avid (Sün).

c. **mîôg* / *mîzu* / m o u — T pupil of the eye (Meng).

d. **mîôg* / *mîzu* / m o u — T barley (Meng).

e. **mîôg* / *mîzu* / m o u — T, L, and **mug* / *mzu* / m o u — T, L alike, uniform (Chouli).

1111 a—b. **tsôg* / *tsau* / c h a o — T claw (Shī); cut the nails (Li). b. is extracted from the archaic graph for 爰 (Chou II, inscr. 157). The graph is a drawing. In compound characters the element mostly means 'hand'.

c. **tsôg* / *tsau* / c h a o — T grasp (Chuang).

1110	牟	恠	眸	彝	侔	1111	爪	𠂔	抓	1112	叉	义	又	蚤	怪
	a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c		a	b	c	d	e
	搔	騷	搔	螯	1113	包	胞	苞	飽	庖	匏	炮	鮑	抱	抱
	f	g	h	i		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
	雹	鞫	電	1114	卯	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	茆	昂	鼎	窳	貿	𠂔
	l	m	n		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
	柳	𠂔	𠂔	留	雷	𠂔	聊	聊	溜	溜	雷	騶	劉	慍	瀏
	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	a'	b'
														c'	

1112 a—c. *tsôg / tsau / chao — T Shuowen says: claw, nail, thus taking it to be a variant of 1111 a. above; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Yin bone (A 2: 19,3, sense of name), c. is Chou (inscr. 369, sense of name). The graph is a drawing.

- d. *tsôg / tsau / tsao — T, L flea (Chuang); loan for *id.* early, in the morning (Shī); end of a wheel-spoke (Chouli); loan for a. above (Li).
 e. *sôg / sau / sao — T, and *ts'ôg / ts'au / ts'ao — L, K anxious (Shī).
 f. *sôg / sau / sao — T, L scratch (Shī); loan for d. above (flea) (Yili).
 g. *sôg / sau / sao — T, L move, disturb, set in motion (Shī); grief (Ch'uts'i); hastily (Li).
 h. *sîôg / sîzu / siu — L, K wash (Li).
 i. *ts'ôk / ts'iek / ts'i — L, K night-watchman's drum (Chouli).

1113 a. *pôg / pau / pao — T wrap, bundle (Shu); contain (Tso); loan for c. below (Shu), for e. (Yi). The graph was possibly the primary form of b. below, and may have been a drawing of a foetus in the womb.

- b. *pôg / pau / pao — T, L, and *p'ôg / p'au / p'ao — T, L placenta (Chuang); loan for e. below (Li).
 c. *pôg / pau / pao — T, L reed mat for wrapping (Li); loan for *id.* trunk, root (Shī); shrubbery, bushy (Shī); *b'îog / b'îau / pia o — L reed (Li).
 d. *pôg / pau / pao — T satiate (Shī).
 e. *b'ôg / b'au / p'ao — T, L kitchen, butchering-room (Shī).
 f. *b'ôg / b'au / p'ao — (even tone) T gourd (Shī).
 g. *b'ôg / b'au / p'ao — T, L, and *p'ôg / p'au / p'ao — T bake, roast (Shī); fierce, tyrannic (Shī).
 h. *b'ôg / b'au / pao — (oblique tone) T salted and dried fish (Chouli); loan for m. below (Chouli).
 i. *b'ôg / b'au / p'ao — (even tone) T, L long robe (Shī); *b'ôg / b'au / pao — (oblique tone) T, L lapel of coat (Kungyang).
 j. *b'ôg / b'au / pao — T, L carry in the arms (Shī).
 k. *b'îog / b'îzu / fou — T drumstick (Tso).
 l. *b'îog / b'îzu / fou — T a kind of bird-net (Shī ap. Shuowen).
 m. *p'ôk / p'âk / p'o — T, L, and *b'ôg / b'au / pao — T to work leather (Chouli ap. Shuowen).
 n. *b'ôk / b'âk / pao — T, L hail (Tso).

Of the above, a. *pôg 'wrap, contain' and j. *b'ôg 'carry in the arms' are cognate words.

1114 a—e. **mlôg* / *mau* / *mao* — T cyclical character (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 3: 4,1), c. is Yin (inscr. 25), d. is Chou I (inscr. 56), e. is Chou I (inscr. 90). Explanation of graph uncertain.

f. **mlôg* / *mau* / *mao* — T, L, and **liôg* / *liu* / *liu* — T, L Brasenia (Shī).

g—h. **mlôg* / *mau* / *mao* — T, L Pleiades (Shī). h. is Chou (inscr. 375, sense of name).

i. **p' lôg* / *p' au* / *p' ao* — T, and **klôg* / *kau* / *kia o* — L cave, cellar (Chouli).

j—k. **mlug* / *m̥u* / *mao* — (Pek. *mao* is irregular, we should expect a *mo u*) to barter (Shī); loan for **mlîôg* / *m̥i̯u* / *mo u* — L bad eye-sight (Lî). k. is Chou (inscr. 345, sense of name).

In the following words the archaic graph 卯 has been transfigured into two alternative variants. Shuowen takes the second one to be a variant of 酉 (**ziôg* / *i̯u* / *y u*) but this is disproved by the archaic forms which show quite clearly that the phonetic in e. g. 柳 is not *y u* but *ma o*. Observe also the interesting double readings in f. above.

l—o. **liôg* / *li̯u* / *liu* — T willow (Shī). n. is Chou II (inscr. 147), o. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 324).

p—r. **liôg* / *li̯u* / *liu* — T detain (Shī); remain (Shī); tarry (Kuoyü); a long time (Lî). r. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 321, sense of name).

s—t. **liôg* / *li̯u* / *liu* — T, L bay horse with black mane (Shī).

u. **liôg* / *lieu* / *lia o* — T ringing sound in the ear (only Han time text ex.); loan for *id.* support, rely on (Kuots'ê); for a while, a little (Shī); an auxiliary word (Shī).

v. **liôg* / *li̯u* / *liu* — T, L to gush forth (Kuan); loan for *y.* below (Tso).

x. **liôg* / *li̯u* / *liu* — T, L trap for catching fish (Shī).

y. **liôg* / *li̯u* / *liu* — T, L place in centrum of atrium where the dripping of rain was let down (Chouli); roof-spout (Lî).

z. variant of s. above (Lî).

a'. **liôg* / *li̯u* / *liu* — T kill (Shu); battle-axe (Shu); mutilate, strip (Shī).

b'. **liôg* / *li̯u* / *liu* — T, L fine, stately (Shī).

c'. **liôg* / *li̯u* / *liu* — T, L deep and clear (sc. water) (Shī); sharp (sc. wind) (Ch'uts'i).

1115 a. **iôg* / *i̯eu* / *ya o* — T small (only Han time text examples). The graph, as seen in d, e. below, may be a drawing of a silk thread, cf. 絲.

b. **iôg* / *i̯u* / *y u* — T Shuowen says: small; but there are no text examples in support of this.

c—e. **iôg* / *i̯u* / *y u* — T dark (Shī); solitary, secluded (Yi); obscure, difficult to understand (Yi). d. is Yin bone (O 549), e. is Chou II (inscr. 144).

f. **iôg* / *i̯u* / *y u* — T young (Meng).

g. **iôg* / *i̯u* / *y u* — T, L cry of deer (Shī).

h. **iôg* / *i̯u* / *y u* — T, L black (Lî).

i. **iôg* / *i̯eu* / *ya o* — T, L secluded, retired (Shī); deep, obscure, mysterious (Chuang).

j. **ôg* / *au* / *ya o* — T, L cavity, depression in a surface (Chuang).

Of the above, c. **iôg* 'secluded, obscure' and i. **iôg* 'secluded, obscure' are cognate words.

1116 a. **tiôg* / *ti̯eu* / *nia o* — T bird (Shī). The Mand. *nia o* is irregular, quite a riddle; we should expect a *tia o*. The Sino-Japanese form is *te-u* (*chō*). The graph was a drawing, see 827 b. above.

b. **tiôg* / *ti̯eu* / *tia o* — T, L mistletoe (Shī).

c. **tôg* / *t̥au* / *ta o* — T island (Shu).

1117 a. **g'ok* / *yuok* / *h u* — T high-reaching, high (Yi ap. Shuowen). The original graph was probably the primary form of b. below, a drawing.

1115	么	幺	幽	𪛗	𪛗	幼	幼	黝	幼	窈	窈	1116	鳥	鳶	島	1117
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j			a	b	c	
	雀	鶴	摧	確	1118	虐	𪛗	虐	虐	1119	龠	龠	龠	龠	瀹	瀹
	a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d	e	f
	櫛	籲	1120	勺	杓	杓	酌	酌	灼	灼	的	的	的	的	的	的
	g	h		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
	藥	1121	爵	爵	爵	爵	爵	爵	爵	爵	爵	爵	爵	爵	爵	爵
	n		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		a	b			

b. *g'dk / yák / h o — T, L crane (Shī); glistening white (Meng).

c. *kōk / kdk / k ü e — T, L to raise, to quote (Chuang).

d. *k'ōk / k'dk / k' ü e — T, L solid, firm (Yi).

1118 a—b. *ngiok / ngiak / n ü e — T cruel, oppress, maltreat (Shī). b. is Chou II (inscr. 184). The graph has 'tiger' with the claw especially indicated.

c. *ngiok / ngiak / n ü e, y ü e — T, Lague (Li).

d. *xiok / xiak / h ü e — T, L to ridicule, to jest (Shī).

The words a. *ngiok 'cruel' and c. *xiok 'to ridicule' are probably cognate.

1119 a—b. *diok / iak / y ü e — T Shuowen says: flute, thus taking it to be the primary form of c. below; but there are no text examples of this. b. is Chou I (inscr. 74, sense of g. below). The graph is a drawing.

c. *diok / iak / y ü e — T, L flute (Shī); key (Li).

d—e. *diok / iak / y ü e — T, L moisten, soak (Yili); to drain off, clear the course of (a river) (Meng); purify (sc. the heart) (Chuang).

f. *diok / iak / y ü e — T, L to shine (Lü); melt, disperse (Chuang).

g. *diok / iak / y ü e — T, L name of a sacrifice (Shī).

h. *diug / iu / y ü — T, L cry out, call, appeal to (Shu, so acc. to Shuowen).

1120 a. *diok / iak / s h a o — L, K a ladle, cup (Chouli); loan for id. peony (Shī); *tiok / tsiak / c h o — T, L to ladle, serve wine (Li); loan for id. name of a piece of music (Li). The original graph was probably a drawing.

b. *diok / iak / s h a o — T, L a ladle (Li); loan for h. below (Chuang).

c. *diok / iak / s h a o — L, and *tiok / tsiak / c h o — L, and *diok / iak / y ü e — L ladle (Chuang); to ladle out, pour out (Kuliang); to deliberate (Chouli); loan for id. beautiful (Ch'uts'i).

d. *tiok / tsiak / c h o — T, L pour out (wine) in a cup (Shī); to deliberate, consult (Tso); loan for a. (Ch'uts'i).

e. *tiok / tsiak / c h o — T, L, and *diok / iak / s h a o — T, L a marriage go-between (Meng).

f. *tiok / tsiak / c h o — T, L burn (Shu); brilliant (Shī); to manifest (Shu).

g. *diok / iak / y ü e — T, L name of a sacrifice (Li).

h. *tiok / tiek / t i — T bright, brilliant (Li); mark in a target (Shī).

i. variant of the preceding (Yi ap. Shuowen).

- j. **tiok* / *tiēk* / *ti* — T, L reins (Li).
 k. **tiog* / *tiēu* / *tia o* — T, L to angle (Shī).
 l. variant of the preceding (Chuang, one version ap. L).
 m. **ʔok* / *ʔak* / *y ü e* — T bind (Shī) restrain, restrict (Lunyü); abbreviate (Li); straitened (Lunyü); compliant (Kuoyü); **ʔok* / *ʔak* / *y ü e* — T, and **ʔog* / *ʔäu* / *y a o* — T, L bond, contract, agreement (Tso).
 n. **ʔok* / *ʔak* / *y ü e* — T, and **ʔk* / *ʔk* / *w o* — T Iris leaves (Ch'uts'i).

1121 a—d. **tsiok* / *tsiak* / *ts ü e* — T sparrow, small bird (Meng); a kind of ritual vessel (with bird-shaped lid) (Shī); loan for *id.* nobility, dignity, rank (Shī). b. is Yin bone (B hia 7: 7), c. is Chou I (inscr. 102), d. is Chou I (inscr. 127). The graph is a drawing of the vessel in question.

- e. **dz'ʔok* / *dz'ʔak* / *ts ü e* — torch (Chuang).
 f. **tsōk* / *tsāk* / *ch o* — T wheat grown where there has earlier been rice (Ch'uts'i).
 g. **tsiog* / *tsäu* / *tsia o* — L varnish (Chouli).
 h. **tsiog* / *tsäu* / *tsia o* — T, L to empty a cup (Li).

1122 a—b. **tsiok* / *tsiak* / *ts' ü e* — T, L (the Pek. aspirate is irregular) sparrow, small bird (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 8: 11,3). The graph has 'small' and 'bird'.

1123 a. **niok* / *niak* / *j o* — T weak (Shu); consider weak, despise (Shu); young, tender (Tso). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- b. **niok* / *niak* / *j o* — T, L rush used for making mats (Ch'uts'i).
 c. **niok* / *niēk* / *ni* — T, L grieved (Shī, Han version ap. L).
 d. **niok* / *niēk* / *ni* — T sink (Shī); **niog* / *niēu* / *nia o* — L urine (Chuang).
 e. **niog* / *niēu* / *nia o* — T slender, swaying in the wind (Ch'uts'i).

1124 a—b. **d'ʔok* / *d'ʔēk* / *ti* — T, L pheasant (Li); pheasant's feather (Shī); loan for 𪇑 (Kuoyü). b. is pre-Han (inscr. 439). The graph is a drawing of a bird with plumage.

- c. **d'ʔok* / *d'ʔēk* / *ti* — T, L buy grain (Tso).
 d. **t'ʔok* / *t'ʔēk* / *t' i* — T, L, and **d'ʔok* / *d'ʔēk* / *ti* — T long, drawn-out (as a rod) (Shī).
 e. **t'ʔok* / *t'ʔēk* / *t' i* — T, L leap, jump (Shī).
 f. **t'ʔok* / *t'ʔēk* / *t' i* — L to jump about (Shī); **d'ʔok* / *ʔak* / *y ü e* — T, L leap, jump (Shī).
 g. **d'ōk* / *d'āk* / *ch o* — T, L pull out, select (Kuots'ê); take away, eliminate (Li).
 h. **d'ōk* / *d'āk* / *ch o* — T, L wash (Shī); moisten (Shī); sleek, glossy (Shī); brilliant, fine (Shī); **d'ōg* / *d'au* / *ch a o* — T, L wash clothes (Li).
 i. **d'ʔog* / *ʔäu* / *y a o* — T shine, brightness (Shī).
 j. **d'ʔog* / *ʔäu* / *y a o* — T, L shine (Tso), gleam (Shī).
 k. **d'ʔog* / *ʔäu* / *y a o* — T shine (Tso).
 l. **t'ʔog* / *t'ʔēu* / *t'ia o* — T, L sell grain (Mo).
 m. **d'ʔog* / *d'ʔēu* / *t'ia o* — T, L name of a plant (Chenopodium?) (Tso).
 n—p. **d'ʔog* / *d'ʔēu* / *t'ia o* — (Tsiyün; not recorded in T or K, reading therefore somewhat uncertain) a kind of vessel (inscr. 304). o. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 304), p. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 305).
 q. **d'ōg* / *d'au* / *ch a o* — L, K oar (Ch'uts'i).

Of the above, c. **d'ʔok* 'buy grain' and l. **t'ʔog* 'sell grain' are cognate words.

1123	弱	弱	弱	弱	弱	1124	翟	翟	翟	翟	翟	翟	翟	翟	翟	翟	翟
	a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i		
耀	耀	耀	耀	耀	耀	耀	1125	樂	樂	樂	樂	樂	樂	樂	樂	樂	樂
j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	a	b	c	d	e	f	g			
標	標	標	標	標	標	標	標	1126	卓	卓	卓	卓	卓	卓	卓	卓	卓
h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	a	b	c	d	e	f			
綽	綽	綽	綽	綽	綽	綽	綽	1127	駁	駁	駁	駁	駁	駁	駁	駁	駁
g	h	i	j	k	l	m		a	b	c		a	b				

1125 a—c. *nglōk / ngāk / y ü e — T, L music (Shī); *glāk / lāk / lo — T, L, and *nglōg / ngau / y a o — T, L joy, rejoice in (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 5: 1,2), c. is Chou III (inscr. 217). The graph shows, on a ('tree' =) wooden stand some musical paraphernalia of uncertain interpretation (bells? silk threads = strings?).

d. *glāk / lāk / lo — T, and *gliok / liek / li — T crush under wheels (Lü).

e—f. *glāk / lāk / lo — K lying words (K, no text ex.). f. is Chou (inscr. 349, sense of name).

g—h. *glok / luok / lu — L, K name of a river (Ch'uts'i). h. is Chou II (inscr. 167, sense of a. above).

i. *gliok / liek / li — T, L oak (Shī).

j. *gliok / liek / li — T, L pebbles (Hokuan).

k. *gliok / liek / li — L, K move (Ta Tai li).

l—m. *slīok / śīak / shuo — T, and *gliok / liek / li — K to move (inscr. 325). m. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 325).

n. *slīok / śīak / shuo — T, L to melt, fuse (Chouli); to shine (Lü).

o. *slīok / śīak / shuo — T, L to melt, fuse (Kuoyü); loan for id. beautiful (Shī).

p. *dīok(?) / iak / y ü e — T medicinal plant (Chouli); medicine (Tso); to cure (Shī).

1126 a. *tōk / tāk / ch o — T, L high (Lunyü); distant (Ch'uts'i); loan for f. below (Chuang). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. *tōk / tāk / ch o — T, L great, splendid (Shī).

c. *tōk / tāk / ch o — T far, distant (Ch'uts'i).

d—e. variant of the preceding. e. is Chou I (inscr. 93, sense of name).

f. *tōk / tāk / ch o — T, L to limp forward (Chuang ap. L).

g—h. *tīok / tsīak / ch o — T, L indulgent, gentle (Shī). h. is Chou (inscr. 335).

i. *tōg / tōu / ch o — T, L basket for covering and thus catching fish (Shī).

j—k. *nōg (dnōg?) / nau / na o — T, L mud (Tso); loan for g. above (Chuang). k. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 324).

l. *d'og / d'au / ta o — T, L sad, sorry (Shī); pity (Li).

m. *d'io / d'ieu / tia o — T, L shake, move (Tso); arrange (Tso); *nōk (dnōk?) / nāk / na o — T, L arrange (Tso).

1127 a—b. *pōk / pāk / p o — T, L horse with mixed colours (e. g. brown and white) (Shī); mixed (Sün). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 47,3). The graph has 'horse' and crossing lines.

1129	高	高	高	高	高	高	高	高	高	高	高	高	高	高	高	高
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	
	高	蒿	蒿	蒿	蒿	蒿	蒿	蒿	蒿	蒿	蒿	蒿	蒿	蒿	蒿	蒿
	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	a'	b'	c'			
	傲	傲	傲	傲	傲	傲	傲	傲	傲	傲	傲	傲	傲	傲	傲	傲
	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	a	b	
	切	叨	召	召	召	召	召	召	召	召	召	召	召	召	召	召
	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r
	召	邵	邵	邵	邵	邵	邵	邵	邵	邵	邵	邵	邵	邵	邵	邵
	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	a'	b'	c'	d'	e'				

c. *pōk / pāk / p o — T, L a kind of fabulous animal (Kuan); loan for *id.* a kind of tree (Shī, so acc. to certain commentaries, supported by the context; Mao takes it in the first sense). Explanation of graph uncertain. The character is often used as a variant of a. above.

1128 a. *dz'āk / dz'āk / t s o — T, L to bore (Yili); chisel out (Shī); dig (Meng); hole (Chouli); loan for *id.* commence (Kungyang); feelings, passions (Chuang); loan for *tsāk / tsāk / t s o — L fine, brilliant (Shī); for b. below (Tso). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. *tsāk / tsāk / t s o — T fine and pure rice (Ch'uts'i).

1129 a—c. *kōg / kâu / k a o — T high (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 33,3), c. is Chou I inscr. 111) — The graph is a drawing of a high building.

d—e. *kōg / kâu / k a o — T white, brilliant (Meng).

f. *kōg / kâu / k a o — T, L straw, dried stalk of grain (Tso).

g. *kōg / kâu / k a o — T dry straw (in mats) (Sün).

h. *kōg / kâu / k a o — T, L white silk, undyed silk (Shī).

i. *kōg / kâu / k a o — T, L fat, ointment (Shī); grease (Li); moisten, enrich (Shī).

j—k. *k'og / k'âu / k' a o — T, L dried (tree etc.) (Li); *kōg / kâu / k a o — T a medicinal herb (Sün); loan for 考 'beat' (Chuang).

l. *k'og / k'âu / k' a o — T, L give food as recompense to soldiers, remunerate (Tso).

m. *g'og / yâu / h a o — T hair (Lao).

n. *g'og / yâu / h a o — T porcupine (only Han time text ex.); long-haired or shaggy animals (Mu t'ien tsī chuan); hair (Li); brave, eminent (Meng).

o—p. *g'og / yâu / h a o — T, L place name (Shī). p. is Chou (inscr. 388).

q—r. *xog / xâu / h a o — T, L Artemisia (Shī); exhale a perfume (Li); loan for *id.* to confuse (sc. the eyes) (Chuang); consume, reduce (Kuoyü). r. is Chou IV (inscr. 283).

s. *k'ōg / k'au / k' i a o — T, L beat (Tso).

t. *xōg / xau / h i a o — L shout (Chuang).

u. *xok / xuok / h u — T, L, and *xāk / xāk / h a o — T, L blaze, flame (Shī).

v. *xōk / xāk / h o — T, and *g'ōk / g'āk / h o — L, K rich white colours (of birds) (Shī).

- x. **χāk* / *χāk* / h o — L, K, and **χōk* / *χāk* / h o — L stern, severe (Yi); **χōg* / *χau* / h i a o — T, L shrill sound (Chuang).
 y. **g'og* / *γâu* / h a o — K moat (Mo).
 z. **g'og* / *γâu* / h a o — T shout (Chuang).
 a'. **k'og* / *k'âu* / k' a o — L, K dried fish (Chouli); dried food (Li).
 b'. **χōg* / *χau* / h i a o — L to sound (Chuang).
 c'. **χog* / *χâu* / h a o — L (after Liu), K, and **χōk* / *χāk* / h o — L (after Li and Ts'i) to contract (Chouli, so the Cheng Chung comm.).

1130 a—b. **ngog* / *ngâu* / a o — T saunter about, amuse oneself (Shī); tall (Shī); loan for d. below (Shī), for h. below (Sün). b. is Chou II (inscr. 185, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- c. variant of the preceding (saunter) (Chuang).
 d. **ngog* / *ngâu* / a o — T proud, arrogant (Tso).
 e—f. **ngog* / *ngâu* / a o — T, L distressed cry (of birds) (Shī).
 g. **ngog* / *ngâu* / a o — T, L beat (Kungyang).
 h—i. **ngog* / *ngâu* / a o — T, L fry (Chouli), roast (Li). i. is pre-Han (inscr. 418, sense of name).
 j. **ngog* / *ngâu* / a o — T, L big dog (Shu).
 k. **ngog* / *ngâu* / a o — T crab's claw (Ta Tai li).
 l. **ngog* / *ngâu* / a o — T, L, and **ngōg* / *ngau* / y a o — T reckless talk, vilify (Lü); reckless (Chuang); vast (Chuang).
 m—n. **ngog* / *ngâu* / a o — T, L fine horse (Lü); loan for d. above (Chuang). n. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 326).
 o. **ngog* / *ngâu* / a o — T turtle (Lie).

1131 a—b. **tog* / *tâu* / t a o — T knife (Shī); small boat (Shī); loan for **tiog* / *tiou* / t i a o — T, L flutter in the wind (Chuang) (then sometimes modified into 𠂔). b. is extracted from the Arch. graph for 𠂔 (Chou II, inscr. 147). The graph is a drawing.

- c. **tog* / *tâu* / t a o — T, L grieved, sorry (Shī).
 d. **t'og* / *t'âu* / t' a o — T covetous (Shu).
 e—h. **d'iog* / *d'iaü* / c h a o — T summon, call (Shī); **d'iog* / *éiaü* / s h a o — T place name (Shī). f. is Yin bone (A 2: 22,4), g. is Chou I (inscr. 65), h. is Chou II (inscr. 148). in f. and g. there are various additional elements of uncertain interpretation.
 i. **t'iog* / *t'iaü* / c h' a o — T, L grieved (Chuang).
 j. **t'iog* / *t'iaü* / c h' a o — T leap on to (Tso); leap over (Meng).
 k. **d'iog* / *iaü* / y a o — T small carriage (Kuoyü).
 l. **t'iog* / *t'iaü* / c h a o — T, L to beckon, summon (Shī); to fetter (Meng); to hit the mark (in shooting) (Lü); loan for a'. below (Tso).
 m. **t'iog* / *t'iaü* / c h a o — T, L bright (Shī); display, manifest (Tso); **d'iog* / *éiaü* / c h' a o — T, L shrined on the left in the ancestral temple (Shī).
 n. **t'iog* / *t'iaü* / c h a o — L, K to shine on (Kuoyü); brilliant, manifest, visible (Shī).
 o. **t'iog* / *t'iaü* / c h a o — T shine, shine on, enlighten (Shī).
 p. **t'iog* / *t'iaü* / c h a o — T, L pool, pond (Shī).
 q. **t'iog* / *t'iaü* / c h a o — T announce, inform (Li); instruct (Tso); loan for z. below (to assist, direct) (Li).
 r. **t'iog* / *t'iaü* / c h a o — T big sickle (Kuan).
 s. **t'iog* / *t'iaü* / c h' a o — T, L unbent bow (Shī).

1132 到	𠂔	倒	葯	1133 盜	1134 𦰩	𦰪	𦰫	𦰬	𦰭	𦰮	𦰯	𦰰	𦰱
a	b	c	d	a	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	
𦰲	𦰳	𦰴	𦰵	𦰶	1135 勞	𦰷	1136 暴	𦰸	𦰹	𦰺	𦰻	𦰼	1137
i	j	k	l	m	n	a	b	a	b	c	d	e	
毛	𦰽	旌	南	髦	髦	毛	𦰿	𦱀	𦱁	𦱂	1138 喬	𦱃	𦱄
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	a	b	c
𦱅	𦱆	𦱇	𦱈	𦱉	𦱊	𦱋	𦱌	𦱍	𦱎	𦱏	𦱐	𦱑	𦱒
e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r

t-y. **diog* / *ɕiäu* / *shao* — T Shuowen says: high; but there are no text examples in support of this. In the inscriptions it regularly stands for m. above as name of the 4th Chou king. u. is Chou I (inscr. 58), v. is Chou I (inscr. 63), x. is Chou I (inscr. 107), y. is Chou II (inscr. 164).

z. **diog* / *ɕiäu* / *shao* — T continue (Shī); to direct, assist (in a ceremony) (Li).

a'. **diog* / *ɕiäu* / *shao* — T name of certain pieces of music (Shu).

b'. variant of the preceding (Chouli).

c'. **tiog* / *tiou* / *tiao* — T, L sable (Tso, only as N. Pr).

d'. **d'iog* / *d'ieu* / *t'iao* — T, L a kind of pea (Shī); Bignonia (Shī); **tiog* / *tiou* / *tiao* — T reed (Sün).

e'. **d'og* / *d'äu* / *tiao* — L, K small drum (Li).

1132 a-b. **tog* / *täu* / *tiao* — T arrive (Shī); loan for c. below (Chuang). b. is Chou II (inscr. 132). The graph has *chi* 'arrive' and *jen* 'man'; the latter has been misunderstood and replaced by *tiao* 'knife' in the modern character because of phonetic similarity.

c. **tog* / *täu* / *tiao* — T turn over, invert (Shī); contrary (Hanfei).

d. **tog* / *täu* / *tiao* — K, and **tök* / *îdk* / *cho* — K high-grown, high (Shī in the Han version).

1133 a. **d'og* / *d'äu* / *tiao* — T thief, robber (Shī); steal (Tso). Explanation of graph uncertain.

1134 a-b. **sog* / *säu* / *sao* — T Shuowen says: a crowd of birds chirping; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Chou (inscr. 363, sense of name). The graph has 'tree' and 'mouth' tripled.

c. **sog* / *säu* / *sao* — T, L shout (Tso).

d. **sog* / *säu* / *sao* — T, L dry (Yi).

e. **sog* / *säu* / *sao* — T, L fat of swine or dog (Li).

f. **sog* / *säu* / *sao* — T putrid smell (Yentsi).

g. **tsog* / *tsäu* / *tsao* — T, L wash (Li).

h. **tsog* / *tsäu* / *tsao* — T, L jade pendants of a cap (Li).

i. **tsog* / *tsäu* / *tsao* — L, K bleach (sc. silk) (Li).

j. **tsog* / *tsäu* / *tsao* — T, L deviate (Chouli).

k. **tsog* / *tsäu* / *tsao* — T, L move swiftly (Li); hurried, rash (Lunyü).

- l. *ts'og / ts'au / ts' a o — T, L grieved (Shī).
 m. *ts'og / ts'au / ts' a o — T, L grasp (Li); to handle (Tso).
 n. *tsog / tsau / ts a o — T a kind of water plant (Shī).
- 1135 a. *log / lau / l a o — T toil (Shī); merit (Tso); (acknowledge somebody's toil:) to recompense (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 b. *liog / lieu / l i a o — T, L fat round the intestines (Shī).
- 1136 a. *b'og / b'au / p a o — T, L violent, oppressive (Shī); to overpower by sheer force (without weapons) (Shī); quickly, suddenly (Li); *b'uk / b'uk / p u — T, L expose to the sun, to dry (Meng); exhibit (Meng). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 b. variant of the preceding (Kuots'è).
 c. *b'og / b'au / p a o — T sudden rain (Shī ap. Shuowen).
 d. *pok / puok / p u — T, and *pāk / pāk / p o — T, L embroidered collar of coat (Shī).
 e. *pōk / pāk / p o — T, L angry sound (or: bang!) (Chuang).
- 1137 a—b. *mog / mau / m a o — T hair (Shī), fur, feathers (Li); vegetation (Tso).
 b. is Chou I (inscr. 95, sense of name). The graph is a drawing.
 c—d. *mog / mau / m a o — T pennon of ox-tails (Shī); loan for h. below (Meng).
 d. is Chou II (inscr. 192, sense of name).
 e. *mog / mau / m a o — T, L long tufts of hair, worn uncut (one on each side of the head) by children or youths (Shī); long hair, mane (Li); loan for *id.* fine, eminent (Shī).
 f. *mog / mau / m a o — T, L ox-tail (Chouli); character also applied to a word li, see gr. 979 i. above.
 g. *mog / mau / m a o — T, L vegetable plants (esp. used in soup) (Yili); loan for *id.* search for, gather (plants) (Shī, so the Mao comm.).
 h. *mog / mau / m a o — T very old (Shī).
 i. *mog / mau / m a o — T, L, and *mōk / māk / m o — T, and *māk / māk / m o — T dull-sighted (Meng).
 j. *χmog / χau / h a o — T, L a kind of millet (Yi Chou shu ap. Shuowen); loan for *id.* reduce, diminish (Chouli).
 k. *χmog / χau / h a o — L to diminish, to waste (Shī).
- 1138 a—b. *g'ïog / g'ïau / k' i a o — T, L high and arched (Shī); rising aloft (Shī); loan for *k'ïog / k'ïau / k' i a o — L, and *kïog / kïau / k i a o — L anxious (Chuang); loan for o. below (Li). b. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 295). Graph of similar depicting sense as 高.
 c. *g'ïog / g'ïau / k' i a o — T, L tall (Tso).
 d. *g'ïog / g'ïau / k' i a o — (even tone) T, and *g'ïog / g'ïau / k i a o — (oblique tone) T peak (Lie).
 e—f. *g'ïog / g'ïau / k' i a o — T cauldron with high feet (inscr. 257). f. is Chou II/III (inscr. 257).
 g. *g'ïog / g'ïau / k' i a o — T cross-bar, cross-piece (Yili); *kïog / kïau / k i a o — L well-sweep (Li); loan for *id.* energetic (Chuang); loan for a. (Shī), for i. (Sün), for l. (Lü).
 h. *g'ïog / g'ïau / k' i a o — T agile (Lü).
 i. *kïog / kïau / k i a o — T, L high, lift the head (Chuang).
 j. *kïog / kïau / k i a o — L, K lift, elevated, high (Sün); loan for l. (Chouli).
 k. *kïog / kïau / k i a o — L, K to fasten (sc. the strap to the shield) (Shu).

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- i. **iog* / *'ieu* / *y a o* — L South-east corner of the house (Chuang).
 j. **iog* / *'ieu* / *y a o* — T, L obscure, deeply hidden (Chuang).
 k. **og* / *'äu* / *a o* — T young of deer (Kuoyü).
 l. **ok* / *'uok* / *w u* — T, L sprinkle, moisten, enrich (Tso); fertile (Tso); to look rich and glossy (Shī); elegant (Shī); soft (Shī); wash (hands) (Chouli).
 m. **ok* / *'uok* / *w u* — T, L silver (Shī; so all the oldest dict. and comm.; later commentators take it to mean: to silver, or: to gild, cover iron with melt metal of a more precious kind; this is because of the top element of the graph: to wash).
- 1142 a. **iog* / *'iäu* / *y a o* — T waist (Li); waist-band (Shī); loan for *id.* seek, demand (Meng); to force (Lunyü); to intercept (Meng); agreement (Lunyü); a rendez-vous, meet (Shī); to complete (Shī); important, essential (Hiaoking); summary (Chouli); accounts (Li); dangerous (Li). To judge from the seal form of Shuowen, the original graph may have been a drawing of a human figure with hands holding the waist.
 b. **iog* / *'iäu* / *y a o* — T waist (Kuots'ê).
 c. **iog* / *'iäu* / *y a o* — T, L sound made by locusts (Shī).
 d. **iog* / *'iäu* / *y a o* — T, L a kind of grass (some kind of Polygala) (Shī).
- 1143 a—c. **tïog* / *iäu* / *c h a o* — T morning (Shī); **d'iog* / *d'iäu* / *c h ' a o* — K (morning ceremony:) audience (Shī), court (Shī); go to the court of (Tso). b. is Chou I (inscr. 65), c. is Chou I (inscr. 70). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 d—e. **tïog* / *iäu* / *c h a o* — T tide (Ch'uts'i). e. is Chou IV (inscr. 286, sense of a. above).
- 1144 a. **dïog* / *iäu* / *y a o* — (same word as next, hence the reading) Shuowen says: earthenware, pottery, thus taking it to be the primary form of b. below; but there are no text examples of this. T reads **dïog* / *iäu* / *y u*, but in view of the derivatives this is unlikely. If Shuowen is right, it must be the same word as b.
 b. **dïog* / *iäu* / *y a o* — T kiln (Kuan).
 c. variant of the preceding (Mo).
 d—e. **dïog* / *iäu* / *y a o* — T public service, military service (Hanfei).
 f. **dïog* / *iäu* / *y a o* — T to caper, merry (Ch'uts'i).
 g. **dïog* / *iäu* / *y a o* — T, L shake (Shī), be agitated (Shī).
 h. **dïog* / *iäu* / *y a o* — K a kind of tree (Kuoyü).
 i. **dïog* / *iäu* / *y a o* — T, L a kind of precious stone (Shī).
 j. **dïog* / *iäu* / *y a o* — T, L sing, song (Shī).
 k. **dïog* / *iäu* / *y a o* — T *s i a o - y a o* saunter about, be at ease (Shī).
 l. **dïog* / *iäu* / *y a o* — T a fabulous fish with wings (Lü).
 m. **dïog* / *iäu* / *y a o* — T hawk, kite (Lie).
 n. **dïog* / *iäu* / *y a o* — T, L flourishing, abundant (Shu); follow (Lü); loan for **d'iog* / *d'iäu* / *c h o u* — T, L oracle pronouncement (Tso); loan for 咄 (Yi).
 o. **dïog* / *iäu* / *y u* — T a kind of tree (Lie).
- 1145 a. **d'iog* / *d'iäu* / *c h a o* — T cracks in heated oracle tortoise shell or bone, prognostics, omen (Tso); indication, symptom (Tso); beginning, initiate (Li); loan for *id.* an area, fixed space (Li); a great number, million (Tso). Explanation of graph (cf. e—f. below) uncertain.
 b. **d'iog* / *d'iäu* / *c h a o* — K make altars at limits of tomb or sacrificial area (Chouli ap. Shuowen).
 c. **d'iog* / *d'iäu* / *c h a o* — T, L a kind of flag (Shī).

- d-l. **dʲiog* / *ʲäü* / *y a o* — T, L a family name (Tso); beautiful (Sün). e. is Chou II/III (inscr. 273), f. is II/III (inscr. 278).
- g. **dʲiog* / *ʲäü* / *y a o* — T, L mussel shell (Ch'uts'i).
- h. **dʲiog* / *ʲäü* / *y a o* — T, L, and **tʲiog* / *tʲieu* / *tʲia o* — L, K hoe (Chuang).
- i. **tʲiog* / *tʲieu* / *tʲia o* — T, L mean (Shī).
- j. **tʲiog* / *tʲieu* / *tʲia o* — T to look (Lǐ).
- k. **tʲiog* / *tʲieu* / *tʲia o* — T, L shrine for remote ancestors (Tso).
- l. **tʲiog* / *tʲieu* / *tʲia o* — T, L go to pay homage to (sc. the prince or king) (Chouli).
- m. variant of the preceding (Tso). For obscure reasons this character has sometimes been used for 俯 'bend the head'.
- n. **tʲiog* / *tʲieu* / *tʲia o* — T, L, and **dʲiog* / *dʲieu* / *tʲia o* — T, L usurp (Kuoyü); inconsiderate, reckless (Ch'uts'i); travelling alone, abandoned (Shī, so the Mao comm.).
- o. **tʲiog* / *tʲieu* / *tʲia o* — T, L provoke (Tso); loan for *id.* ladle (Yili); select (Kuots'ê); **dʲiog* / *dʲieu* / *tʲia o* — (oblique tone) T, L turn about, caper (Chuang); **tʲog* / *tʲäu* / *tʲa o* — T, L mobile, restless (Shī).
- p. **dʲiog* / *dʲieu* / *tʲia o* — (even tone) T, L jump (Chuang).
- q. **dʲiog* / *dʲieu* / *tʲia o* — (oblique tone) T, L secluded, retired (Shī) loan for **tʲiog* / *tʲieu* / *tʲia o* — L small, insufficient (Tso), light, frivolous (Tso).
- r. **dʲiog* / *dʲieu* / *tʲia o* — T seduce (Kuots'ê).
- s. **tʲog* / *tʲäu* / *tʲa o* — T, L wash the hands (Shu).
- t. **dʲog* / *dʲäu* / *tʲa o* — T, L, ant **tʲiog* / *tʲieu* / *tʲia o* — T moan, cry (Yi).
- u. **dʲog* / *dʲäu* / *tʲa o* — T peach tree, peach (Shī).
- v. **dʲog* / *dʲäu* / *tʲa o* — T abscond (Shī); avoid (Meng).
- x. **dʲog* / *dʲäu* / *tʲa o* — T, L small drum (Shī).
- y. variant of the preceding (Lunyü).
- z. **dʲog* / *dʲäu* / *tʲa o* — (even tone) T, L (after Shen), and *dʲog* / *dʲäu* / *tʲa o* — (oblique tone) T, L (after Liu) horse three or four years old (Chouli).

1146 a—c. **dʲiog* / *dʲäü* / *ch a o* — T, L to begin, to institute (Shī); arrange (Kuoyü); diligent (Shu); limit, delimit (Shu). b. is Chou I (inscr. 58), c. is Chou I (inscr. 86). The graph has 'door', 'dagger-axe' or 'baton', and 'writing stylus'; explanation uncertain.

1147 a. **dʲiog* / *dʲäü* / *ch' a o* — T some kind of frog (only Han time text ex.); loan for 朝 morning (Ch'uts'i).

1148 a. **tsʲiog* / *tsʲäü* / *tsʲia o* — T, L roast, burn, scorch (Tso). The graph has 'bird' and 'fire'.

b. **tsʲiog* / *tsʲäü* / *tsʲia o* — L, K roast, burn (Lǐ); **tsʲiok* / *tsʲiak* / *tsʲü e* — T, L, and **tsʲök* / *tsʲäk* / *ch o* — T, L torch (Lǐ).

c. **tsʲiog* / *tsʲäü* / *tsʲia o* — T, L discern, understand (Sün); free, natural (Lǐ); **dzʲiog* / *dzʲäü* / *tsʲia o* — T dwarf (Lie).

d. **tsʲiog* / *tsʲäü* / *tsʲia o* — T exhaust, thoroughly understand (Sün).

e. **tsʲiog* / *tsʲäü* / *tsʲia o* — T raw hemp (Lie); loan for i. below (Tso).

f. **tsʲiog* / *tsʲäü* / *tsʲia o* — T, L to pledge a ritual cup to a young man at his ceremony of capping or at his marriage (Lǐ); loan for *id.* exhaust, finish (Sün).

g. **tsʲiog* / *tsʲäü* / *tsʲia o* — T, L *tsʲia o*-*lia o* name of a small bird (Chuang).

h. **dzʲiog* / *dzʲäü* / *tsʲia o* — (even tone) T, L melancholy (Tso).

i. **dzʲiog* / *dzʲäü* / *tsʲia o* — T, L gather firewood (Shī); firewood (Tso); to burn (fuel) (Kungyang).

1146	肇	𦵏	𦵏	1147	𦵏	1148	焦	焦	焦	焦	蕉	蕉	鷗	焦	焦
	a	b	c		a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
譙	譙	樵	樵	𦵏	1149	小	小	小	小	小	少	少	肖	肖	消
	j	k	l	m	n		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
消	銷	消	銷	霄	俏	哨	峭	悄	悄	趙	趙	梢	梢	稍	筍
	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z
蛸	削	掣	削	1150	笑										
	b'	c'	d'	e'	a										

- j. *dz'ioŋ / dz'iau / ts'iao — T, L to blame (Kuan); loan for *id.* deteriorate, worn (Shī).
- k. *dz'ioŋ / dz'iau / tsiao — (oblique tone) T, L to chew (Li); loan for *tsioŋ / tsiau / tsiao — T, L quick (sc. sound) (Li); *tsioŋ / tsiau / tsiau — T, L cry of birds (Li).
- l. *tsōk / tsāk / cho — T, L prematurely cut grain (Li).
- m—n. variant of the preceding (inscr. 364). n. is Chou (inscr. 364).
- 1149 a—d. *sioŋ / siäu / siao — T small (Shī); to belittle (Tso). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 3,4), c. is Yin (inscr. 10), d. is Chou I (inscr. 54). The graph is a symbol.
- e—f. *sioŋ / siäu / shao — T few (Shī); a little (Lunyü); after a short while (Meng); young, junior (Lunyü); second, sub- (Tso). f. is Chou IV (inscr. 291).
- g. *sioŋ / siäu / siao — T, L resemble (as a son his father) (Lunyü); loan for *id.* disperse (Chuang).
- h—i. *sioŋ / siäu / siao — T night, evening (Shī); loan for a. above (Li). i. is pre-Han (inscr. 424, sense of name).
- j. *sioŋ / siäu / siao — T melt, dissolve (Shī); annihilate, disappear (Yi); loan for m. below (Li).
- k. *sioŋ / siäu / siao — T, L headache (Chouli).
- l. *sioŋ / siäu / siao — T, L, and *sioŋ / sieu / siao — T a kind of silk stuff (Li).
- m. *sioŋ / siäu / siao — T siao-yao saunter about, be at ease (Shī).
- n. *sioŋ / siäu / siao — T, L melt, reduce, diminish (Li), cf. j. above.
- o. *sioŋ / siäu / siao — T, L sleet (only Han time text ex.); loan for h. above (Lü), for j. (Mo).
- p. *ts'ioŋ / ts'iau / ts'iao — K similar (Lie).
- q. *ts'ioŋ / ts'iau / ts'iao — L, K with small and deformed opening (sc. flask) (Li).
- r. *ts'ioŋ / ts'iau / ts'iao — T high, precipitous (Ch'uts'i).
- s. *ts'ioŋ / ts'iau / ts'iao — T, L anxious, grieved (Shī).
- t. *dz'ioŋ / dz'iau / tsiao — T, L to blame (Shu).
- u—v. *d'ioŋ / d'iau / chao — T to hasten (Mu t'ien tsī chuan); loan for *id.* or *d'ioŋ / d'ieu / tiao — L pierce, cut (Shī); loan for 掉 (Sün). v. is Chou III (inscr. 237, sense of name).
- x. *sioŋ / sieu / siao — T, L eliminate (Chouli).
- y. *sōŋ / sau / shao — T, L branch, staff (only Han time text ex.) loan for *id.* ditch dug out by flowing water (Chouli).
- z. *sōŋ / sau / shao — T, L a little, few (Tso); rations (to soldiers etc.) (Chouli).

- a'. *sǒg / ʃau / ʃha o — T, L bamboo vessel (Lunyü).
 b'. *sǒg / ʃau / ʃha o — T, L spider (Shī).
 c'. *sǒk / ʃiak / s ü e — T, L, and *sǒg / ʃǎu / sia o — L scrape, pare, cut (Shī); scraper, curved knife (Chouli), erase (Chouli); deprive (Li); loan for *id.* sword sheath (Han time text ex.); for *sǒg / ʃau / ʃha o — L a zone comprising districts at a certain distance from the capital (Chouli).
 d'. *sǒg / sieu / sia o — T, L, and *sǒg / ʃau / ʃha o — T, L, and *sǒk / ʃǎk / ʃhu o — T, L drawn out in point, pointed (Chouli).
 e'. *sǒg / sieu / sia o — T, L pipe, flute (Tso); *sǒk / ʃǎk / ʃhu o — T name of a piece of music (Sün).

Of the above, a. *sǒg 'small', e. *sǒg 'few, a little' and z. *sǒg 'few, a little' are cognate words.

1150 a. *sǒg / ʃǎu / sia o — T laugh (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- 1151 a—d. *liog / liǎu / lia o — T burnt-offering (inscr. Yin bone A 1:1,1), same word as next. c. is Yin bone (A 6:64,4), d. is Yin bone (A 1:1,1). The graph shows firewood with flames, with or without 'fire' beneath.
 e. *liog / liǎu / lia o — T, L burnt-offering (Shī); torch (Shī); flame, burn (Shī); brilliant (Shī).
 f. *liog / liǎu / lia o — T, L treat sickness, cure, heal (Tso).
 g. *liog / liǎu / lia o — T, and *liog / lieu / lia o — L, K bind round, wrap (Li).
 h. *liog / lieu / lia o — T, L comrade, colleague (Shī); loan for *id.* fine, good, lovely (Shī).
 i—l. *liog / lieu / lia o — L, K comrade, colleague (Tso). j. is Yin bone (A 4:31,6), k. is Chou I (inscr. 69), l. is Chou II (inscr. 180).
 m. *liog / lieu / lia o — K empty, down-hearted (Ch'uts'i).
 n. *liog / lieu / lia o — K hunt at night (with torches) (Kuan).
 o. *liog / lieu / lia o — T, L clear-eyed (Meng).
 p. *liog / lieu / lia o — K fat round the intestines (Shī ap. Shuowen).
 q. *liog / lieu / lia o — T distant (Tso).
 r. *liog / lieu / lia o — T, L tsiao-liao name of a bird (Chuang).
 s. *log / lau / lao — T, L, and *liog / lieu / lia o — T short rafters (Ch'uts'i).
 t. *log / lau / lao — T, L, and *liog / lieu / lia o — T a kind of ritual vessel (Chouli).
 u. *log / lau / lao — T, L rain water (Li); puddle, pool (Shī).
 v. *log / lau / lao — T, L dried prune (Chouli).

1152 a. *nǒg / néǎu / jao — T, L disturb (Tso); accord with, docile (Shu); make docile (Chouli), domesticate (Tso). The graph has 'hand' and 'grief, annoyance'. Abbreviated phonetic in:

- b. *nog / nǎu / na o — L monkey (Li).

1153 a. *piog / piǎu / pia o — T exterior garments (Li); the outside (of dress) (Lunyü); the outside (generally) (Shu); to display, manifest (Li); distinguish (Tso); mark of distinction (Kuoyü); set an example (Tso). Explanation of graph uncertain.

1154 a. *piog / piǎu / pia o — T, and *piǒg / piǎu / piu — T, and *sam / ʃam / ʃha n — T long hair (only Han time text examples). The graph has 'long' and strokes depicting hair.

1151	𩇛	𩇜	𩇝	𩇞	𩇟	𩇠	𩇡	𩇢	𩇣	𩇤	𩇥	𩇦	𩇧	𩇨	𩇩	𩇪	𩇫	𩇬	𩇭	𩇮	𩇯	𩇰	𩇱	𩇲	𩇳	𩇴	𩇵	𩇶	𩇷	𩇸	𩇹	𩇺	𩇻	𩇼	𩇽	𩇾	𩇿	𩈀	𩈁	𩈂	𩈃	𩈄	𩈅	𩈆	𩈇	𩈈	𩈉	𩈊	𩈋	𩈌	𩈍	𩈎	𩈏	𩈐	𩈑	𩈒	𩈓	𩈔	𩈕	𩈖	𩈗	𩈘	𩈙	𩈚	𩈛	𩈜	𩈝	𩈞	𩈟	𩈠	𩈡	𩈢	𩈣	𩈤	𩈥	𩈦	𩈧	𩈨	𩈩	𩈪	𩈫	𩈬	𩈭	𩈮	𩈯	𩈰	𩈱	𩈲	𩈳	𩈴	𩈵	𩈶	𩈷	𩈸	𩈹	𩈺	𩈻	𩈼	𩈽	𩈾	𩈿	𩉀	𩉁	𩉂	𩉃	𩉄	𩉅	𩉆	𩉇	𩉈	𩉉	𩉊	𩉋	𩉌	𩉍	𩉎	𩉏	𩉐	𩉑	𩉒	𩉓	𩉔	𩉕	𩉖	𩉗	𩉘	𩉙	𩉚	𩉛	𩉜	𩉝	𩉞	𩉟	𩉠	𩉡	𩉢	𩉣	𩉤	𩉥	𩉦	𩉧	𩉨	𩉩	𩉪	𩉫	𩉬	𩉭	𩉮	𩉯	𩉰	𩉱	𩉲	𩉳	𩉴	𩉵	𩉶	𩉷	𩉸	𩉹	𩉺	𩉻	𩉼	𩉽	𩉾	𩉿	𩊀	𩊁	𩊂	𩊃	𩊄	𩊅	𩊆	𩊇	𩊈	𩊉	𩊊	𩊋	𩊌	𩊍	𩊎	𩊏	𩊐	𩊑	𩊒	𩊓	𩊔	𩊕	𩊖	𩊗	𩊘	𩊙	𩊚	𩊛	𩊜	𩊝	𩊞	𩊟	𩊠	𩊡	𩊢	𩊣	𩊤	𩊥	𩊦	𩊧	𩊨	𩊩	𩊪	𩊫	𩊬	𩊭	𩊮	𩊯	𩊰	𩊱	𩊲	𩊳	𩊴	𩊵	𩊶	𩊷	𩊸	𩊹	𩊺	𩊻	𩊼	𩊽	𩊾	𩊿	𩋀	𩋁	𩋂	𩋃	𩋄	𩋅	𩋆	𩋇	𩋈	𩋉	𩋊	𩋋	𩋌	𩋍	𩋎	𩋏	𩋐	𩋑	𩋒	𩋓	𩋔	𩋕	𩋖	𩋗	𩋘	𩋙	𩋚	𩋛	𩋜	𩋝	𩋞	𩋟	𩋠	𩋡	𩋢	𩋣	𩋤	𩋥	𩋦	𩋧	𩋨	𩋩	𩋪	𩋫	𩋬	𩋭	𩋮	𩋯	𩋰	𩋱	𩋲	𩋳	𩋴	𩋵	𩋶	𩋷	𩋸	𩋹	𩋺	𩋻	𩋼	𩋽	𩋾	𩋿	𩌀	𩌁	𩌂	𩌃	𩌄	𩌅	𩌆	𩌇	𩌈	𩌉	𩌊	𩌋	𩌌	𩌍	𩌎	𩌏	𩌐	𩌑	𩌒	𩌓	𩌔	𩌕	𩌖	𩌗	𩌘	𩌙	𩌚	𩌛	𩌜	𩌝	𩌞	𩌟	𩌠	𩌡	𩌢	𩌣	𩌤	𩌥	𩌦	𩌧	𩌨	𩌩	𩌪	𩌫	𩌬	𩌭	𩌮	𩌯	𩌰	𩌱	𩌲	𩌳	𩌴	𩌵	𩌶	𩌷	𩌸	𩌹	𩌺	𩌻	𩌼	𩌽	𩌾	𩌿	𩍀	𩍁	𩍂	𩍃	𩍄	𩍅	𩍆	𩍇	𩍈	𩍉	𩍊	𩍋	𩍌	𩍍	𩍎	𩍏	𩍐	𩍑	𩍒	𩍓	𩍔	𩍕	𩍖	𩍗	𩍘	𩍙	𩍚	𩍛	𩍜	𩍝	𩍞	𩍟	𩍠	𩍡	𩍢	𩍣	𩍤	𩍥	𩍦	𩍧	𩍨	𩍩	𩍪	𩍫	𩍬	𩍭	𩍮	𩍯	𩍰	𩍱	𩍲	𩍳	𩍴	𩍵	𩍶	𩍷	𩍸	𩍹	𩍺	𩍻	𩍼	𩍽	𩍾	𩍿	𩎀	𩎁	𩎂	𩎃	𩎄	𩎅	𩎆	𩎇	𩎈	𩎉	𩎊	𩎋	𩎌	𩎍	𩎎	𩎏	𩎐	𩎑	𩎒	𩎓	𩎔	𩎕	𩎖	𩎗	𩎘	𩎙	𩎚	𩎛	𩎜	𩎝	𩎞	𩎟	𩎠	𩎡	𩎢	𩎣	𩎤	𩎥	𩎦	𩎧	𩎨	𩎩	𩎪	𩎫	𩎬	𩎭	𩎮	𩎯	𩎰	𩎱	𩎲	𩎳	𩎴	𩎵	𩎶	𩎷	𩎸	𩎹	𩎺	𩎻	𩎼	𩎽	𩎾	𩎿	𩏀	𩏁	𩏂	𩏃	𩏄	𩏅	𩏆	𩏇	𩏈	𩏉	𩏊	𩏋	𩏌	𩏍	𩏎	𩏏	𩏐	𩏑	𩏒	𩏓	𩏔	𩏕	𩏖	𩏗	𩏘	𩏙	𩏚	𩏛	𩏜	𩏝	𩏞	𩏟	𩏠	𩏡	𩏢	𩏣	𩏤	𩏥	𩏦	𩏧	𩏨	𩏩	𩏪	𩏫	𩏬	𩏭	𩏮	𩏯	𩏰	𩏱	𩏲	𩏳	𩏴	𩏵	𩏶	𩏷	𩏸	𩏹	𩏺	𩏻	𩏼	𩏽	𩏾	𩏿	𩐀	𩐁	𩐂	𩐃	𩐄	𩐅	𩐆	𩐇	𩐈	𩐉	𩐊	𩐋	𩐌	𩐍	𩐎	𩐏	𩐐	𩐑	𩐒	𩐓	𩐔	𩐕	𩐖	𩐗	𩐘	𩐙	𩐚	𩐛	𩐜	𩐝	𩐞	𩐟	𩐠	𩐡	𩐢	𩐣	𩐤	𩐥	𩐦	𩐧	𩐨	𩐩	𩐪	𩐫	𩐬	𩐭	𩐮	𩐯	𩐰	𩐱	𩐲	𩐳	𩐴	𩐵	𩐶	𩐷	𩐸	𩐹	𩐺	𩐻	𩐼	𩐽	𩐾	𩐿	𩑀	𩑁	𩑂	𩑃	𩑄	𩑅	𩑆	𩑇	𩑈	𩑉	𩑊	𩑋	𩑌	𩑍	𩑎	𩑏	𩑐	𩑑	𩑒	𩑓	𩑔	𩑕	𩑖	𩑗	𩑘	𩑙	𩑚	𩑛	𩑜	𩑝	𩑞	𩑟	𩑠	𩑡	𩑢	𩑣	𩑤	𩑥	𩑦	𩑧	𩑨	𩑩	𩑪	𩑫	𩑬	𩑭	𩑮	𩑯	𩑰	𩑱	𩑲	𩑳	𩑴	𩑵	𩑶	𩑷	𩑸	𩑹	𩑺	𩑻	𩑼	𩑽	𩑾	𩑿	𩒀	𩒁	𩒂	𩒃	𩒄	𩒅	𩒆	𩒇	𩒈	𩒉	𩒊	𩒋	𩒌	𩒍	𩒎	𩒏	𩒐	𩒑	𩒒	𩒓	𩒔	𩒕	𩒖	𩒗	𩒘	𩒙	𩒚	𩒛	𩒜	𩒝	𩒞	𩒟	𩒠	𩒡	𩒢	𩒣	𩒤	𩒥	𩒦	𩒧	𩒨	𩒩	𩒪	𩒫	𩒬	𩒭	𩒮	𩒯	𩒰	𩒱	𩒲	𩒳	𩒴	𩒵	𩒶	𩒷	𩒸	𩒹	𩒺	𩒻	𩒼	𩒽	𩒾	𩒿	𩓀	𩓁	𩓂	𩓃	𩓄	𩓅	𩓆	𩓇	𩓈	𩓉	𩓊	𩓋	𩓌	𩓍	𩓎	𩓏	𩓐	𩓑	𩓒	𩓓	𩓔	𩓕	𩓖	𩓗	𩓘	𩓙	𩓚	𩓛	𩓜	𩓝	𩓞	𩓟	𩓠	𩓡	𩓢	𩓣	𩓤	𩓥	𩓦	𩓧	𩓨	𩓩	𩓪	𩓫	𩓬	𩓭	𩓮	𩓯	𩓰	𩓱	𩓲	𩓳	𩓴	𩓵	𩓶	𩓷	𩓸	𩓹	𩓺	𩓻	𩓼	𩓽	𩓾	𩓿	𩔀	𩔁	𩔂	𩔃	𩔄	𩔅	𩔆	𩔇	𩔈	𩔉	𩔊	𩔋	𩔌	𩔍	𩔎	𩔏	𩔐	𩔑	𩔒	𩔓	𩔔	𩔕	𩔖	𩔗	𩔘	𩔙	𩔚	𩔛	𩔜	𩔝	𩔞	𩔟	𩔠	𩔡	𩔢	𩔣	𩔤	𩔥	𩔦	𩔧	𩔨	𩔩	𩔪	𩔫	𩔬	𩔭	𩔮	𩔯	𩔰	𩔱	𩔲	𩔳	𩔴	𩔵	𩔶	𩔷	𩔸	𩔹	𩔺	𩔻	𩔼	𩔽	𩔾	𩔿	𩕀	𩕁	𩕂	𩕃	𩕄	𩕅	𩕆	𩕇	𩕈	𩕉	𩕊	𩕋	𩕌	𩕍	𩕎	𩕏	𩕐	𩕑	𩕒	𩕓	𩕔	𩕕	𩕖	𩕗	𩕘	𩕙	𩕚	𩕛	𩕜	𩕝	𩕞	𩕟	𩕠	𩕡	𩕢	𩕣	𩕤	𩕥	𩕦	𩕧	𩕨	𩕩	𩕪	𩕫	𩕬	𩕭	𩕮	𩕯	𩕰	𩕱	𩕲	𩕳	𩕴	𩕵	𩕶	𩕷	𩕸	𩕹	𩕺	𩕻	𩕼	𩕽	𩕾	𩕿	𩖀	𩖁	𩖂	𩖃	𩖄	𩖅	𩖆	𩖇	𩖈	𩖉	𩖊	𩖋	𩖌	𩖍	𩖎	𩖏	𩖐	𩖑	𩖒	𩖓	𩖔	𩖕	𩖖	𩖗	𩖘	𩖙	𩖚	𩖛	𩖜	𩖝	𩖞	𩖟	𩖠	𩖡	𩖢	𩖣	𩖤	𩖥	𩖦	𩖧	𩖨	𩖩	𩖪	𩖫	𩖬	𩖭	𩖮	𩖯	𩖰	𩖱	𩖲	𩖳	𩖴	𩖵	𩖶	𩖷	𩖸	𩖹	𩖺	𩖻	𩖼	𩖽	𩖾	𩖿	𩗀	𩗁	𩗂	𩗃	𩗄	𩗅	𩗆	𩗇	𩗈	𩗉	𩗊	𩗋	𩗌	𩗍	𩗎	𩗏	𩗐	𩗑	𩗒	𩗓	𩗔	𩗕	𩗖	𩗗	𩗘	𩗙	𩗚	𩗛	𩗜	𩗝	𩗞	𩗟	𩗠	𩗡	𩗢	𩗣	𩗤	𩗥	𩗦	𩗧	𩗨	𩗩	𩗪	𩗫	𩗬	𩗭	𩗮	𩗯	𩗰	𩗱	𩗲	𩗳	𩗴	𩗵	𩗶	𩗷	𩗸	𩗹	𩗺	𩗻	𩗼	𩗽	𩗾	𩗿	𩘀	𩘁	𩘂	𩘃	𩘄	𩘅	𩘆	𩘇	𩘈	𩘉	𩘊	𩘋	𩘌	𩘍	𩘎	𩘏	𩘐	𩘑	𩘒	𩘓	𩘔	𩘕	𩘖	𩘗	𩘘	𩘙	𩘚	𩘛	𩘜	𩘝	𩘞	𩘟	𩘠	𩘡	𩘢	𩘣	𩘤	𩘥	𩘦	𩘧	𩘨	𩘩	𩘪	𩘫	𩘬	𩘭	𩘮	𩘯	𩘰	𩘱	𩘲	𩘳	𩘴	𩘵	𩘶	𩘷	𩘸	𩘹	𩘺	𩘻	𩘼	𩘽	𩘾	𩘿	𩙀	𩙁	𩙂	𩙃	𩙄	𩙅	𩙆	𩙇	𩙈	𩙉	𩙊	𩙋	𩙌	𩙍	𩙎	𩙏	𩙐	𩙑	𩙒	𩙓	𩙔	𩙕	𩙖	𩙗	𩙘	𩙙	𩙚	𩙛	𩙜	𩙝	𩙞	𩙟	𩙠	𩙡	𩙢	𩙣	𩙤	𩙥	𩙦	𩙧	𩙨	𩙩	𩙪	𩙫	𩙬	𩙭	𩙮	𩙯	𩙰	𩙱	𩙲	𩙳	𩙴	𩙵	𩙶	𩙷	𩙸	𩙹	𩙺	𩙻	𩙼	𩙽	𩙾	𩙿	𩚀	𩚁	𩚂	𩚃	𩚄	𩚅	𩚆	𩚇	𩚈	𩚉	𩚊	𩚋	𩚌	𩚍	𩚎	𩚏	𩚐	𩚑	𩚒	𩚓	𩚔	𩚕	𩚖	𩚗	𩚘	𩚙	𩚚	𩚛	𩚜	𩚝	𩚞	𩚟	𩚠	𩚡	𩚢	𩚣	𩚤	𩚥	𩚦	𩚧	𩚨	𩚩	𩚪	𩚫	𩚬	𩚭	𩚮	𩚯	𩚰	𩚱	𩚲	𩚳	𩚴	𩚵	𩚶	𩚷	𩚸	𩚹	𩚺	𩚻	𩚼	𩚽	𩚾	𩚿	𩛀	𩛁	𩛂	𩛃	𩛄	𩛅	𩛆	𩛇	𩛈	𩛉	𩛊	𩛋	𩛌	𩛍	𩛎	𩛏	𩛐	𩛑	𩛒	𩛓	𩛔	𩛕	𩛖	𩛗	𩛘	𩛙	𩛚	𩛛	𩛜	𩛝	𩛞	𩛟	𩛠	𩛡	𩛢	𩛣	𩛤	𩛥	𩛦	𩛧	𩛨	𩛩	𩛪	𩛫	𩛬	𩛭	𩛮	𩛯	𩛰	𩛱	𩛲	𩛳	𩛴	𩛵	𩛶	𩛷	𩛸	𩛹	𩛺	𩛻	𩛼	𩛽	𩛾	𩛿	𩜀	𩜁	𩜂	𩜃	𩜄	𩜅	𩜆	𩜇	𩜈	𩜉	𩜊	𩜋	𩜌	𩜍	𩜎	𩜏	𩜐	𩜑	𩜒	𩜓	𩜔	𩜕	𩜖	𩜗	𩜘	𩜙	𩜚	𩜛	𩜜	𩜝	𩜞	𩜟	𩜠	𩜡	𩜢	𩜣	𩜤	𩜥	𩜦	𩜧	𩜨	𩜩	𩜪	𩜫	𩜬	𩜭	𩜮	𩜯	𩜰	
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1161	水	1162	敷	皀	皀	皀	皀	皀	邀	邀	邀	1163	釗	1164	堯	堯
	a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		a		a	b	
澆	髒	曉	曉	曉	翹	曉	曉	繞	堯	曉	繞	饒	繞	繞	繞	繞
c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	
曉	曉	1165	弔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	1166	交	交	交	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
s	t		a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
校	校	狡	絞	絞	蛟	郊	蛟	蛟	蛟	效	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	
皎	交	交	較													
y	z	a'	b'													

b. variant of 1160 a. below (Yili).

c. *m̥iɔg / m̥iäu / mia o — T, L, and *m̥ɔg / mau / ma o — T, L wild cat (Shī); cat (Li).

1160 a—c. *m̥iɔg / m̥iäu / mia o — T ancestral temple (Shī). b. is Chou II (inscr. 159), c. is Chou II (inscr. 153). Explanation of graph uncertain.

1161 a. *m̥iɔg / m̥iäu / mia o — T wide water (Ch'uts'i). The graph has 'water' tripled.

1162 a. *kiɔg / kieu / kia o — (same word as next, hence the reading) Shuowen says: to shine, bright; but there are no text examples in support of this. T reads *iak / y ü e, but Tsiyün reads *kieu / kia o as above, and since the character consists of 放 'let out' 白 'brightness', it is probable that b. below is the same word with a tautological repetition of 白, which confirms the reading of Tsiyün.

b. *kiɔg / kieu / kia o — T, L bright (Shī); distinct (Lunyü).

c. *kiɔg / kieu / kia o — T, L, and *kiok / kiek / ki — L shout (Li), cry, weep (Kungyang).

d. *kiɔg / kieu / kia o — L, K seek (Lunyü); pry out (Lunyü); intercept (Tso).

e. *kiɔg / kieu / kia o — T, L, and *kiok / kiek / ki — T, L dam up and cause to rush up (sc. water) (Meng); loan for id. clear (Chuang); sharp (sc. sound) (Ch'utsi).

f. *kiɔg / kieu / kia o — T, L follow a course, strive for, seek (Chuang).

g. *k'ioɔg / k'ieu / k'ia o — T, L, and *k'ioɔk / k'iek / k'i — T to slap from the side (Chuang).

h. *k'ioɔg / k'ieu / k'ia o — T, L hole, opening (Li).

1163 a. *kiɔg / kieu / kia o — T, L, and *t̥iɔg / t̥iäu / cha o — T, L Shuowen says: cut; but there are no text examples in support of this; loan for id. N. Pr. (Shu); to see (Yi Chou shu). The graph has 'metal' and 'knife'.

1164 a. *ngiɔg / ngieu / ya o — T Shuowen says: high; but there are no text examples in support of this; loan for id. N. Pr (Shu). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- b. *ngiog / ngieu / y a o — T dwarf (Lie); *kiog / kieu / k i a o — L luck (Chuang).
 c. *kiog / kieu / k i a o — T, L dilute (Chuang, one version).
 d. *k'iog / k'ieu / k' i a o — L bleached, white (sc. bones) (Chuang).
 e. *χiog / χieu / h i a o — T, L cry of alarm (Shī).
 f. *χiog / χieu / h i a o — T make clear, understand (Sün).
 g. *χiog / χieu / h i a o — T, L pork soup (Li).
 h. *g'iog / g'iau / k' i a o — L, K long tail-feather (Ch'uts'i); loan for *id.* lift (Chuang); piled up, high, perilous (Shī); far away (Tso).
 i. *k'ög / k'au / k' i a o — T, and *k'iog / k'ieu / k' i a o — T stony soil (Meng).
 j. variant of the preceding (Sün).
 k. *ñiog / ñziäü / j a o — T, L to wind round (Tso, part of place name).
 l. *ñiog / ñziäü / j a o — T, L herbs for fuel (Shī).
 m. *ñiog / ñziäü / j a o — T intestinal worm (Kuanyin).
 n. *ñiog / ñziäü / j a o — T, L scabbard (Li).
 o. *ñiog / ñziäü / j a o — T ample, abundant (Tso).
 p. *nög / nau / n a o — T, L bent wood (Chouli); to bend (Sün); crooked, unjust (Li); turn away, break up (sc. army) (Tso); *ñiog / ñziäü / j a o — T oar (Ch'uts'i).
 q. *nög / nau / n a o — T, L shout, wrangle (Chuang).
 r. *nög / nau / n a o — T, L a kind of bell (Chouli); loan for s. below (Chuang).
 s. *nög / nau / n a o — T, L and *χog / χäu / h a o — T, L to trouble, disturb (Tso); to bend (Lü), flinch (Meng), cf. p. above.
 t. *śniog / śziäü / s h a o — T, L burn (Li).

1165 a—c. *tiog / tieu / t i a o — T, L condole (Tso); grieved (Shī); to pity (Shī); to comfort (Meng); *tiok / tiek / t i — T, L arrive (Shī); (reach the point:) utmost, very (Shu). In the bronze inscriptions this character (*tiog, tiok) is always used in the sense of 叔 *śiōk. b. is Yin (inscr. 30), c. is Chou I (inscr. 88). Explanation of graph uncertain.

d—e. *tiog / tsiäü / c h a o — K Shuowen says: vessel; but there are no text examples in support of this. e. is Chou II (inscr. 139, sense of 1031 j. above).

1166 a—b. *kög / kau / k i a o — T to cross (Shī); exchange (Yi); hand over (Tso); contact (Meng); join (Tso); have relations with (Yi). b. is Chou II/III (inscr. 281, sense of name). The graph shows a man with crossed legs.

c—d. *kög / kau / k i a o — T burn on a pyre of crossed logs (inscr. Yin bone A 5: 33,2). d. is Yin bone (A 5: 33,2).

e. *kög / kau / k i a o — T, L beautiful (Shī).

f. *kög / kau / k i a o — T, L beautiful (Lü); *g'ög / γau / h i a o — T, L immoral (Tso).

g. *kög / kau / k i a o — T, and *ög / 'au / y a o — L, K cry (Chuang).

h. *kög / kau / k i a o — L compare (Li).

i. *kög / kau / k i a o — T, L foot fetters (Yi); loan for *id.* examine (Li); dispute (Lunyü); *g'ög / γau / h i a o — T, L enclosure (for animals) (Chouli); school (Meng); foot of a table etc. (Li); quickly (Chouli).

j. *kög / kau / k i a o — T, L artful (Shī), crafty (Tso); perverse (Tso).

k. *kög / kau / k i a o — T, L twist (Li), strangle (Tso); pressing, intense (Tso); rude (Lunyü); *g'ög / γau / h i a o — L band for holding shroud tight (Li); loan for *id.* greenish-yellow (Li).

l. *kög / kau / k i a o — T, L dried grass (Shu).

m. *kög / kau / k i a o — T, L scaly dragon (Lü); alligator (Li).

- n. *kǒg / kau / k i a o — T vicinity of a city, suburb (Shī); suburban altar and sacrifice (Shī).
- o. *kǒg / kau / k i a o — T, L shark (Sün).
- p. *k'ǒg / k'au / k' i a o — T, L (after Li) tibia; used figuratively of the tapering end of the spoke in a wheel (Chouli).
- q. *g'ǒg / γau / h i a o — T pleased (Meng).
- r—t. *g'ǒg / γau / h i a o — K imitate, follow (Tso); announce (Li); hand over, deliver (Tso); to charge (with an office) (Shu); have effect (Sün). s. is Yin bone (B hia 10: 16), t. is Chou I (inscr. 76, sense of name).
- u. *g'ǒg / γau / h i a o — L, K imitate (Shī).
- v. variant of r. above (Kuots'è).
- x. *kiog / kieu / k i a o — T bright (Ch'uts'i).
- y. *kiog / kieu / k i a o — T, L bright, brilliant (Shī).
- z. *i'og / i'eu / y a o — L South-east corner of a house (Yili).
- a'. *i'og / i'eu / y a o — T, L obscure, secluded (Yili).
- b'. *kǒk / kǎk / k ü e — T, L bars on top of sides of carriage box, in front turned upwards in horn or hook shape (Shī); loan for *id.* compete, contest (Meng); loan for *kǒg / kau / k i a o — K to measure, compare (Lao).
- 1167 a—c. *g'ǒg / γau / h i a o, y a o — T, L change (Yi). b. is Yin bone (B hia 41: 1, sense of name), c. is Chou II (inscr. 159, sense of m. below). Pek. y a o is irregular.
- d. *g'ǒg / γau / y a o — T, L (Pek. y a o is irregular) viands (Kuoyü).
- e. *g'ǒg / γau / y a o — T, L (Pek. y a o is irregular) eat, food, viands (Shī); loan for *id.* mixed, confused (Chuang); loan for 效 (Li).
- f—g. *kǒg / kau / k i a o — K teach, instruct (inscr. 147), same word as next. g. is Chou II (inscr. 147).
- h—l. *kǒg / kau / k i a o — T teach, instruction (Shī). i. is a common but erroneous variant. j. is Yin bone (A 5: 8,1, sense of name), k. is Yin bone (A 5: 20,2, sense here uncertain), l. is Chou IV (inscr. 293).
- m—o. *kǒk / kǎk / k ü e — K same word as 1166 b'. above: bars on carriage box, in front turned upwards (inscr. 86 etc.). n. is Chou I (inscr. 86), o. is Chou II (inscr. 154).
- 1168 a—c. *χǒg / χau / h i a o — T to be filial, filial piety (Shī). b. is Yin (inscr. 9), c. is Chou II (inscr. 139). The graph has 'old' above and 'child' below.
- 1169 a. *dz'ǒg / dz'au / c h' a o — T, L nest (Shī); make a nest (Tso). The original graph was probably a drawing.
- b. *tsi'og / ts'äu / t s i a o — T cut off (Shu); *ts'ǒg / ts'au / c h' a o — L snatch (Li).
- c. *tsi'og / ts'äu / t s i a o — T to make weary (Tso); loan for *dz'ǒg / dz'au / c h' a o — T, and *ts'ǒg / ts'au / c h' a o — L snatch (Li, one version).
- d. *sog / säu / s a o — L, K reel off a thread (Li); loan for 1134 n. above (Chouli).
- e. variant of 1134 n. above (Chouli).
- 1170 a. *b'ǒg / b'au / p' a o — T a kind of deer (Yi Chou shu); loan for *pi'og / pi'äu / p i a o — L martial-looking (Shī); to weed (Shī). The modern graph has 'deer' and 'fire'.
- b. *pi'og / pi'äu / p i a o — T, L run, a moving crowd (Shī).
- c. *pi'og / pi'äu / p i a o — T, L richly falling snow (Shī).
- d. *pi'og / pi'äu / p i a o — T, L to weed (Tso), cf. a. above.
- e. *pi'og / pi'äu / p i a o — T, L end-pieces of horse's bit, horse's bit (Shī).

1167	交	𠂔	𠂔	育	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	教	教	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	
1168	孝	𠂔	𠂔		1169	巢	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	1170	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	a	b	c			a	b	c	d	e			a	b	c	d
𠂔	𠂔	1171	兒	貌	貌	邈	1172	工	工	工	功	攻	𠂔	貢	空	
	f	g		a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
紅	虹	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x	y
𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	z	a'	b'	c'	d'	e'	f'	g'								

- f. *p'ioŋ / p'jäu / p'ia o — T, L change colour (said of a bird) (Li).
g. variant of the preceding (Chouli ap. L).

- 1171 a. *mōŋ / mau / m a o — T appearance, form, manner (Kuoyü). Explanation of graph uncertain.
b. *mōŋ / mau / m a o — T appearance, form, manner, aspect (Lunyü).
c. *mioŋ / mjäu / m i a o — L, K small (Tso); to slight (Meng); *mōk / māk / m o — T, L to slight, contempt (Shī); loan for d. below (Shī).
d. *mōk / māk / m o — T distant (Ch'uts'ī).

- 1172 a—c. *kung / kung / k u n g — T artisan (Tso); officer (Shī); skilled, skilful (Shī).
b. is Yin bone (O 1271), c. is Chou I (inscr. 58). The graph is said to be a drawing of a carpenter's square, cf. group 95 above.
d. *kung / kung / k u n g — T work, effort (Shī); achievement, result (Shī); merit (Shī).
e—f. *kung / kung / k u n g — T, and kōng / kuong / k u n g — T to work at (Shī), apply oneself to (Lunyü); well-worked, solid (Shī); attack (Yi). f. is Chou III (inscr. 228).
g. *kung / kung / k u n g — T tribute (Shu); to present (Tso).
h. *k'ung / k'ung / k' u n g — T hollow, empty (Shī); exhaust (Shī); hole (Chouli).
i. *g'ung / yung / h u n g — T red (Lunyü).
j. *g'ung / yung / h u n g — T, L, and *kūng / käng / k i a n g — T, L rainbow (Li); loan for k. below (Shī).
k. *g'ung / yung / h u n g — T, L disorder, trouble (Shī).
l—o. *g'ung / yung / h u n g — K big and fat bird (only Han time text ex.). n. is Yin bone (A 2: 9,6, sense of name), o. is Chou II (inscr. 147, sense of name).
p—r. *kiung / kiwong / k u n g — K embrace, hold (inscr. 180). q. is Chou II inscr. 156, sense of d'. below, r. is Chou II (inscr. 180). The radical is 786 a. above.
s—t. *g'üung / g'iwong / k' i u n g — T, L mound (Shī); loan for id. distressed (Shī); loan for e'. below (Mu t'ien tsī chuan). t. is Chou II/III (inscr. 266, sense of name).
u. *kūng / käng / k i a n g — T, L pole (Yili); small bridge (Meng).
v. *kūng / käng / k i a n g — T the River (Yang-tsī) (Shī); river (Shu).

1173	公	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	1174	孔	𠂔	1175	東	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g		a	b		a	b	c	d	
凍	棟	凍	棟	1176	同	同	同	銅	桐	𠂔	筒	洞	詞	伺	恫	
e	f	g	h		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	
1177	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	1178	叢	𠂔	1179	送	1180	弄	𠂔	1181	𠂔
	a	b	c	d	e	f		a	b		a		a	b		
蒙	幪	矇	濛	蠓	饒											
a	b	c	d	e	f											

- x. *kǔng / kǎng / kiang — L, K firm (Chuang).
 y. *g'ǔng / yǎng / hiang — T neck (Tso); loan for *id.* large (Shī).
 z. *k'ung / k'ung / k'ung — T, L, and *k'ǔng / k'ǎng / k'iang — T simple (Lunyü).
 a'. *k'ung / k'ung / k'ung — T, L pull in (as a horse) (Shī); loan for *id.* appeal (Shī);
 *k'ǔng / k'ǎng / k'iang — T, L beat (Chuang).
 b'. *k'ǔng / k'ǎng / k'iang — T, L a hollow wooden beaten instrument of music (Lǐ).
 c'. *k'ung / k'iwong / k'ung — T, L to bind with thongs (Yi); strengthen (Shī).
 d'. *k'ung / k'iwong / k'ung — T fear (Shī).
 e'. *g'ung / g'iwong / k'iu ng — T cricket (only Han time text ex.); k'iu ng -
 k'iu ng a fabulous animal (Lǐ).
 f'. *g'ung / g'iwong / k'iu ng — L, and *k'ǔng / k'ǎng / k'iang — K, L (after Sū
 Miao) sound of tramping feet (Chuang).
 g'. *g'ung / yung / h un g — T wild-goose (Shī); loan for *id.* equal, symmetric (Chouli);
 loan for 洪 great (Lǐ).
 Of the above, h. *k'ung 'hollow' and b'. *k'ǔng 'hollow instrument' are cognate
 words.

1173 a—f. *kung / kung / kung — T father (Lie); prince (Shī); public (Shī); im-
 partial, just (Hanfei); (official place:) palace (Shī); loan for 功 (Shī). b. is Yin bone
 (A 2: 3,7), c. is Yin (inscr. 6), d. is Yin (inscr. 25), e. is Chou I (inscr. 58), f. is
 Chou I (inscr. 65). Some of these forms seem to suggest a phallic interpretation (cf. 且
 group 46 above), other forms do not.

g. *ung / ung / weng — K jar (Mo).

1174 a—b. *k'ung / k'ung / k'ung — T very, greatly (Shī); empty (Lao); peacock
 (Yi Chou shu). b. is Chou II (inscr. 157). Explanation of graph uncertain.

1175 a—d. *tung / tung / tung — T East (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 49,1), c. is
 Yin bone (A 6: 32,4), d. is Chou I (inscr. 54). Explanation of graph uncertain.

e. *tung / tung / tung — T, L freeze (Tso).

f. *tung / tung / tung — T, L ridge-pole, ridge of a roof (Yi); a kind of tree (Kuan).

g. *tung / tung / tung — T violent rain ((Ch'uts'i).

h. *tung / tung / tung — T, L ti-tung rainbow (Shī).

1176 a—c. *d'ung / d'ung / t'ung — T together, join, assemble (Shī); agree, identical,
 same (Shī); partake in (Meng); harmony (Lǐ); pitch-pipe (Chouli); libation cup (Shu).
 b. is Yin bone (B hia 10: 2), c. is Chou I (inscr. 70). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- d. **d'ung / d'ung / t'ung* — T bronze, copper (Tso, as part of place name).
e—f. **d'ung / d'ung / t'ung* — T Eloeococca and kindred trees (Shī). f. is Chou II/III (inscr. 279, sense of name).
g. **d'ung / d'ung / t'ung* — T tube (Lü).
h. **d'ung / d'ung / tung* — (oblique tone) T to flow rapidly (only Han time text ex.); loan for *id.* respectful (Li).
i. **d'ung / d'ung / tung* — L, K all (Shu, Ma Jung's version).
j. **t'ung / t'ung / t'ung* — T, L, and **d'ung / d'ung / t'ung* — L, K stupid, ignorant (Shu); simple, sincere (Chuang).
k. **t'ung / t'ung / t'ung* — T, L pained, grieved (Shī).
- 1177 a. **tsung / tsung / tsung* — T Shuowen says: gather in the feet and fly (sc. a bird); but there are no text examples in support of this. Explanation of graph uncertain.
b. **tsung / tsung / tsung* — T, L fill up, obstruct (Chuang).
c—d. **tsung / tsung / tsung* — T a kind of tree (palm?) (inscr. 328). d. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 328, char. enl. by rad. 137).
e. **tsung / tsung / tsung* — T, L sheaf, bundle (Kuoyü); numerous (Chuang).
f. **tsung / tsung / tsung* — T, L a kind of cauldron (Shuowen, no text ex.); loan for 總 (Shī; this also in ode Lie tsu, acc. to the Mao comm., and not loan for 奏, as other comm. propose).
- 1178 a—b. **dz'ung / dz'ung / ts'ung* — T collect (Shu); thicket (Meng). b. is Chou (inscr. 393, sense of name, character enlarged by rad 75). The graph has *ts'ü* 'take' and a drawing of a bush.
- 1179 a. **sung / sung / sung* — T to escort (Shī); send (Tso); to present (Li). The graph has 'go' and 893 a. above, see that group.
- 1180 a—b. **lung / lung / lung, nung, neng* — T, L manipulate, play with (Shī); to play (Tso); be fond of (Tso). b. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 311). The graph has 'two hands' and 'jade'.
- 1181 a. **mung / mung / meng* — T, L to cover (Shī); (covered:) ignorant (Yi); (go with covered eyes against:) to brave (Yi); (covered:) dark (Shu); deceive (Tso); disorderly (Shī, so the Mao comm.); loan for 1201 e. below (Sün). Explanation of graph uncertain.
b. **mung / mung / meng* — T, L cover (Yi Chou shu); dense, luxuriant (Shī).
c. **mung / mung / meng* — T, L blind (Shī).
d. **mung / mung / meng* — T, L small rain (Shī).
e. **mung / mung / meng* — T, L midge, mosquito (Lie).
f. **mung / mung / meng* — L, K full (sc. food vessel) (Shī).
- 1182 a—b. **kiung / kiwong / kung* — T join the hands, to present with both hands (inscr. Yin bone A 1: 12,4). b. is Yin bone (*ibid.*) The graph is a drawing.
c—d. **kiung / kiwong / kung* — L, K join the hands (Yili), to present, offer (Shī); loan for l. below (Tso); **g'ung / g'iwong / kung* — T together, all (Shu). d. is Chou II (inscr. 186, sense of l.). The meaning of the upper element is uncertain.
e. **kiung / kiwong / kung* — T, L join the hands before the breast (Lunyü); to hold round with both hands (Tso).

1182	𠂔	𠂔	共	扶	供	龔	𠂔	𠂔	龔	恭	恭	軌	洪
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
	關	關	烘	巷	葦	1183	凶	兇	訕	匈	胃	胸	洵
	p	q	r	s	t		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	離	離	離	離	離	雍	壘	壘	壘	壘	壘	壘	壘
	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	由	由	由	由	由	甬	甬	甬	甬	甬	甬	甬	甬
	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
	通	通	通	通	通	通	通	通	通	通	通	通	通
	r	s	t	u	u	x	y	z	a'				

- i. **kiung / kiwong / kung* — T, L furnish (Meng); serve, offer (Li).
 g—j. **kiung / kiwong / kung* — K sincerely respectful (inscr. 136, in the laudatory name Kung wang of a Chou King). h. is Yin bone (A 2: 25,6, sense of name), i. is Yin (inscr. 48, sense of name), j. is Chou II (inscr. 136).
 k. **kiung / kiwong / kung* — K sincerely respectful (only Han time text ex.); loan for f. above (Mo).
 l. **kung / kung / kung* — T, and **kōng / kuong / kung* — T, and **kiung / kiwong / kung* — K respectful, reverent (Shī). The oldest T fragment spells *kung*, though the word is placed in rime *uōng*.
 m. **kiung / kiwong / kung* — T, L, and **kiuk / kiwok / k ŭ* — T, L manacles (Chouli).
 n. **kiung / kiwong / kung* — T, L, and **g'ung / g'iwong / kung* — T a kind of funeral chariot (Yili).
 o. **g'ung / yung / hung* — T inundation (Shī); great, greatly (Shu).
 p—q. **g'ung / yung / hung* — T, and **g'ung / yung / hiang* — T quarrel, fight (Meng). The second form is a vulgar corruption.
 r. **xung / xung / hung* — T, L burn (Shī).
 s. **g'ung / yung / hiang* — T lane, street (Shī).
 t. **kiuk / kiwok / k ŭ* — T, L big carriage drawn by horses (Chouli).

- 1183 a. **xiung / xiwong / hiung* — T bad, unlucky, nefast (Shī); to fear (Kuoyü). The original graph may have been a drawing of a pitfall.
 b. **xiung / xiwong / hiung* — T unlucky (Shu); to fear (Tso).
 c. **xiung / xiwong / hiung* — T, L litigate, discord (Shī).
 d. **xiung / xiwong / hiung* — T breast (Ch'uts'i); loan for *id.* shout, bawl (Sün).
 e. **xiung / xiwong / hiung* — T breast (Meng).
 f. variant of the preceding (Tso).
 g. **xiung / xiwong / hiung* — T to rush, as water (Ch'uts'i).

- 1184 a—b. **iung / iwong / yung* — T city moat (only Han time text ex.). b. is Chou (inscr. 380, sense of name). The graph has 'city' and 'flowing water'.

- c—g. **iung* / *iwong* / y u n g — T harmonious notes of birds (Shī); harmonious tinkling of bells (Shī); harmonious, united (Shī); loan for *id.* obstruct, to obscure, becloud (Shī); loan for a. above (Shī). d. is Yin bone (A 2: 36,1, sense of name), e. is Chou I (inscr. 81, sense of name), f. is Chou I (inscr. 82, sense of name), g. is Chou II (inscr. 180). The element 'city' is here reduced to drawings of a 'wall'; g. is enlarged by the radical 66.
- h. **iung* / *iwong* / y u n g — T corrupted variant of c. above: harmonious, united (Shu); obstruct, dam up (Chouli); loan for k. below (Kuots'è), for m. (Yili), for o. (Yi).
- i. **iung* / *iwong* / y u n g — T, L obstruct, stop up (Tso).
- j. **iung* / *iwong* / y u n g — T pi - y u n g a ceremonial hall in the palace (Shī).
- k. **iung* / *iwong* / y u n g — T embrace, seize (Li); cover, conceal (Li).
- l. **iung* / *iwong* / y u n g — T ulcer (Meng).
- m—n. **iung* / *iwong* / y u n g — T, L cooked rice, prepared food (Shī). n. is Chou I (inscr. 112, sense of name); phonetic slightly abbreviated.
- o. **iung* / *iwong* / y u n g — T, L, and **ung* / *ung* / w e n g — L, K pitcher, jar (Yili).
- p. **ung* / *ung* / w e n g — T, L earthen jar (Li); (bulbous:) swollen (Chuang).
- 1185 a—e. **diung* / *iwong* / y u n g — T use, employ (Shī); by (Shī); implements (Tso). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 9,6), c. is Yin bone (A 3: 23,5), d. is Yin (inscr. 3), e. is Chou I (inscr. 54). From the archaic graph i. below it would seem that this is the primary graph of a'. below 'bell', applied by loan to the present word; but the Yin bone forms are not very convincing as drawings of a bell.
- f—g. **diung* / *iwong* / y u n g — (variant of k. below, Shuowen) brave. g. is Chou (inscr. 337, sense of name).
- h—i. **diung* / *iwong* / y u n g — T, L suspension ring at top of bell (Chouli); loan for *id.* a measure of capacity (Li). i. is Chou I (inscr. 86, sense of a'. below).
- j. **diung* / *iwong* / y u n g — T, L grave figures (Meng).
- k. **diung* / *iwong* / y u n g — T brave (Shī).
- l. **diung* / *iwong* / y u n g — T, L to gush forth (as a spring) (Kungyang).
- m. **diung* / *iwong* / y u n g — T chrysalis of the silk worm (Sün).
- n. **diung* / *iwong* / y u n g — T, L jump, leap (Shī).
- o. **dziung* / *ziwong* / s u n g — T recite (Shī).
- p. **t'ung* / *t'ung* / t' u n g — T a measure of capacity, bushel (Lü).
- q. **t'ung* / *t'ung* / t' u n g — T to be pained (Tso).
- r—s. **t'ung* / *t'ung* / t' u n g — T penetrate, pass through (Yi); communicate with (Tso); have relations with (Tso); reaching everywhere, universal (Lunyü); all (Meng). s. is Chou II (inscr. 164).
- t. **d'ung* / *d'ung* / t' u n g — T tube (Hanfei).
- u—v. variant of l. above (Lü). v. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 327).
- x. **diung* / *iwong* / y u n g — T use, employ (Shu); put in practice (Shu); thus, therefore (Tso); merit, service (Shī); advantage (Tso); fatigue (Shī); ordinary (Yi), vulgar (Kuots'è); loan for *id.* canal (Li); how (Tso); loan for z. below (Shī), for a'. (Shī).
- y. **diung* / *iwong* / y u n g — T hire (only Han time text ex.); **t'iung* / *i'iwong* / ch' u n g — T, L even, just, fair (Shī).
- z. **diung* / *iwong* / y u n g — T, L wall, to wall (Shī).
- a'. **diung* / *iwong* / y u n g — T, L big bell (Shī).

1186 a—c. **diung* / *iwong* / y u n g — T Shuowen says: make use of; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Chou (inscr. 398), c. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 332).

1186	音	會	會	1187	谷	浴	蓉	1188	重	僮	潼	種	腫	踵	鍾
	a	b	c		a	b	c		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	鍾	鍾	衝	樞	董	動	慟	童	童	童	僮	瞳	種	幢	鍾
	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v
	上	上	上	上	上	上	上	上	上	上	上	上	上	上	上
	y	z	a'	b'	c'	d'	e'	f'		a		a	b	c	d
	松	1191	从	从	从	从	从	从	1189	松	1190	松	松	松	松
	f		a	b	c	d	e	f		a		a	b	c	d

In both these inscriptions it has the sense of 'wall', same word as 1185 z. above. c. is the same drawing as 郭 **kwák* 774 a—d. above 'city wall', but the rimes in the inscr. 332 shows that it stands here for the synonymous **d'jung*. In a—b. there is an additional rad. 132 at the bottom, of uncertain interpretation.

1187 a. **d'jung / i'wong / j u n g* — T contain, hold, admit (Shī); support, bear, endure (Tso); forbear (Lunyü); generous (Li); at ease, easy (Lunyü); manner, air, appearance (Shī); countenance, face (Li); adorn (Shī); ceremony master (Li). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. **d'jung / i'wong / j u n g* — T much water (Ch'uts'ī).

c. **d'jung / i'wong / j u n g* — T fu - j u n g lotus (Ch'uts'ī).

1188 a. **d'jung / d'iwong / c h u n g* — (oblique tone) T heavy (Shī); **d'jung / d'iwong / c h' u n g* — (even tone) T double (Shī); loan for t. below (Shī). Explanation of graph (see h, i. below) uncertain (does it contain 東 as phonetic?).

b. **i'jung / ts'iwong / c h u n g* — K disappointed (Sün).

c. **i'jung / i'iwong / c h u n g* — T, and **tung / tung / t u n g* — T milk (Mu t'ien tsi chuan); loan for id. noise of drum (Kuan).

d. **i'jung / ts'iwong / c h u n g* — T, L seed, different kinds of grain (Shī); to sow (Shī); loan for id. short (sc. hair) (Tso); diligent (Chuang); loan for e. below (Chuang), for t. below (Chouli, one version).

e. **i'jung / ts'iwong / c h u n g* — T, L tumour (Chouli); swell, swollen (Tso).

f. **i'jung / ts'iwong / c h u n g* — T, L heel (Li); follow in the footsteps of (Tso); go to (Meng); frequently visit (Chuang); back-most part of a carriage shaft on which rests the cross-piece carrying the carriage box (Chouli).

g—i. **i'jung / ts'iwong / c h u n g* — T a kind of wine vessel (Lie); an ancient measure (Tso); bell (Li); loan for id. accumulate (Tso), repeat (Chouli). h. is Chou II (inscr. 167, sense 'of bell'), i. is Chou III (inscr. 217, sense of 'bell').

j. **i'jung / ts'iwong / c h' u n g* — T, L crossroads, meeting streets (Tso); rush against (Tso); (a «rusher»:) assaulting engine (Shī).

k. **d'jung / i'iwong / c h u n g* — T, L swollen legs (Shī). The Mand. reading c h u n g, influenced by e. above, is irregular, we should expect a s h u n g.

l. **tung / tung / t u n g* — T manage, regulate (Tso).

m. **d'ung / d'ung / t u n g* — (oblique tone) T move (Tso).

n. **d'ung / d'ung / t u n g* — T, L great grief (Lunyü).

- o—q. **d'ung / d'ung / t'ung* — (even tone) T boy, young man (Shī); young person (boy or girl) (Tso); servant (Yi); young animal without horns (esp. calf or lamb) (Shī); bald, without vegetation (Chuang). p. is Chou II (inscr. 180, sense of m. above), q. is Chou II (inscr. 195). Meaning of the upper elements (above the phonetic) uncertain.
- r. **d'ung / d'ung / t'ung* — T, L young person, servant (Tso); ignorant (Kuoyü); respectful (Shī).
- s. **t'ung / t'ung / t'ung* — L inexperienced, ignorant (Chuang).
- t. **d'jung / d'iwong / ch'ung* — T, L, and **d'ung / d'ung / t'ung* — L, K grain sown early and ripening late (Chouli).
- u—v. variant of f. above in the sense of 'back-most part of carriage shaft' (inscr. 180). v. is Chou II (inscr. 180).
- x—z. **t'jung / ts'iwong / chung* — T bell (Shī). y. is Chou II (inscr. 139), z. is Chou II (inscr. 146). Cf. g. above.
- a'. **t'jung / ts'iwong / ch'ung* — T pierce (Kuots'è).
- b'. **t'jung / ts'iwong / ch'ung* — T, L, and **d'ung / d'ung / chuang* — T hesitating, undecided (Yi).
- c'. **t'jung / ts'iwong / ch'ung* — T, L, and **d'ung / d'ung / t'ung* — T a kind of net (Shī).
- d'. same as k. above (Shī ap. Shuowen).
- e'. **d'ung / d'ung / ch'uang* — (even tone) T a kind of flag (Hanfei).
- f'. **d'ung / d'ung / ch'uang* — (even tone) T, L, and **d'ung / d'ung / chuang* — (oblique tone) K strike (Li).
- 1189 a. **t'jung / ts'iwong / chung* — T father-in-law (Lü). The graph has 'woman' and 'father'.
- 1190 a. **dz'jung / z'iwong / sung* — T Pinus (Shī). The graph has 'tree' and 'public' (wood used for public buildings?). Abbreviated phonetic in:
- b—c. **dz'jung / z'iwong / sung* — T litigate (Shī); reprimand (Lunyü). c. is Chou I (inscr. 65).
- d—e. **dz'jung / z'iwong / sung* — T eulogy (Shī); indicium appearing on oracle bone or shell (Yi). e. is Chou II (inscr. 163, sense of name).
- f. **s'iong / s'iwong / sung* — T, L high (Shī).
- 1191 a—c. **dz'jung / dz'iwong / ts'ung* — T follow (Chouli ap. L). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 37,6), c. is Yin bone (A 4: 44,6). The graph has two men in a row.
- d—g. **dz'jung / dz'iwong / ts'ung* — T follow (Shī); obey (Shu); attend to (business) (Yi); according to (Tso); from (Shī); **dz'jung / dz'iwong / tsung* — (oblique tone) T, L follower, attendant (Shī); affinited collaterally (Li); **ts'jung / ts'iwong / tsung* — L longitudinal (Shī); **ts'jung / ts'iwong / ts'ung* — L, K *ts'ung - jung* leisurely (Shī); **tsung / tsung / tsung* — L high hairdress (Li); loan for h. below (Li). e. is Yin (inscr. 41), f. is Chou I (inscr. 56), g. is Chou I (inscr. 67).
- h. **ts'jung / ts'iwong / tsung* — T, L let loose, let off (Shī); to be indulgent (Shī); admitted that, although (Shī); loan for **tsung / tsung / tsung* — L quickly (Li).
- i. **ts'jung / ts'iwong / tsung* — T, L, and **ts'jung / ts'iwong / ts'ung* — L, K a tree kindred to fir and cypress (Shī-tsi); loan for 崇 (Shī, so the Mao comm.).
- j. **s'jung / s'iwong / sung* — T, L incite, encourage (Kuoyü); scare, fear (Tso).
- k. **tsung / tsung / tsung* — T, L a pig a half or one year old (Shī).
- 1192 a—b. **s'jung / s'iwong / ch'ung* — T, L (the Mand. initial is irregular) to hull grain with a pestle (Shī); beating stick for beating time in music (Chouli). b. is pre-Han

1192	春	春	春	春	春	1193	龍	龍	龍	龍	龍	龍	龍	龍	龍	龍	龍
	a	b	c	d	e		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i		
	倉	龍	龍	龍	龍	龍	1194	茸	1195	龍	1196	穴	穴	1197	丰		
	j	k	l	m	n	o	p		a		a		a	b	a		
	丰	丰	丰	丰	丰	丰	丰	丰	丰	丰	丰	丰	丰	丰	丰	丰	丰
	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	
	蜂	蜂	蜂	蜂	蜂	蜂	蜂	蜂	蜂	蜂	蜂	蜂	蜂	蜂	蜂	蜂	蜂
	r	s	t	u	v	x	y	z	a'	b'	c'	d'	e'	f'	g'		

(inscr. 429, sense of name). The graph shows a mortar, a pestle and two hands (these erroneously left out in the table above).

c. **šjung / šiwong / ch'ung* — T, L to beat (Tso).

d—e. **šjung / šiwong / ch'ung* — T, L, and **t'jung / t'iwong / ch'ung* — T, L, and **t'ung / t'ang / ch'uang* — T, L stupid (Yili). e. is Chou II (inscr. 180). Phonetic abbreviated.

1193 a—e. **ljung / liwong / lung* — T dragon (Shī); loan for *id.* grace, favour (Shī); for f. below (Meng); loan for **mlung / mang / mang* — L mixed black and white colour, variegated (Chouli). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 53,4), c. is Yin bone (A 4: 54,2), d. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 295), e. is pre-Han (inscr. 409, sense of name). The graph is a drawing.

f. **ljung / liwong / lung* — T, L mound (Li).

g. variant of the preceding (Sün).

h. **ljung / liwong / lung* — T, and **lung / lung / lung* — T name of a plant, of uncertain species (Kuan).

i—j. **lung / lung / lung* — T, L well-fed (sc. horse) (Shī). j. is Yin bone (A 5: 12,3, sense of name).

k. **lung / lung / lung* — T, L rub, polish (Kuoyü).

l. **lung / lung / lung* — T, L basket (Chouli); cage (Chuang); quiver (Chouli); loan for *id.* moist (Sün); **ljung / liwong / lung* — T a kind of bamboo (Kuan).

m—n. **lung / lung / lung* — T deaf (Tso). n. is pre-Han (inscr. 428, sense of name).

o. **lung / lung / lung* — T, L hua-lung a kind of demon (Chuang).

p. **t'ljung / t'iwong / ch'ung* — T favour, affection (Tso); exalt (Meng).

1194 a. **njung / nziwong / jung* — T, L' bushy (Tso); a kind of tree (Kuan). The modern character has 'grass' and 'ear', explanation uncertain.

1195 a. **njung / nziwong / jung* — T, L downy, full of fine hair or feathers (Shu). The modern character has 'hair' and 'pierce', explanation uncertain.

1196 a—b. **njung / nziwong / jung* — T, L supernumerary officials without definite tasks (Chouli). b. is Chou II (inscr. 158, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.

- 1197 a—c. **p'jung / p'iwong / feng* — T, L flourishing, beautiful (Shī). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 10,6, sense of i. below), c. is Chou (inscr. 362, sense of name). Explanation of graph uncertain.
- d. **b'üŋg / b'äng / pang* — T oyster, mussel (Lü).
- e—h. **p'ung / p'äng / pang* — T country, state (Shī). f. is Yin bone (A 4: 17,3, rad. 102 inst. of 163, variant recorded in Shuowen), g. is Chou I (inscr. 65), h. is Chou II (inscr. 174). In the modern character the phonetic has been corrupted into *shou* 'hand'.
- i—j. **p'jung / p'iwong / feng* — T, L mound, tumulus, raise a mound (Yi); to earth up (a plant) (Kuoyü); boundary wall, border, boundary (Tso); bank of a field (Tso); determine the boundaries of a fief, invest with a fief (Tso), fief (Tso); loan for *id.* great (Shī); to be mercenary, to line one's purse (Shī); loan for 𡵓 (Li). j. is Chou II (inscr. 151). In the modern form the phonetic has been corrupted into *ku ei* 'sceptre'.
- k. **p'jung / p'iwong / feng* — T, L an edible plant (some kind of turnip?) (Shī).
- l. **pung / pung / peng* — T hemp sandal (Shen - t s i).
- m—n. **b'jung / b'iwong / feng* — T, and **p'jung / p'iwong / feng* — T Shuowen says: knock against; but there are no text examples in support of this. n. is Chou I (inscr. 129, sense of name).
- o—q. **b'jung / b'iwong / feng* — T meet with (Shī); loan for *id.* large (Shu); loan for **b'ung / b'ung / p'eng* — L sound of the drum (Shī). p. is Yin bone (B shang 10: 4). q. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 332).
- r. **p'jung / p'iwong / feng* — T beacon (Mo).
- s—t. **p'jung / p'iwong / feng* — T, L bee, wasp (Shī).
- u. **p'jung / p'iwong / feng* — T, L point of a weapon (Shu).
- v. **b'jung / b'iwong / feng* — L, K great (Chuang).
- x. **b'jung / b'iwong / feng* — T, L sew, seam (Shī).
- y. **b'ung / b'ung / peng* — T, L name of a plant, of uncertain species (*Artemisia?* *Chrysanthemum coronarium?* *Conyza?*) (Shī); luxuriant (foliage) (Shī); confused, disorderly (Chuang); loan for *id.* to blow (sc. the wind) (Chuang).
- z—a'. **b'jung / b'iwong / feng* — T, L, and **p'jung / p'iwong / feng* — L hold with both hands (Shī); to present (Shī); receive (Tso); serve (Tso). a'. is Chou II (inscr. 147, sense of i. above). The phonetic has fused together with the 'two hands' as upper part, and the modern graph has in addition *shou* 'hand' as lower part.
- b'. **p'jung / p'iwong / feng* — T, L grasp with both hands (Chuang).
- c'. **b'jung / b'iwong / feng* — T (what is received:) salary (Kuots'è).
- d'. **pung / pung / peng* — L, and **b'ung / b'ung / peng* — T, L (after Sū Miao) Shuowen says: laugh; but there are no text examples in support of this; loan for *id.* numerous (sc. fruits) (Shī).
- e'. **pung / pung / peng* — T, L ornament on upper part of scabbard (Shī).
- f'. **pung / pung / peng* — T, L, and **b'ung / b'ung / peng* — T, L luxuriant (sc. foliage) (Shī), cf. d'. above.
- g'. **p'ung / p'äng / pang* — K mussel, oyster (Mo ap. T'ai p'ing yü law).

1198 a. **k'ung / k'äng / k'iang* — T explain (Tso), discuss (Tso); practise (Yi). The graph has 'interlace, intertwine' and 'words'.

1199 a—b. **ts'üŋg / ts'äng / ch'uang* — K Shuowen says: window, thus taking it to be the primary form of l. below; but there are no text examples in support of this. If Shuowen is right, the original graph may have been a drawing of a window with shutter(?).

1198	講	1199	囟	勿	恩	忽	聰	蔥	蔥	總	總	摠	窻	窻	
	a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
1200	雙	1201	尨	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵	𤝵
	a		a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	
裕	1203	哭	1204	屋	𡩂	𡩂	𡩂	𡩂	𡩂	𡩂	1205	𡩂	𡩂	1206	
h		a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	a	b		
族	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	1207	數	數	數					
							a	b	c						

c—e. **ts'ung / ts'ung / ts'ung* — T bright, intelligent (Lü). e. is Chou II (inscr. 139). It is questionable whether this is really a. above, reduced to a blot, as phonetic, and 'heart' as radical below, or it is simply a drawing, the primary form of g. below, 'onion'.

f. **ts'ung / ts'ung / ts'ung* — T hear well (Shī); intelligent (Shī).

g—h. **ts'ung / ts'ung / ts'ung* — T onion (Li); onion-green (Shī); loan for **ts'ung / ts'ang / ch'u ang* — L *ch'u ang - ling* forage wagon (Tso).

i—j. **tsung / tsung / tsung* — T bind together, unite (Shī); the whole (Shu); greenish-blue silk (cf. g.) (Chouli).

k. variant of the preceding (Sün).

l—m. **ts'ung / ts'ang / ch'u ang* — T, L window opening, window (Chouli).

1200 a. **sǔng / sǎng / shu ang* — T a pair (Shī). The graph has 'two birds' and 'hand'.

1201 a—b. **mǔng / mǎng / mang* — L, K shaggy dog (Shī); particoloured (Tso.) b. is Chou (inscr. 339, sense of name). The graph is a drawing.

c. **mǔng / mǎng / mang* — T mixed, disorderly (Kuoyü).

d. **mǔng / mǎng / mang* — T, L particoloured animal, variegated (Chouli).

e. **mǔng / mǎng / mang* — T, L big, stout (Shī).

1202 a—c. **kuk / kuk / ku* — T valley (one of the T mss. has also a reading **giuk / iwok / y ü* in this sense); loan for *id.* exhausted, without resources, impossible (Shī); nourish (Lao, so the Ho-shang-kung comm.). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 5,4), c. is Chou I (inscr. 97, sense of part of name). The graph is a drawing.

d. **giuk / iwok / y ü* — T desire, wish (Shī).

e. **giuk / iwok / y ü* — T, L lust, passion (Lunyü).

f. **giuk / iwok / y ü* — T, L bathe, wash (Lunyü).

g. **giuk / iwok / y ü* — T, L *k' ü - y ü* name of a bird (Tso).

h. **giug / iu / y ü* — T, L ample, abundant (Shī); liberal, indulgent (Shu).

1203 a. **k'uk / k'uk / k' u* — T lament, weep (Tso). The graph has 'mouth' doubled and 'dog'.

1204 a. **uk / 'uk / w u* — T house (Shī); roof (Tso). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. **uk / 'uk / w u* — T execute, kill (Yi ap. Cheng Hüan).

- c. **ūk* / *āk* / w o — T restrain (Ch'uts'i).
- d. **ūk* / *āk* / w o — T chuckle (Ch'uts'i).
- e. **ūk* / *āk* / w o — T, L tent (Tso).
- f. **ūk* / *āk* / w o — T, L grasp, a handful (Shī); loan for e. above (Chouli).
- g. **ūk* / *āk* / w o — T, L moisten (Shī); **ūg* / *zu* / o u — L soak (Chouli).
- h. **ūk* / *āk* / w o — T, L rich grease (Chouli).

1205 a. **t'uk* / *t'uk* / t' u — T, L bald (Kuliang). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 b. see group 540 above.

- 1206 a—c. **dz'uk* / *dz'uk* / t s u — T clan (Shī); group of families (Chouli); category, class (Shu). b. is Yin bone (A 7: 1,4), c. is Chou I (inscr. 71). The graph has 'banner' and 'arrow': clan, a military unit.
- d. **tsuk* / *tsuk* / t s u — T, L arrow-head (Ta Tai li).
 - e. **ts'uk* / *ts'uk* / t s' u — T, L scab (Tso).
 - f. **ts'uk* / *ts'uk* / t s' u — T, L bird's nest (Chouli); **ts'ug* / *ts'zu* / t s' o u — T, L t' a i - t s' o u name of a pitch-pipe (Li).
 - g. **sug* / *szu* / s o u — T, L, and **ts'ug* / *ts'zu* / t s' o u — T to urge on a dog (Tso).

- 1207 a. **sūk* / *sāk* / s h u o — T, L a number of times, frequently (Li); to worry, annoy (Li); quick (Li); **ts'uk* / *ts'iwok* / t s' u — L close-meshed (sc. net) (Meng). This is the same character as 123 r. above, see that group.
- b. **sug* / *szu* / s o u — T, L a measure (Yili).
 - c. **sug* / *szu* / s o u — T, L marsh-land rich in game (Shī); loan for *id.* the hollow in a wheel hub (Chouli).

- 1208 a—d. **luk* / *luk* / l u — K Shuowen says: to carve wood; but there are no text examples in support of this. b. is Yin bone (A 6: 1,8, sense of h. below), c. is Chou I (inscr. 72, sense of name), d. is Yin bone (inscr. 84, sense of name). The graph may be the primary form of e. below, showing a spoon pouring spirits.
- e. **luk* / *luk* / l u — T, L to strain, pour off (Chouli).
 - f. **luk* / *luk* / l u — T, L precious stone, precious (Lao).
 - g. **luk* / *luk* / l u — T to look carefully (Ch'uts'i).
 - h. **luk* / *luk* / l u — T blessing, prosperity, emoluments, dignity (Shī).
 - i—j. **luk* / *luk* / l u — K wooded foot of mountain (variant of 1209 h. below, Shuowen) (inscr. Yin bone A 2: 23,1). j. is Yin bone (*ibid.*).
 - k. **liuk* / *liwok* / l ü — T green (Shī); loan for l. below (Shī).
 - l. **liuk* / *liwok* / l ü — T, L name of a plant of uncertain species (Shī ap. Ta hūe).
 - m. **liuk* / *liwok* / l u — T (Pek. l u is irregular, we should expect a l ü) to inscribe, to record (Kungyang); a record (Chouli); series, order (Kuoyü).

- 1209 a—d. **luk* / *luk* / l u — T deer (Shī); loan for *id.* square granary (Kuoyü); loan for h. below (Yi). b. is Yin bone (A 2: 34,4), c. is Yin bone (A 4: 47,7), d. is Chou I (inscr. 98). The graph is a drawing.
- e. **luk* / *luk* / l u — T, L shake (Chouli).
 - f. **luk* / *luk* / l u — T, L to draw off water (from a pond etc.) (Li); to strain, to drip (Kuots'ê).
 - g. **luk* / *luk* / l u — T net (Kuoyü).
 - h. **luk* / *luk* / l u — T wooded foot of a mountain (Shī); forester (Kuoyü).

1208	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	1209	鹿
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m		a
𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	1210	卜	卜	卜	卜	扑	扑	仆	仆
	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
赴	1211	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵
	i	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
1212	木	木	木	木	沐	𣎵	1213	曲	1214	局	𣎵	𣎵	𣎵		
	a	b	c	d	e	f	a		a	b	c	d			

1210 a—d. *puk / puk / p u — T to divine by tortoise-shell or bone, prognostics (Shī).
b. is Yin bone (A 1: 2,6), c. is Yin bone (A 1: 1,1), d. is Chou I (inscr. 67). The graph shows the divination cracks in the shell or bone.

e. *p'uk / p'uk / p' u — T, L to beat (Shu); a stick (Tso).

f. *p'ūk / p'āk / p' o — L, K in a natural state, simple, natural (Li); big (Ch'uts'i).

g. *p'üg / p'ü / f u — T, and *p'ug / p'ü / p' o u — T, and *p'îg / p'îü / f o u — T, and *b'äk / b'äk / p o — T fall prostrate (Kuots'ê).

h. *p'üg / p'ü / f u — T, L announce the death of somebody (Li).

i. *p'üg / p'ü / f u — T hasten to, go with a report to (Tso).

1211 a. *b'uk / b'uk / p u — K Shuowen says: sullied, distasteful; but there are no text examples whatever in support of this. Explanation of graph uncertain.

b—f. *b'uk / b'uk / p u, p' u — T, and *b'ök / b'uok / p u, p' u — T (the Pek. aspirate is irregular) charioteer (Shī); servant (Shī); loan for *id.* attach to, belong to (Shī); conceal (Tso); *p'uk / p'uk / p' u — L a crowd (Chuang). c. is Yin (inscr. 25), d. is Chou I (inscr. 105, enlarged by rad. 53), e. is Chou I (inscr. 109), f. is Chou II (inscr. 150).

g—h. *puk / puk / p u — T, L a kind of tree (Shī); *b'uk / b'uk / p u — L, K shrubby trees (Shī); *p'uk / p'uk / p' u — L rough, unadorned (Tso); *p'ūk / p'āk / p' o — T, L unworked wood (Shu), cf. f. above; robust, solid (Chouli). h. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 323).

i. *puk / puk / p u — T, L support under box of carriage, resting on axle (Chouli).

j—l. *p'uk / p'uk / p' u — T, L to beat (Shu); k. is Chou II (inscr. 147, rad. 62 inst. of 64), l. is Chou II (inscr. 184, rad. 62).

m. *p'uk / p'uk / p' u — T, and *p'ūk / p'āk / p' o — T clod of earth (Kuoyü).

n. *p'ūk / p'āk / p' o — T, L unwrought precious stone (Meng).

1212 a—d. *muk / muk / m u — T tree, wood (Shī). b. is Yin bone (B shang 13:8), c. is Yin (inscr. 38), d. is Chou I (inscr. 97). The graph is a drawing.

e. *muk / muk / m u — T wash the hair (Shī); put in order, prepare (Li).

f. *muk / muk / m u — T, L drizzle (Shī).

1213 a. *k'ük / k'iwok / k' ü — T bend, bent (Shī); crooked, unjust (Tso); small, minute (Li); frame for silk worms (Li). Explanation of graph uncertain.

1214 a. *g'ük / g'iwok / k ü — T, L department (Li); compressed, bent, curved (body) (Shī); curl, twist (sc. hair) (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain (Shī).

1215	獄	獄	獄	獄	1216	玉	王	王	項	1217	勛	1218	豕	豕	豕
	a	b	c	d		a	b	c	d		a		a	b	c
	掇	掇	掇	掇	1219	足	足	足	促	促	1220	俗	俗	俗	1221
	d	e	f	g		a	b	c	d	e		a	b		
	栗	1222	東	東	東	東	東	東	東	東	速	速	速	速	速
	a		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
	叔	叔	叔	叔	叔	叔	叔	叔	叔	叔	叔	叔	叔	叔	叔
	o	p	q	r	s	t		a	b	c	d	e	f		

b. *g'iuk / g'iwok / k ü — T bend the body (Shī ap. L).

c. *k'iuk / k'iwok / k ü — T, L barrow (Tso).

d. *k'iuk / k'iwok / k ü — T tray (Kuoyü).

1215 a—b. *ng'iuk / ng'iwok / y ü — T trial (at court) (Shī); prison (Shī). b. is Chou II (inscr. 151). The graph has two 'dogs' and 'speak'.

c. *ng'ük / ng'äk / y ü e — T mountain, peak (Shī).

d. *ng'ük / ng'äk / y ü e — T name of a bird (Kuoyü).

1216 a—c. *ng'iuk / ng'iwok / y ü — T jade (Shī); precious (Shī). b. is Yin (inscr. 44), c. is Chou I (inscr. 79). The graph must be some kind of drawing.

d. *x'iuk / x'iwok / h ü — T, L disconcerted (Chuang).

1217 a. *x'iuk / x'iwok / h ü — T, L urge, stimulate (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

1218 a. *t'iuk / t'iwok / c h ' u — T Shuowen says: hobbled pig; but there are no text examples in support of this. The graph (see i. below) shows a pig with a stroke on one leg.

b. *t'ük / t'äk / c h o — T, L, and *tuk / tuk / t u — T peck up (Shī).

c. *t'ük / t'äk / c h o — L beat, strike (Shī); castrate (Shu).

d. variant of the preceding (Lü).

e. *t'ük / t'äk / c h o — T, L to drip (Chouli).

f. *t'ük / t'äk / c h o — T carve jade and other precious stones (Shī).

g. *t'ük / t'äk / c h o — T to blame (Ch'uts'i).

h—i. *t'üng / t'iwong / c h u n g — T, L mound, peak (Shī); great (Chouli). i. is Chou II (inscr. 155).

1219 a—b. *ts'iuk / ts'iwok / t s u — T foot (Shī); loan for *id.* enough, sufficient (Shī); for *ts'ug / ts'iu / t s ü — T to add, to heap (Kuan). b. is Chou II (inscr. 204). The graph has 止 'foot' and a circle above of uncertain interpretation.

c. *ts'iuk / ts'iwok / t s u — T flatter (Ch'uts'i).

d. *ts'iuk / ts'iwok / t s ' u — T urge, press (Chuang).

e. *ts'ük / ts'äk / c h o — grasp (Chuang).

1220 a—b. *dzjuk / ziwok / s u — T rustic, vulgar (Meng); popular usage, custom (Li). b. is Chou II (inscr. 161, sense of name). The graph has 'man' and 'valley'.

1221 a. *sjuk / siwok / s u — T grain (rice or millet) in husk (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

1222 a—f. *sjuk / siwok / s h u — T bind, tie together (Shī); bundle (Shī). b. is Yin bone (H 2: 25,6), c. is Chou I (inscr. 66), d. is Chou II (inscr. 132), e. is Chou II (inscr. 150), f. is Chou II (inscr. 175). The graph is a drawing of a bundle.

g—h. *ts'juk / ts'iwok / t s' u — T to urge (inscr. 65), same word as 1219 d. above. h. is Chou I (inscr. 65).

i—j. *suk / suk / s u — T rapid, quick (Lunyü); urge on (Shī); invite (Shī); loan for r. below (Ch'uts'ī); cognate to the preceding. j. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 323).

k. *suk / suk / s u — T, L stew of meat and vegetables (Yi).

l. *sjung / siwong / s u n g — T, and *sug / sɤu / s o u — T shake the bit of a horse to make him run (Kungyang).

m. *sjung / siwong / s u n g — fear (Hanfei).

n. *sjung / siwong / s u n g — T, L to lift up, raise (Kuoyü); loan for m. above (Shī).

o. *sūk / sák / s h u — T Shuowen says: suck, inhale; but there are no text examples in support of this.

p. *suk / suk / s u — T, L low shrubby trees (Shī).

q. *suk / suk / s u — T, L vegetables (Shī); loan for id. worthless, mean (Shī).

r. *suk / suk / s u — T, L subdued, respectfully attentive (Li).

s. *sug / sɤu / s o u — T, L cough (Chouli).

t. *sug / sɤu / s o u — T, L, and *sīōg / sīɤu / s o u — T, L wash (Li).

1223 a. *nīuk / nīiwok / j u — T disgrace (Shī); condescend (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.

b. *nīuk / nīiwok / j u — T, L moist (Li); rich-tasting (Li).

c. *nīuk / nīiwok / j u — T, L variegated (Yili).

d. *nīuk / nīiwok / j u — T, L straw bedding (Tso).

e. *nug / nɤu / n o u — T hoe (Kuan).

f. *nug / nɤu / n o u — T, L to hoe, to weed (Meng). Chuang has the same with rad. 167.

1224 a—c. *dīuk / dīiwok / s h u — T a caterpillar resembling the silkworm (Shī ap. L); loan for id. a sacrificial vessel (Kuan); place name (Tso). b. is Yin bone (A 1: 51,6, sense of name), c. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 323, sense of i. below). The graph is a drawing, in c. enlarged by the rad. 'insect'.

d. *dīuk / dīiwok / s h u — L a caterpillar resembling a silkworm (Shī).

e. *tīuk / tīiwok / c h u — T torch (Li).

f. *t'īuk / t's'iwok / c h' u — T, L fat from a wolf's breast (Li).

g. *t'īuk / t's'iwok / c h' u — T, L to butt (Yi); knock against (Tso).

h. *d'īuk / d'īiwok / c h u — T, L check the foot, stop walking (Yi); stamp the foot (Sün).

i. *d'uk / d'uk / t u — T alone, only (Shī).

j. *d'uk / d'uk / t u — L, K envelop (Li).

k. *d'uk / d'uk / t u — T, L, and *dīuk / dīiwok / s h u — T, and *tīuk / tīiwok / c h u — T bow-case (Li).

l. variant of the preceding (Kuots'ê).

1224	蜀	𪔐	𪔑	蠟	燭	觸	躡	獨	獨	鞫	鞫	觸	嚼	斂	
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	濁	獨	獨	屬	斂	觸	觸	躡	1225	角	𪔒	𪔓	桷	确	斛
	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	x		a	b	c	d	e	f
	殼	慙	慙	慙	慙	慙	慙	慙		慙	慙	慙	慙	慙	慙
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
	驚	1227	岳	1228	剝	1229	奏	湊	湊	1230	裒				
	q		a		a		a	b	c		a				

- m. *d'uk / d'uk / t u — T, L skull (Chuang).
n. *t'uk / t'ak / c h o — K to peck (Kuots'ê); *t'ug / t'au / t o u — T, L, and *t'ig / t'iu / c h o u — T, L beak (only Han time text ex.).
o. *t'uk / t'ak / c h o — T castrate (Shu ap. Shuowen).
p. *t'uk / t'ak / c h o — T muddled, muddy (Shi).
q. *d'uk / d'ak / c h o — T, L small bell (Chouli).
r. *t'uk / t'ak / c h' o — L, K to spear (sc. fish) (Chuang).
s. *t'uk / t'iwok / s h u — T, L be joined to, attached to (Shi); belong to, be of the category of (Tso); *t'uk / t'iwok / c h u — T, L attach (Li), connect (Li); apply (Shi); touch (Tso); (applied to:) devotedly (Li); entrust to (Tso); give a charge to, order (Tso); draw upon oneself (sc. enmity) (Kuoyü); collect (Meng); enough, content (Tso). The radical is wei 'tail'.
t. *t'uk / t'iwok / c h u — T cut (Kuoyü).
u. *t'uk / t'iwok / c h u — T, L shaft of an axe (Chouli).
v. *t'uk / t'iwok / c h u — T cut out, eradicate, exterminate (Sün).
x. *d'uk / d'iwok / c h u — L, K check the foot, stop walking (Li), same as h. above.

- 1225 a—c. *k'uk / k'ak / k' ü e — T horn (Shi); loan for id. compare and make equal (Li). b. is Yin bone (A 4: 53,3), c. is Chou II (inscr. 163, sense of name). The graph is a drawing.
d. *k'uk / k'ak / k' ü e — T, L rafter (acc. to some comm.: square rafter) (Shi); horizontal branch (Yi).
e. *g'uk / g'ak / h ü e — T hard, stony (Hanfei).
f. *g'uk / g'ak / h u — T, L a measure (Yili).

- 1226 a. *k'uk / k'ak / k' ü e — T hollow shell, hollow (Lie); loan for g. below (Tso, one version). Explanation of graph uncertain.
b—c. *k'uk / k'ak / k' ü e — T, L sincere, attentive, diligent (Li).
d—f. *k'uk / k'ak / k' ü e — T, L a pair of jades (Tso). e. is Chou II (inscr. 170, m. below abbrev. phonetic). f. is Chou II (inscr. 173, g. below abbrev. phonetic).
g. *x'uk / x'ak / h ü e — T, L, and *xuk / xuk / h u — T vomit (Tso, one version).
h. *kuk / kuk / k u — T, L Broussonetia papyrifera (Shi).
i. *kuk / kuk / k u — grain (Shi); nourish, feed (Shi); baby (Sün); live, alive (Shi); emolument (Shi); loan for id. good (Shi).
j. *kuk / kuk / k u — T, L nave of a wheel (Shi).

1231	戊	圻	戊	圻	戊	茂	1232	鼻	1233	孚	孚	孚	孚	孚	孚
	a	b	c	d	e	f		a		a	b	c	d	e	f
	郭	埶	埶	埶	埶	埶	1234	門	門	1235	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔	𠂔
	g	h	i	j	k	l		a	b		a	b	c		

- k. *g'uk / yuk / h u — T, L thin fabric, gauze (Kuots'è).
 l. *g'uk / yuk / h u — T a measure (Chouli); loan for *id.* fear, trouble (Meng); loan for *g'ük / yäk / h ü e — L, and *k'ük / k'äk / k' ü e — T, L poor, thin (Kuan), rough, rugged (Chuang); hind-leg (Yili).
 m—o. *küg / kzu / k o u — K, and ? / nzu / n o u — T, L to suckle (Ch'u dialect word, acc. to Tso). n. is Chou I/II (inscr. 215, sense of name), o. is Chou II/III (inscr. 262, sense of name).
 p. *küg / kzu / k o u — T draw a bow to the full (Meng).
 q. *k'üg / k'zu / k' o u — T, L new-born nestling (Chuang).

1227 a. *ngük / ngäk / y ü e — T mountain, peak (Shu). The graph has 'hill' and 'mountain'.

1228 a. *pük / päk / p o — T, L cut, flay, peel (Shī); lay bare (Chouli); *p'uk / p'uk / p u — L strike (Shī). The graph has 'carve' and 'knife'.

- 1229 a. *tsug / tszu / t s o u — T bring forward (Shu); exhibit, display (Shī); perform (music) (Shī); loan for c. below (Yili), for 走 (Shī). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 b. *ts'ug / ts'zu / t s' o u — T, L come together, unite (Kuots'è).
 c. *ts'ug / ts'zu / t s' o u — T, L the fine lines in the skin (Yili).

1230 a. *b'ug / b'zu / p' o u — T, L collect, assemble (Shī); restrict, diminish (Yi). Explanation of graph uncertain.

1231 a—e. *mug / mzu / m o u — T cyclical character. b. is Yin bone (E 122: 1), c. is Yin bone (A 3: 4, 1), d. is Yin (inscr. 26), e. is Chou I (inscr. 55). The graph is evidently a drawing of some kind of weapon, akin to the dagger-axe.

f. *mïög / mzu / m o u — T flourishing, luxuriant (Shī), beautiful (Shī); loan for 懋 (Tso). Arch. *mïög (proved by Shī rimes) should give Anc. mïzu, so mzu is irregular.

1232 a. *i'ig / ts'iu / c h u — T, L horse with white left hind leg (Shī). The graph has 'horse' and 'two hands', explanation uncertain.

1233 a—c. *p'ig / p'iu / f u — T, L to hatch (written k. below in Ta Tai li, Hia siao cheng); loan for *id.* confidence (Shī), sincere (Shu). b. is Chou I (inscr. 67, sense of d.), c. is Chou II (inscr. 182, sense of d.). The graph has 'claw, hand' and 'child'.

d—e. *p'ig / p'iu / f u — T, L prisoner of war, booty (Tso). e. is Yin bone (D 6).
 f. *p'ig / p'iu / f u — T, L hemp in fruit (Erya, no early text ex.); loan for i. below (Meng).

g. *p'ig / p'iu / f u — T, L outer wall (Tso).

h. *p'ig / p'iu / f u — L (after Sū), and *p'ïög / p'izu / f o u — L (after Kuo), and *p'wäg / p'uäi / p' e i — L (after Li) great (Chuang).

- i. *p'ig / p'iu / fu — T, and *b'ig / b'iau / p'iao — T die of starvation (Meng).
 j. *p'ig / p'iu / fu — L, K, and *b'ig / b'izu / fou — T, L a kind of bird-net (Shi).
 k. *p'ig / p'iu / fu — L raft (Lunyü); *b'ig / b'izu / fou — T, L drum-stick (Li).
 l—m. *b'ig / b'izu / fou — T, L to float (Shi). m. is Chou (inscr. 356, sense of name).
 n. *b'ig / b'izu / fou — T, L Ephemerida (Shi).
 o. *b'ig / b'au / p'iao — T, and *b'ug / b'zu / p'ou — L, K collect (Shi ap. Shuowen).

1234 a—b. *tüg / tzu / tou — K Shuowen says: wrangle, thus taking it to be the primary form of 1235 c. below; but there are no text examples of this. b. is Yin bone (A 2: 9,4, sense of name). The graph is a drawing.

- 1235 a. *d'ug / d'zu / tou — T Shuowen says: wine vessel; but there are no text examples in support of this. The original graph must have been drawing.
 b. *tük / ðäk / cho — T, L hew, chop, carve (Shi).
 c. *tüg / tzu / tou — T quarrel, wrangle (Meng).

* * *

In the following groups I have placed words the Archaic readings of which I have been unable to reconstruct for lack of Shi rime or hie sheng connections. In most cases therefore also the explanation of the graphs is obscure. These words I arrange according to the Anc. Chin. (T) rimes.

- 1236 a. sä / so — T final particle (Ch'utsi); in later times applied to a word sia / sie — K a few, some.
 b. luä / lo — T, L plant fruit (as opp. to tree fruit (Chouli)).
 c. şa / sha — T, and 'äi / yai — T, L breaking voice (Lao).
 1237 a—b. kji / ki — T, L, and g'ji / ki — T, L to pour out (Chouli); broth of boiled meat (Tso); loan for g'ji / ki — T, L together with (Chou III/IV inscr. 327).
 c—h. i / yi — T, L ritual vase (Shu); loan for id. rule, norm, law, regular (Shi).
 d. is Yin (A 5: 1,3), e. is Yin (inscr. 1), f. is Yin (inscr. 2), g. is Chou I (inscr. 54), h. is Chou II (inscr. 140).
 i—j. i / chi — T, L embroidery (Chouli, one version ap. Cheng Hüan). j. is Chou II (inscr. 133). The graph is a drawing.
 k. i' / chi' — T, L dolichos cloth (Shi).
 l. dz'i / shi — T, L posthumous name (Li).
 m—p. dz'i / tsi — T self (Shi); origin, source (Shi); from (Shi). n. is Yin bone (A 1: 30,5), o. is Chou I (inscr. 54), p. is Chou I (inscr. 55). The graph is said to be a drawing of a nose(!), and occurs in this sense as radical in 鼻.
 q. dz'i / shi — T spittle (of a dragon) (Kuoyü).
 r. b'ji / pi — T, L indignant (Shi).
 s—t. g'jwi / k'uei — T, L demon with dragon's body and only one foot (Kuoyü); N. Pr. (Shu). t. is Yin (inscr. 22, sense of name). The graph is a drawing.
 u. xjwi / huei — T, L staring, rude, overbearing, vulgar (Chuang).
 v. néwi / juei — T, L hanging bands of cap (Li).
 x. swi / suei — T walk slowly (Shi ap. T and Yü'ien).

[illegible]

y—z. *pjwi* / p'ei — T, L (the Pek. aspirate is irregular) reins (Shī). z. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 326). The graph has a drawing of an animal in the middle and the two strings (reins) on the sides. In the modern character the drawing of the animal has been misunderstood and corrupted into 'carriage' and 'mouth'.

a'. *b'jwi* / *p'i*, *pi* — T, L (the Pek. aspirate is irregular) overthrow, destroy (Shu).

1238 a. *kjɛ* / k i — T, L bridle, halter (Tso).

b-c. *d'ig/ch i* — T, L Shuowen says: to crawl, as feline beasts on prey or as reptiles; but there are no text examples in support of this; loan for *id.* disperse (Tso). *c.* is extracted from the archaic graph for 766 *i.* above (Chou I, 98). The graph is a drawing.

d. *tɕiɛ* / *c h i* — L goblet (Chuang).

e. *dž'ie* / *shī* — L luck (Chuang).

f—i. *śiē* / s h ī — T pig, swine (Shī), boar (Tso). g. is Yin bone (A 3: 33,3), h. is Yin (inscr. 32), i. is Chou (inscr. 360). The graph is a drawing.

j. *náwieg*/juei — L, K, and *náwi*/juei — L, K hang down (Tso).

k. *ńźwię* / *juei* — T, and *ńźwi* / *juei* — T ovary of a flower, fruit (Ch'uts'i).

1239 a. *xjwei* / h u e i — T, L vegetation, plants (Shī).

1240 a. *χάι* / h a i — T laugh (Ch'uts'i).

b. *ts'ai* / *ts'ai* — T, L suspicion (Tso), to doubt (Tso).

c—d. *mai* / m a i — T buy (Chouli). d. is Chou (inscr. 346, sense of name).

e. *mai* / m a i — T sell (Chouli).

f. *γäi* / *hie* — T h a n g - h i e moisture of the dew (Ch'uts'ī).

g. *γǎi* / hie — T, L some kind of Allium (Li).

kwǎi / k u a i — T oppose, at variance (Tso).

1241 a. *kiei* / k i — T calculate (Tso).

b—c. *kiei* / *ki* — T connect, continue (Shī). c. is Chou III/IV (inscr. 319). The graph shows three silk threads and other elements of uncertain interpretation.

d—g. *yiei* / h i — T final particle (Shī). e. is Yin bone (A 2: 11,3, sense of name), f. is Chou I (inscr. 66, sense of name), g. is Chou II (inscr. 189, sense of name).

h. *yiei* / *hi* — T, and *ngiei* / *yi* — T angry looks, dissatisfied, distressed (Meng).

i. *ɣiei* / *hi* — T, L vinegar, minced food in vinegar (Li).

j—k. t'iei / t' i — T, L absolve, dismiss (Shu); intermit, discontinue (Shī).

1241	計	繼	𪛗	𪛘	𪛙	𪛚	𪛛	𪛜	𪛝	𪛞	𪛟	𪛠	𪛡	𪛢	𪛣	𪛤	𪛥
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o		
	𪛦	𪛧	𪛨	𪛩	1242	𪛪	𪛫	1243	𪛬	𪛭	𪛮	𪛯	𪛰	1244	𪛱	𪛲	𪛳
	p	q	r	s		a	b		a	b	c	d			a	b	c
	𪛴	𪛵	𪛶	𪛷	𪛸	𪛹	𪛺	𪛻	𪛼	𪛽	𪛾	𪛿	1245	𪜀	𪜁	𪜂	𪜃
	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k		a	b	c	d			a	b
	𪜄	1247	𪜅	𪜆	𪜇	𪜈	1248	𪜉	𪜊	𪜋	𪜌	𪜍	1249	𪜎			
	c		a	b	c		a	b	c		a						

- l. *siei* / *si* — T small, minute (Tso).
m. *liei* / *li* — T, L subordinate, menial (Tso).
n. *liei* / *li* — T callus (Lü).
o. *liei* / *li* — T, L wood-worm (Meng); *luâ* / *lo* — itch (Tso).
p—q. *liei* / *li* — T, and *liq* / *li* — T cut (Sün).
r. *liei* / *li* — T, L, and *liq* / *li* — T a herb the roots of which are made into brushes (Li).
s. *liei* / *li* — T, L noxious influences (Chuang).
- 1242 a. *'iwo* / *y ü* — T, L informal and intimate feast (Shī, so the Mao comm.); to drink together in informal, standing position (Kuoyü); satiate (Tso); to give, bestow (Shu, sū).
b. *t'iwo* / *ch' u* — L *Ailanthus glandulosa* (Shī).
- 1243 a. *xiu* / *h ü* — T, L mad with drink (Shu). The graph has 'spirits' and 'bad, unlucky'.
b. *iu* / *y ü* — T, L defective (Sün); lazy, negligent (Shangtsī).
c—d. *siu* / *sh u* — T to keep guard at border (Shī), to guard (Tso). d. is Chou I (inscr. 81). The graph has 'man' and 'dagger-axe'.
- 1244 a. *kâu* / *ka o* — T lamb (Shī). The graph has 'sheep' and 'fire'.
b. *kuok* / *ku* — T, and **tsiak* / *ch o* — T husk of grain (Lü).
c. *kâu* / *ku o* — T, L bright (Shī). The graph has 'sun' over 'tree'.
d. *xâu* / *ha o* — T, L to clear away, to weed (Shī).
e. *'âu* / *a o* — T old woman (Kuots'ê).
f. *nâu* / *na o* — T brain (Li).
g. variant of the preceding (Chouli).
h. *t'âu* / *t' a o* — T, L *t' a o - t' i e* glutton (Tso). The character has 'cry out' and 'eat, food'.
i. *niau* / *na o* — T, L clamour (Shī).
j. *niau* / *na o* — T, L disorderly (Shī, so the Mao comm.).
k. *pau* / *pa o* — T, L leopard (Shī).
- 1245 a. *'ieu* / *ya o* — T, L retired, despondent (Chuang).
b. *'ieu* / *ya o* — T dark (Kuan). The character has 'sun' below 'tree'.

1250 蘭 欄 倩 轉 現 蠟 贊 贊 1251 器 愁 愁 愁 愁 1257
 a b c d e f g h a b c d e
 印 印 甄 蘭 閔 閔 尹 凡 凡 閔 潤 敏 妙 帝 1252 鏗
 f g h i j k l m n o p q r s a
 司 司 罪 1253 贈
 b c d a

c. 'lieu / lia o — T to measure (Kuoyü); to stroke (Chuang). The character has 'rice' and 'bushel'.

d. lieu / lia o — L, K select (Shu, so acc. to Shuowen).

1246 a. tzu / tou — T lung-tou name of a constellation (Kuoyü).

b. lzu / lou — T narrow (Lunyü); in straitened circumstances, mean (Shu); uncultivated, vulgar (Tso).

c. iqu / yu — T a kind of monkey (Ch'uts'i). The character has 'dog' and 'cave, hole'.

1247 a—b. iäm / yen — T beautiful (Shi).

c. t'iem / t'ien — T to disgrace. The character has 'heart' and 天, here in the sense of 'to brand on the forehead'.

1248 a. t'uan / t'uan — L, K t'ing-t'uan trampled field (Shi). The character has 'field' and 'heavy'.

b. d'än / chan — L, K a seam coming open, rip open (Li).

c. ywän / huan — T, L deceit, deceiving tricks (Shu).

1249 a. ts'iwän / ts'üan — T, L orange-coloured silk (Li).

1250 a. kien / kien — T silk cocoon (Tso).

b. kien / kien — robe stuffed with silk floss (Tso ap Shuowen).

c. ts'ien / ts'ien — T, L beautiful dimples in smiling (Shi).

d. ts'ien / ts'ien — T, L pall over a hearse (Li).

e. nien / nien — T, L sunlight, heat (Shi). The character has 'sun' and 'appear, visible, see'.

f. kiwen / küan — T, L millipede (Li ap. Shuowen); loan for id. purify (Shi); brilliant (Tso).

g—h. yiwen / hüan — T a fierce animal (Erya, no text ex.); h. is pre-Han (inscr. 449, sense of name).

1251 a. ngiën / yin — T, L insincere (Shu); stupid (Kuoyü). The character has 'slave' and four 'mouths'.

b—e. ngiën / yin — T, L repress oneself, force oneself to (Shi, so acc. to Cheng Hüan, but acc. to others merely a particle). d. is Yin (inscr. 18, sense of name), e. is Chou (inscr. 378, sense of name).

f—g. iën / yin — T seal (Kuots'ê). g. is Chou II (inscr. 180, sense here uncertain).

h. ts'ien / chen — L shake (Chouli).

- i. *liěn / lin* — T a kind of rush (only Han time text ex.); loan for *id.* accumulate (*lin - shī*) heaped stones (Mo).
 j—k. *liěn / lin* — K Shuowen says: fire; but there are no text examples in support of this. k. is Yin bone (O 192, sense of name). The graph has 'door' and 'fire'.
 l—n. *iüēn / yin* — T (Mand. yin is irregular, we should expect a *y ū n*) govern (Shu), governor, director (Tso); true, regular (Li). m. is Yin (A 1: 11,5), n. is Chou I (inscr. 69). Explanation of graph uncertain.
 o. *ńziüēn / j un* — T intercalary month (Yi).
 p. *ńziüēn / j un* — T soak, moisten (Yi); enrich, make beautiful (Lunyü).
 q—s. *miüēn / min* — diligent, active (Shī); hasten, quickly (Lunyü). r. is Chou I (inscr. 65), s. is Chou II (inscr. 156). The reading Anc. Chin. *miüēn* (Mand. *min*) of this word is very curious. It has as phonetic to the left *mwəg*, and rimes in the -əg class in the Shī. The graph must have served for a -əg word in Arch. Chinese, and then been transferred to a synonymous -ēn word.

1252 a. *k'eng / k' e ng* — T, L sound of metallic instruments (bells etc.) (Li). The character has 'metal' and 'hard'.

b—c. *χweng / h ung* — T noise (only Han time text ex.); c. is pre-Han (inscr. 399, sense of name).

d. *meng / min* — T, L (Pek. *min* is irregular, we should expect a *m eng*) toad (Chouli); loan for *mīēn / min* — L exert oneself (Shī). The original graph was probably a drawing.

1253 a. *p'üeng / f eng* — T, L gifts (esp. of carriages and horses) in aid of burial (Ch'unts'iu).

1254 a. *lāp / la* — break (Kungyang; some versions have 𠂔 and possibly the reading of this has been erroneously transferred to the present char.).

b. *ts'āp / tš'āp / ch' a* — T, L to gather, collect (Li; Cheng Hsün reads it *χiəp* in this sense); to insert (Yili); to bring down (sc. hands to the earth). The character has 'hand' and 'reach'.

1255 a—b. *d'iep / tie* — T, L double, accumulate (only Han time text ex.); loan for *id.* to fear (Shī).

c—d. *siep / sie* — T, L harmonious, accommodating (Shu); in accordance with (Shī). d. is Chou II/III (inscr. 258).

e. *niep / nie* — T, L (after Sū) exhausted, weary (Chuang).

1256 a. *ngiet / nie* — T, L in risk of collapse, unsettled (Shu).

b. *t'iet / t' ie* — T iron (Shu).

c. *d'iet / t' ie* — T, L, and *t'iet / t' ie* — L, K black horse (so the Mao comm.) or: reddish-black horse (so Shuowen) (Shī).

d—e. *siet / sie* — T, L detail, trifle (Tso); consider insignificant, despise (Shu); pure, consider pure (Shī). e. is a vulgar variant.

f. *kiwet / k ü e* — T, L buckle (Shī).

1257 a. *îet / yi* — T, L overflow (Hiaoking), inundate (Li); spread out (Meng); loan for *id.* a handful (Yili). The character has 'water' and 'increase'. Abbreviated phonetic in next.

b. *îet / yi* — T an ancient weight (Meng).

1254 擡 扱 1255 疊 疊 變 變 朶 1256 陞 鐵 驥 屑 屑 鱸
 a b a b c d e a b c d e f
 1257 溢 鎰 吠 隲 悉 蟋 膚 戌 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 𠂔 1258 涸
 a b c d e f g h i j k l m a
 走 似 彳 纛 1259 譟 屐 1260 覈 疒 隻 現 簾 害
 b c d e a b a b c d e f

c. *iet* / y i — T a particle (Shī ap. Shuowen).

d. *tšiet* / ch ī — T, L raise, lift up (Shu, so the Ma Jung comm.). The character has 'rise' and 'horse'.

e. *siēt* / si — T all, completely (Shī); exhaust (Tso).

f. *siēt* / si — T, L, and *šet* / sê — T si-s-o cricket (Shī).

g. *piēt* / pi — T, L piercing wind (Shī); fresh spring welling up (Shī).

h—l. *siuēt* / s ū — T cyclical character (Shu). i. is Yin bone (A 1: 50,4), j. is Yin bone (A 3: 6,2), k. is Chou II (inscr. 134), l. is Chou II (inscr. 166). The graph seems to be a drawing of a weapon akin to the dagger-axe.

m. *xiuēt* / h ū — T, L reckless (Kungyang).

1258 a. *yāk* / h o — T, L to become dry (Li). The character has 'water' and 'solid'.

b—d. *i'iak* / ch 'o — T, L run over, pass over, go over (e. g. steps of a staircase) (Kungyang ap. Shuowen). c. is Yin bone (B hia 14: 18), d. is extracted from the archaic graph for 通 (Chou II, inscr. 164). The graph has 'foot' and 'street'.

e. *tšiak* / ch o — T, L string attached to arrow (Meng).

1259 a. *χvk* / h o — T, L sudden (Chuang).

b. *g'ivk* / k i — T, L wooden sandal (Chuang).

1260 a. *yek* / h o — T, L kernel (Chouli).

b. *nek* / n i — T Shuowen says: to lie sick; but there are no text examples whatever in support of this. T alternatively takes the character to be a variant of 牀 *dz'iang / dz'iang / ch 'u a n g bed.

c. *tšiak* / ch ī — T one single (Kungyang). The character has 'hand' and 'bird'.

d. *yiek* / h i — T, L sorcerer (Kuoyü). The character has 'sorcerer' and 'see, appear'.

e. *miek* / m i — L cover on elbow-rest in front of carriage (Li.)

f. *xiuek* / h ū — T, L, and *χwvk* / h u o — T sound of ripping, bursting (Chuang).

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The mechanism of the Chinese script is well elucidated by the reconstructed Archaic readings. The phonetic series which from the point of view of the modern pronunciation appear very unreasonable — 弱 *j o* phonetic in 溺 *n i*, and 合 *h o* phonetic in 給 *k e i* and so on — become more rational and clear already in the light of the Ancient Chinese of Sui and early T'ang time, and infinitely more so in that of the Archaic Chinese of Chou time.

But even so, there remains a measure of phonetic variety inside each phonetic series of the script which may appear strange. Why should a **kiwən* be phonetic in a **χiwər* (group 458), a **ngian* phonetic in a **ngāt* (group 252)? How could the constructors of new characters be satisfied with so poor congruence in sound?

The reasons for this are easily recognized in a study of our dictionary above. They are mainly two, which we shall touch upon very briefly.

COGNATE WORDS

The Chinese words represented by separate characters are not all primary words in the sense that each one of them is an independent word with no genetic connection with other words. On the contrary, in Chinese as in other languages, there are certain fundamental word stems, which by variations give rise to several words. Just as in English *sing* and *song* are two aspects of the same stem, so in Chinese the words 若 and 諾, for instance, are closely connected, being two aspects of the same stem: the former, mand. *j o* (Arch. **ñiak*) means 'to agree with, be similar to, like, as'; the latter, mand. *n o* (Arch. **nák*), means 'to agree, say yes'. If we have to analyse the latter character, it is wrong to say that 言 is radical and 若 phonetic. But it is equally wrong to say that it is a *h u e i y i*, composite ideogram: to 言 speak in 若 an agreeing way. It is not an ordinary composite ideogram in the same way as 好 (woman + child = love) or 明 (sun + moon = bright). In fact, 若 is the fundamental character for the whole notion of 'to agree'; and since the word stem in question has been varied in two aspects: **nák* (*n o*) 'to agree, say yes' and **ñiak* (*j o*) 'to agree, to be like', the ancient scribes differentiated the graph by adding an elucidating 言 in the former case to the primary 若.

The question of word families touched upon here has been treated extensively in my paper Word Families in Chinese (B M F E A 1934), and I shall not repeat here what was said there. But in the dictionary I have pointed out, occasionally, the fact that two or more words within one phonetic series are really cognate, variations of the same word stem. This has not been carried through in a complete and systematic way but only as examples, for the purpose of our present argumentation.

The important fact is that thanks to these variations inside one and the same stem, there arose necessarily a considerable phonetic fluctuation already under one and the same character, and then, if an elucidating extra radical was added, in a »series». Thus 見 was read both **kian* 'to see' and **g'ian* 'to be visible' — two stem variations; 若 was read both **ñiak* 'to agree' and **nák* 'to say yes' (in the latter variation enlarged by 言) — two stem variations. In this way a great number of sound alternations, representing word families of Archaic Chinese, unavoidably appeared in the script series. Let us choose of few examples. In the initials there is an extremely rich system of alternations:

Alternation of unaspirated surd and aspirated sonant: 見 **kian* 'to see': same character **g'ian* 'to be visible' (see above); 閒 **kǎn* 'interval': same character **g'ǎn* (interstice in time:) 'leisure'; 奇 **kia* 'odd': same character **g'ia* 'strange'; 朝 **tiog* 'morning': same character **d'iog* 'morning ceremony, audience'; 中 **tîong* 'middle': 仲 **d'îong* 'the middle one of brothers' (enlarged by rad. 9); 子 **tsiəg* 'son': 字 **dz'ig* 'to beget' (enlarged by rad. 40).

Alternation of aspirated sonant and aspirated surd: 大 **d'ād* 'great': same character **t'ād* 'very great'; 披 **b'ia* 'be covered by, coverlet': same character **p'ia* 'cover oneself with'; 奉 **b'jung* 'lift with both hands': 捧 **p'jung* 'lift with both hands' (enlarged by rad. 64).

Alternation of unaspirated surd and aspirated surd: 半 **pwán* 'half': 判 **p'wán* 'divide' (enlarged by rad. 18).

Alternation of unaspirated sonant and unaspirated surd: 或 **giwək* 'territory': 國 **kwək* 'territory, state' (enlarged by rad. 31).

Alternation of unaspirated sonant and aspirated surd: 衍 **gian* 'to flow over, go to excess': 愆 **k'ian* 'to err'; 由 **d'ioḡ* 'out from': 抽 **t'ioḡ* 'draw out' (enlarged by rad. 64).

There are, indeed, a very great number of such alternations in the initials, of which only a few more can be adduced as examples:

s ~ ś: 小 **sioḡ* 'small': 少 **śioḡ* 'little, a few'.

ts ~ s: 蚤 **tsōḡ* 'flea': *sōḡ* 搔 'scratch' (enlarged by rad. 64).

d' ~ ĭ: 召 **d'ioḡ* 'to call, summon': 招 **ĭioḡ* 'to call, summon' (enlarged by rad. 64).

ĭ ~ s: 帚 **ĭioḡ* 'broom': 掃 **sōḡ* 'to sweep' (enlarged by rad. 64).

d' ~ dz: 食 **d'iak* 'eat': same character **dz'ig* 'food'.

ɣm ~ m: 黑 **ɣmək* 'black': 墨 **mək* 'ink' (enlarged by rad. 32).

ñ ~ ng: 兒 **ñiəḡ* 'son, child': 倪 **ngieg* 'young and weak' (enlarged by rad 9).

In the final consonants there are similar alternations:

Alternation of tenuis and media:

告 **kók* 'tell': same character **kóg* 'tell'.

惡 **ák* 'bad': same character **ág* 'find bad, hate'.

發 **piwät* 'throw out': 廢 **piwäd* 'throw away' (enlarged by rad. 53).

Alternation of nasal and oral:

廣 **kwáng* 'wide': 擴 **k'wák* 'to widen' (enlarged by rad. 64); 掠 **gliang* 'to rob': same character **gliak* 'to rob'; 苑 **iwǎn* 'luxuriant': same character **iwət* 'luxuriant'; 616 g. above **iam* 'grasp': same character **iap* 'grasp'.

Alternation *n* ~ *r*: 鼉 **d'án* 'alligator': same character **d'ár* 'alligator'; 洗 **sian* 'to wash': same character **siar* 'to wash'; 牝 **b'ien* 'female': same character **b'ier* 'female'.

In regard to the medial vowels there were several important alternations:
Presence or absence of medial *i*:

**nák* 'say yes': 𠄎 **niak* 'agree' — see above.

生 **sěng* 'to bear, be born, live': 性 **sǐěng* 'life, innate disposition' (enlarged by rad. 61); 乾 **kán* 'dry, heat': same character **g'ian* 'heaven, bright'; 趣 **ts'iu* 'to run': same character **ts'u* 'to cause to run'; 仰 **ngáng* 'high': 仰 **ngiang* 'to lift the face' (enlarged by rad. 9).

Presence or absence of medial *i*:

差 **ts'a* 'divergence': same character **ts'ia* 'of different length'.

Presence or absence of medial *w*:

熱 **niat* 'hot': 燕 **niwat* 'to burn' (enlarged by rad. 140).

Alternation of *w* and *i*:

跛 **puá* 'to walk lame': same character **pia* 'to lean to one side'.

In regard to the principal vowels there are various interesting alternations, of which only a few examples can be adduced here:

á ~ *a*: 安 **án* 'peace': 晏 **an* 'peace' (enlarged by rad. 72).

á ~ *ǎ*: 惡 **ák* 'bad': 亞 **ǎg* 'inferior'.

ə ~ *a*: 分 **pīwən* 'divide': 頤 **pwan* 'divide' (enlarged by rad. 181).

ə ~ *ǎ*: 衰 **ts'iwǎr* 'reduce, graduate': same character **ts'wər* 'graduated clothes'.

ə ~ *ɛ*: 合 **g'əp* 'unite': 洽 **g'ɛp* 'unite' (enlarged by rad. 85); 齊 **dz'ier* 'equal': 儕 **dz'er* 'equals' (enlarged by rad. 9).

ə ~ *ě*: 是 **dǐěg* 'this, that': same character enlarged by rad 40 **dǐək* 'this, that'.

o ~ *á*: 土 **t'o* 'earth, soil': 社 **dǐá* 'sacred pole and altar of the soil' (enlarged by rad. 113).

These examples are sufficient to show that the system of cognate words, variations of the same word stems, was so elaborate and rich that a considerable sound variation under the head of one fundamental character (with or without additional radicals) was inevitable. And this fact determined also quite naturally the measure of phonetic congruence in phonetic loans and in the *hie sheng* characters arising out of the loans. If one word 干 **kán* 'shield' was cognate to a **g'án* 'to shield', and the latter therefore was written by the same character, enlarged by rad. 64: 扞 **g'án*, what was there against using this same character 干 **kán* as pure phonetic in another compound character (*hie sheng*) 旱 **g'án* 'drought'? If one words 仰 **ngáng* 'high' was cognate to a **ngiang* 'lift the face' and the latter therefore was written by the same character enlarged by

rad. 9: 仰, then a 倉 **ts'áng* 'granary' could equally well serve as phonetic in a 搶 **ts'iang* 'seize', which was not cognate to it but merely had this same degree of phonetic similarity: the discrepancy in sound between the phonetic (**ts'áng*) and its script derivate (**ts'iang*) would not be greater than between **ngáng* 'high' and **ngiang* 'lift the face'.

In other words: all the rich sound variations between cognate words in a script series, which we have exemplified above, can equally well appear between phonetic and derivate in the *hie sheng* characters (those consisting of radical + phonetic).

SHIFTING OF SOUND IN A SERIES

The phenomenon of cognate words treated above is undoubtedly the principal cause of the considerable sound variation inside a script series. But a contributing cause is the gradual widening of the sound sphere of a 'phonetic'. It must be remembered that all the characters were not invented at one and the same time, on the contrary, the thousands of *hie sheng*, phonetic compounds, must have been created during centuries as a result of frequent *kia tsie* phonetic loans, by adding elucidating radicals. In this slow process the sound value of a 'phonetic' was step by step shifted and enlarged. A 𪛗 **kiwán* was first used for phonetically very similar words like **giwán* and **g'wán*; and then for somewhat more distant words with fricative initial, e. g. 𪛗 **xiwán* (radical 140). By this time the Chinese scribes felt the fundamental script element to be a representative not only of the syllable **kiwán* but of a fairly wide phonetic sphere, the bearer of a phonetic group **kiwán ~ giwán ~ g'wán ~ xiwán*. This once well established mentally, it was easy and tempting to advance further in widening the sphere: an element that could represent **xiwán* could equally well be made to represent 𪛗 **xiwér*, just as well as 𪛗 was both **sian* and **sior*. By this the sphere of our phonetic in question was enlarged to comprise **kiwán ~ giwán ~ g'wán ~ xiwán ~ xiwér*. The fact that a **kiwán* is phonetic in a **xiwér*, rather incomprehensible at first sight, is explainable — in part at least — by this gradual shifting process. We find many striking examples of this in the script series.

Series 168: fundamental character **twán*; gradual shifting: **twán ~ t'wán ~ i'íwán ~ d'íwán ~ i'íwér ~ d'íwér*.

Series 222: fundamental character **mian*; gradual shifting: **mian ~ mwán ~ m'wán ~ m'wér*.

Series 252: fundamental character **ngiǎn*; gradual shifting: **ngiǎn ~ ngiat ~ ngát*.

Series 464: fundamental character **d'íwán*; gradual shifting: **d'íwán ~ i'íwán ~ twán ~ t'wán ~ d'wér ~ t'wér ~ d'wán*.

A great many of the phonetic series furnish striking examples of this shifting phenomenon.

* * *

In the following radical index a reduction has been made in the characters inserted in order to condense the index and facilitate reference. The characters omitted are such as can be found quickly indirectly. Those left out are the characters which:

a. are obviously and easily divided into one »radical» and one »phonetic», and which at the same time:

b. have a phonetic that is a well-known character current in texts. Thus a word like 房 is not entered because anybody with the slightest knowledge of Chinese will recognize at once that it has the radical 63 'door' and the phonetic 方. In order to find the word you have to subtract the radical 63 and look up 方, which in our index stands in its regular place (rad. 70); it is stated there that in the dictionary it is treated in series 740, where 房 occurs as well. In the same way 盤 obviously consists of rad. 108, which has to be subtracted, and a phonetic 般. The latter is found in our index under rad. 137, four strokes, and there reference is made to our series 182 of the dictionary, where the former word is found as well.

On the contrary, a word like 福 is not omitted but appears in its regular place (rad. 113, nine strokes) because its phonetic (the right part), though very common as phonetic in *h i e s h e n g* characters, is not a common word, current in texts. Therefore you can look up 福 both under itself as a whole (rad. 113, nine strokes) and under its phonetic (rad. 102, four stroke), »as you like it».

一 394 丸 163 予 83 𩇛 585 𩇛 302 𩇛 933 𩇛 577 全 234 𩇛 109 刃 456 𩇛 537
 𩇛 1041 凡 625 承 896 𩇛 470 𩇛 127 𩇛 1077 全 234 分 471 𩇛 933
 丁 833 丹 150 事 971 人 388 𩇛 651 假 33 兩 736 尤 656 划 7
 七 400 主 129 介 327 佩 951 𩇛 894 兀 487 俞 125 𩇛 279 力 928
 三 648 二 564 仁 388 來 944 𩇛 633 元 257 𩇛 183 冠 160 列 291 加 15
 上 726 乂 347 于 97 今 651 𩇛 930 𩇛 633 𩇛 468 𩇛 261 刑 808 𩇛 639
 下 35 乃 945 互 54 反 924 使 975 𩇛 253 光 706 八 281 𩇛 1218 𩇛 87 助 467
 丈 722 久 993 五 58 以 976 𩇛 46 𩇛 1144 兄 765 大 1032 𩇛 325 𩇛 292 𩇛 917
 𩇛 999 𩇛 780 云 460 从 1191 便 221 𩇛 984 先 478 公 1173 𩇛 325 利 519 𩇛 831
 𩇛 247 之 962 井 819 付 136 𩇛 113 𩇛 102 充 1011 𩇛 1241 𩇛 841 𩇛 302 𩇛 1185
 丑 1076 𩇛 641 𩇛 164 𩇛 453 信 384 𩇛 720 𩇛 1145 兵 759 𩇛 780 𩇛 298 𩇛 944
 丙 757 𩇛 4 互 881 𩇛 823 𩇛 468 𩇛 828 𩇛 1183 𩇛 1182 𩇛 802 𩇛 1132 𩇛 933
 世 339 𩇛 806 亞 805 代 918 𩇛 661 𩇛 613 𩇛 1171 𩇛 121 𩇛 335 𩇛 1217
 丘 994 𩇛 55 𩇛 1236 𩇛 307 𩇛 831 𩇛 480 𩇛 903 𩇛 952 𩇛 899 𩇛 272 𩇛 1109
 𩇛 999 𩇛 554 𩇛 910 𩇛 604 𩇛 893 𩇛 206 𩇛 324 𩇛 627 𩇛 1002 𩇛 245 𩇛 1188
 且 46 𩇛 543 任 667 𩇛 876 𩇛 208 𩇛 873 𩇛 1211 𩇛 899 𩇛 831 𩇛 1135
 𩇛 976 𩇛 1199 𩇛 742 𩇛 935 𩇛 1057 𩇛 208 𩇛 900 𩇛 603 𩇛 898 𩇛 906 𩇛 339
 𩇛 896 𩇛 1199 𩇛 698 𩇛 862 𩇛 1220 𩇛 1151 𩇛 222 𩇛 603 𩇛 868 𩇛 893
 𩇛 840 𩇛 1240 𩇛 800 𩇛 1070 𩇛 140 𩇛 660 𩇛 556 𩇛 842 𩇛 602 𩇛 1149 𩇛 330
 𩇛 1235 𩇛 895 𩇛 1166 𩇛 82 𩇛 113 𩇛 507 𩇛 63 𩇛 622 𩇛 548 𩇛 534 𩇛 480
 亥 937 𩇛 4 𩇛 397 𩇛 433 𩇛 487 𩇛 622 𩇛 708 𩇛 295
 𩇛 1064 乙 505 𩇛 755 𩇛 138 𩇛 470 𩇛 433 𩇛 229 𩇛 845 𩇛 999 𩇛 1120
 个 349 九 992 𩇛 755 𩇛 138 𩇛 703 𩇛 235 𩇛 660 𩇛 845 𩇛 1183 𩇛 1244 𩇛 503
 𩇛 786 𩇛 4 𩇛 716 𩇛 129 𩇛 999 𩇛 1211 𩇛 117 𩇛 941 𩇛 496 𩇛 933 𩇛 391
 𩇛 1197 𩇛 517 𩇛 716 𩇛 539 𩇛 1077 𩇛 256 𩇛 888 𩇛 763 𩇛 510 𩇛 1228 𩇛 1113
 中 1007 𩇛 135 𩇛 833 𩇛 806 𩇛 1077 𩇛 637 𩇛 763 𩇛 643 𩇛 285 𩇛 313
 𩇛 187 𩇛 140 𩇛 773 𩇛 838 𩇛 1077 𩇛 644 𩇛 695 𩇛 97 𩇛 507 𩇛 1199
 𩇛 159 𩇛 180 𩇛 148 𩇛 141 𩇛 1250 𩇛 389 𩇛 695 𩇛 1079 𩇛 1131 𩇛 1114 𩇛 1183

Radicals 1—20

采 1017	升 383	卽 923	又 1112	台 976	否 999	唉 938	嘔 33	圖 64	堊 485	壺 56
匏 1113	午 60	卻 776	史 1046	史 975	告 1039	哭 1203	囂 1090	場 720	壺 424	
飼 987	半 181	卿 714	又 492	司 972	和 8	啜 295	嘗 725	土 62	堊 633	壽 1090
鉤 1047	升 897	響 206	友 995	叫 1064	咄 622	啞 464	啞 660	土 835	堊 881	
匕 565	升 1239	及 934	号 1041	命 762	啓 588	器 536	圭 879	堊 1164	峯 1197	
匕 566	卑 874	厂 145	及 681	召 1131	杏 999	商 734	教 1162	圻 97	報 1058	
化 19	卒 490	厄 844	受 661	回 542	吉 999	啗 672	聲 1131	圻 1237	聖 923	又 1237
半 1060	協 639	斥 792	叔 1031	后 112	周 1083	售 1091	罰 768	在 943	望 843	爰 468
北 909	典 476	厓 879	殺 295	吉 393	咎 1068	罰 1090	環 256	均 391	滕 893	菱 898
	卓 1126	厚 114	取 131	各 766	啞 1244	啞 1218	響 1038	星 404	基 908	復 1034
匚 741	南 650	原 258	受 1085	向 715	咄 1240	唯 575	器 1251	坐 566	堊 480	炎 1177
匹 408	博 771	产 979	段 33	合 675	咨 555	尚 983	嚴 607	坐 12	塵 374	夏 36
匝 679	麻 858	叛 181	名 826	高 18	喬 1138	嚮 714	坤 421	墨 904	堊 468	
市 679	卜 1210	厥 301	災 1097	吏 975	咄 1649	善 205	囊 730	垂 31	墮 11	堊 1237
匠 729	卞 220	厥 607	叟 1097	同 1176	聶 688	單 147	囂 1140	奎 1032	堊 83	
匡 739	占 618	厥 616	焚 979	呂 76	咸 671	容 466	囂 480	里 483	墮 526	夕 796
医 589	白 1081	厲 340	戲 4601	吳 59	品 669	喪 705	垣 164	堊 1211	外 322	
医 630	卦 879	叢 1178	吾 58	罟 788	喜 955	四 518	均 299	墮 727	死 260	
匪 579	厶 557	吠 30	罟 788	帝 877	囚 1094	墮 740	銀 416	多 3		
匿 777	印 699	厶 887	口 110	昏 302	虺 865	設 1226	困 370	埃 938	堊 767	夙 1030
區 122	卯 1114	玄 887	古 49	吞 361	咄 1238	囂 1236	困 420	堅 368	壘 577	夜 800
匯 601	危 1238	玄 488	可 1	吠 348	哉 943	采 1134	困 485	培 999	壞 600	夤 450
匱 540	危 29	玄 992	句 108	君 459	駕 15	嗣 972	固 49	執 330	夢 902	
	印 1251	去 642	台 229	合 776	哥 1	喬 926	圍 81	堊 480	士 970	
匱 253	卯 179	參 647	叶 639	含 651	書 196	囂 1064	國 929	堂 725	壬 667	大 317
	卷 444	卞 587	咄 695	員 227	嘆 152	囂 425	名 672	壯 727	太 317	
十 606	卷 226	又 995	只 865	肉 695	南 643	夢 3	園 256	執 685	壹 127	天 361
千 365	卽 399	反 262	右 995	呈 835	唐 700	嘉 15	墨 790	堊 83	壹 395	大 1148

Radicals 20—37

夫 101	妃 581	婿 11	孰 102	宴 253	寺 961	尸 561	屯 427	工 1172	帝 877	度 801
久 924	奴 189	娶 1109	殼 1226	家 32	守 229	尹 1251	步 788	巧 1041	師 559	庫 74
央 312	如 94	嫩 584	聲 979	容 1187	封 1197	尺 794	鞍 468	左 5	席 797	庶 804
央 718	好 1044	媚 367	聲 289	宮 1006	曷 905	尼 563		巨 95	常 725	康 746
夷 551	姊 554	娥 294	孿 178	幸 965	尊 102	反 216	山 193	巫 105	帶 315	彥 3
夸 43	姊 554	媼 1244		密 405	射 807	尾 583	岑 651	凡 1172	幅 933	膚 1185
夾 630	妥 354	媼 1144	宁 84	寔 636	軼 807	局 1214	岸 139	匿 1090	幕 802	廐 987
奄 614	妝 727	嬌 877	它 4	寧 837	尉 525	屈 510	叕 896	焉 1090	幟 920	廩 204
幸 696	妙 1158	嬌 651	亢 1196	寧 837	專 231	屈 496	岡 697	差 5		廚 127
幸 696	公 1189	嫠 979	宅 780	寧 837	將 727	居 49	岳 1227	干 139	廣 707	
奇 1	如 795	媵 893	安 146	寇 111	封 127	屍 429	峻 468	己 953	平 825	廟 1160
奈 318	妬 795	嬌 727	守 1099	宿 1029	尊 430	屍 561	島 1116	己 977	干 239	廣 727
奉 1197	妾 635	羸 38	完 257	寒 143	尋 662	屎 561	崩 886	巴 967	年 364	廟 480
奔 438	姊 622	媛 829	宏 887	寐 531	對 511	屋 1204	嵩 470	巴 39	幸 696	
災 167	妻 592	嬪 389	交 992	寔 450		屐 1259	嶺 470	配 960	幸 810	廷 835
契 279	委 357	嬰 814	宋 1004	富 933	小 1149	肩 1256	崔 575	巷 1182	并 824	廷 203
奏 1229	姜 711	嬖 178	宓 405	實 398	少 1149	肩 1256	嵩 1012	巽 953	并 824	廷 249
奠 363	威 574		宛 360	寢 661	未 1031	展 201	隨 11	巽 433	幹 140	
奠 480	姦 184	子 964	宕 701	寬 165	尙 725	屏 595	繼 178			升 1182
奠 1045	姦 139	子 283	定 833	寢 58	京 787	屏 824		巾 482	么 1115	弁 220
奪 274	娉 839	孔 1174	官 157	寢 42	京 1151	屏 208	川 462	巾 679	幻 1248	弁 893
奭 913	娉 938	存 432	宜 21	寢 665	匙 210	履 562	《 422	巾 501	幼 1115	弄 1180
學 1038	姬 960	享 491	冢 1031	寫 799	尤 996	履 633	州 1086	巾 963	纆 1115	食 615
奮 473	妻 123	享 1233	宗 1003	索 1151	往 739	履 123	亢 742	巾 102	幽 1115	異 790
囁 1237	婆 25	孝 1168	容 766	寢 256	尨 1201	履 1138	至 831	希 549	幾 547	舞 1182
	嫫 1141	孟 761	宦 188	寢 902	就 1093	屬 1224	巢 1169	吊 1087		
女 94	婦 1001	季 538	宣 164		爐 1188		甌 637	帛 331	庠 792	弋 918
奴 94	媼 18	孫 434	害 314	寸 431		少 1052		帥 499	庚 746	式 564

Radicals 37—56

式 918 彗 784 徵 1163 梭 468 磷 387 戔 943 手 1101 推 575 擇 790 敕 917 𠂔 34
 弑 918 徵 584 恩 1199 尙 507 戔 620 才 943 捷 636 擣 238 敝 341 幹 140
 彤 1008 忽 1199 誓 660 戔 927 投 1254 探 666 擣 784 敦 464
 弓 901 彤 808 心 663 戔 295 戔 1151 戔 7 拍 304 掌 725 擣 637 敢 607 斤 443
 弓 1165 彗 199 必 405 戔 464 憲 250 戔 155 抗 656 措 798 擣 609 敢 725 斤 792
 引 371 彪 1106 忍 456 倫 470 戔 302 或 929 投 130 擣 1218 擣 389 散 156 斨 727
 弘 887 或 929 志 962 惠 533 擣 790 威 1031 折 287 擣 633 擣 1152 敢 286 斨 795
 弗 500 彬 474 忌 953 戔 919 戔 1109 戔 504 抑 915 插 631 擣 485 敢 813 斨 611
 引 406 彭 750 忽 503 愛 508 戔 256 戔 920 承 896 擣 688 擣 17 敢 1162 斨 869
 弑 1046 怖 501 情 11 戔 480 戔 688 拜 328 擣 720 擣 880 敢 1129 斨 382
 弟 591 役 851 念 670 戔 671 戔 11 戔 310 拈 606 擣 1199 擣 178 敢 1245 斨 1235
 弑 560 往 871 忱 656 擣 720 戔 395 戔 310 拈 4 擣 253 戔 167 斨 45
 弛 4 往 739 忝 1247 戔 830 戔 395 戔 785 擣 4 擣 273 支 864 敢 877 斨 170
 弦 366 待 961 忱 497 戔 1034 戔 600 戔 785 擣 220 損 435 戔 864 數 123
 弑 360 後 115 急 681 意 957 戔 880 戔 943 拈 220 擣 771 改 936 數 1207 方 740
 弱 1123 律 502 戔 1244 戔 426 戔 178 戔 22 拈 302 擣 1144 斨 1041 整 833 斨 254
 弑 406 徑 831 怨 260 戔 885 戔 1071 戔 639 擣 1254 收 1103 斨 613 斨 740
 強 713 徒 62 思 973 戔 1226 戔 1015 戶 53 拾 687 擣 43 攸 1077 斨 790 斨 740
 強 713 徒 871 怪 991 戔 908 戔 844 擣 279 擣 143 敢 457 斨 341 斨 61
 戔 1226 得 905 恬 621 戔 899 戔 7 戔 967 擣 299 擣 330 敢 1109 斨 102 斨 4
 弑 359 從 1191 戔 732 戔 480 戔 303 戔 532 擣 468 擣 328 斨 584 斨 979 斨 1080
 御 60 恆 881 戔 527 戔 1231 戔 588 擣 102 擣 877 斨 1166 斨 79 斨 443
 弑 1208 復 1034 恭 1182 戔 753 戔 818 所 91 擣 226 擣 1117 敢 320 斨 501
 弑 334 微 584 恐 1172 戔 1251 戔 1257 局 842 擣 999 擣 286 斨 793 文 475 斨 740
 彗 527 彗 1144 悉 1257 戔 1251 戔 1243 扁 246 擣 938 擣 1211 斨 1130 斨 190 斨 1137
 彗 524 微 286 怒 94 慮 69 戔 1013 扇 212 擣 295 擣 256 斨 1167 斨 77
 彗 509 徵 891 息 925 戔 1071 我 2 戔 53 擣 368 擣 1162 斨 1167 斨 116 斨 150
 彗 1237 德 919 恥 959 戔 329 戔 990 擣 470 擣 854 斨 1251 斨 1245 斨 70

Radicals 56—70

旄 563 昏 457 暇 33 有 995 枚 546 拱 893 楊 720 橐 1107 舛 631 殤 720 龜 612
 族 1206 台 552 瞽 330 朋 886 桡 554 桀 284 樞 933 焚 1208 歟 313 殛 480
 旂 1 明 760 暴 1136 服 934 柿 554 桓 164 楚 88 櫟 224 歎 152 殢 790 毛 1137
 旃 236 昌 724 曠 144 肱 530 枏 622 桤 139 楂 46 櫟 790 舛 651 殯 389 毫 1129
 旄 1145 昔 798 暨 515 朔 769 林 655 栽 943 櫟 1109 櫟 688 歟 295 毛 345
 旄 1104 易 850 曆 858 朕 893 枕 656 柔 382 黎 1109 黎 609 爰 130 麓 979
 旄 1 晃 924 望 742 析 857 梨 519 榮 843 殺 43 止 961 段 172 麓 1137
 旄 952 晃 924 曰 304 朝 1143 枏 239 梨 519 櫟 984 麓 1209 正 833 殺 319 斃 1195
 旄 195 廐 924 申 385 望 743 杵 86 梁 738 榦 140 斃 289 此 358 殷 448
 旄 148 岙 961 史 540 杲 1244 榦 965 榦 102 斃 1068 步 73 殷 1226 氏 867
 旄 89 晃 1042 曲 1213 木 1212 杳 1245 保 1077 穀 1226 斃 577 武 104 殷 832 民 457
 旄 526 杳 376 曳 338 本 440 杪 1158 栖 1096 櫟 1144 櫟 399 堂 739 殷 987 氏 590
 旄 321 春 463 更 745 末 277 東 1175 櫟 1096 櫟 1129 櫟 795 堂 725 殷 589 氏 302
 旄 易 720 吹 1257 未 531 松 1190 焚 471 東 1129 櫟 1144 歲 346 毀 356 氓 742
 无 106 星 812 昌 313 尤 497 棠 633 棣 509 樂 1125 樂 178 歷 858 殷 429
 无 515 是 866 曼 266 札 280 染 623 業 640 櫟 1242 歸 570 穀 854 气 517
 旄 515 昭 1131 曹 1053 杀 319 柝 792 森 664 櫟 43 尺 624 穀 516 氣 517
 旄 18 晉 378 書 45 束 868 桡 792 棠 725 櫟 46 次 555 尙 269
 旄 時 961 替 1241 朱 128 某 948 樟 774 櫟 183 欣 443 夕 269 母 107 水 576
 日 404 恒 164 替 1241 朱 10 祝 1025 櫟 774 焚 263 歟 301 夕 269 母 947 永 764
 旦 149 晏 146 最 325 采 10 枏 268 棘 911 桀 330 叔 1031 殛 1041 每 947 汜 626
 旬 392 晝 1075 替 660 朽 1041 東 185 棣 999 櫟 1151 歟 162 死 558 毒 1016 求 1066
 旭 992 晝 1250 曾 884 杏 749 柔 1105 叢 1050 櫟 1211 谷 1202 歟 154 毓 1021 汜 742
 早 1049 啓 588 會 321 李 980 柳 1114 櫟 263 櫟 11 歟 1222 歟 492 汝 94
 晏 253 景 755 輶 385 朽 97 榦 1114 榦 1218 樹 127 歟 938 殛 453 比 566 汙 97
 早 139 晶 820 燭 313 東 1222 枯 302 櫟 399 櫟 920 歟 672 殛 930 比 405 汙 97
 昆 417 普 72 索 318 栗 403 葉 535 橐 795 歟 652 殛 509 毳 566 沈 656
 昏 457 暘 720 月 306 果 351 桑 704 榦 688 櫟 507 歟 952 殛 509 龜 975 咎 677

Radicals 70—85

沒 492	澤 1015	準 467	濕 692	鳥 799	熾 920	片 218	友 276	玃 72	璫 238	男 649
沛 501	涇 831	溫 426	審 466	焚 474	營 843	牒 633	犯 626	率 498	瓊 600	田 422
汨 304	浸 661	滅 294	濱 389	煇 464	燮 1255	牖 1082	狄 856		甸 362	
洒 247	涉 634	潺 208	壑 1240	然 217	熱 330		狝 220	玉 1216	瓜 41	界 521
沙 16	泣 520	溢 1257	瀝 11	無 103	變 1157	牙 37	狂 739	王 739	刈 422	
沐 1212	浚 468	深 1010	灤 642	閃 1251	燭 1119		狀 727	玃 492	瓦 20	留 969
沃 1141	浦 102	滕 893	淪 1119	焦 1148	爨 177	牛 998	狄 1246	玫 546	頤 999	留 969
沓 792	涂 82	滯 315	蔞 1119	堯 843	牟 1110	狢 303	珮 951	甄 1251	畐 933	
滌 792	流 1104	滿 183	瀾 152	煬 720	爪 1111	牝 566	狢 164	班 190	蕢 902	畏 573
法 642	頤 988	漏 120	鑾 178	煩 264	至 657	牡 1063	狢 468	現 241	甌 387	酌 392
泰 316	淫 657	凜 1070		煙 483	爭 811	牢 1056	狢 1155	琰 236	甌 252	畐 439
沿 229	深 666	漢 144	火 353	熒 1151	爰 255	牧 1037	猜 1240	琢 1218		留 1114
泉 237	沽 672	漿 1237	灰 950	熒 843	冉 894	牽 366	猷 616	琴 651	甘 606	畐 1114
波 25	淮 601	灋 1106	災 940	熊 674	奚 876	狢 65	狢 1096	琰 666	甚 658	畜 1018
沱 4	淪 470	瀉 799	灾 940	熏 461	為 27	狢 58	獄 1215	琰 1208	嘗 725	畐 922
沴 1241	淳 464	潛 660	炙 791	熙 960	鬲 180	犁 519	狢 1151	玃 33		畐 949
治 976	涸 1258	滿 507	炎 617	滕 893	爵 1121	狢 831	狢 387	瑟 411	生 812	粵 839
洼 879	涿 1218	澈 286	炊 30	頤 828		犇 438	狢 507	瑤 1144	銓 484	畢 407
洛 766	殺 1161	潘 195	炭 151	華 682	父 102	狢 464	狢 256	玃 1226	產 194	異 954
泰 401	凌 898	鴻 134	威 294	暈 682		犀 596	獵 637	瑣 13	甥 812	畐 468
洳 410	湯 720	潛 156	烜 164	熱 330	爰 1167	狢 984	狢 359	瑩 843		番 195
洳 930	涇 694	濠 1151	烏 61	熒 144	爽 733	聲 979	獲 784	瑤 183	用 1185	畐 847
津 381	涇 483	澤 790	蒸 896	燎 1151	角 359	狢 226	獸 1100	瑾 480	甬 1185	畐 295
洳 338	濞 339	戲 688	越 943	燭 660		狢 2	狢 1152	璞 1211	甬 102	留 725
活 302	淵 367	澡 1134	烹 751	燄 617	爿 727	犇 1091	獻 252	璫 466		畐 710
沂 239	福 933	漱 313	煥 468	燄 617	牀 727	犇 1091		環 256	田 362	畐 1248
洳 164	溥 771	激 1162	焉 200	燄 387	牆 727		玄 366	璫 359	由 1079	畐 720
泊 1237	涇 693	獲 784	燄 1197	燕 243		犬 479	玃 966	瓊 167	甲 629	暢 720

Radicals 85—102

畿	547	白	782	盧	69	脊	226	矣	97	祿	175	秋	1092	容	672	第	554	簪	660	糾	1064
晶	577	白	781	盤	1074	曉	226	知	863	崇	528	科	8	邃	526	第	591	傳	771	約	1120
疆	710	皂	714	盤	1241	眾	1010	矧	560	票	1157	柿	554	窳	1243	筭	220	賊	25	素	68
壘	1255	阜	1054	壘	52	畢	790	矩	95	祭	337	林	858	窮	1006	筭	392	簿	771	統	656
		皂	1054			睦	1032	短	169	授	661	秦	380	窮	1006	筭	586	簪	336	素	770
正	90	帛	782	自	1036	叢	256	矧	720	禁	655	枕	497	窳	1144	筋	445	簪	78	紘	887
正	408	皇	708	旬	391	叢	829	矧	784	稟	668	稟	668	窳	1144	筋	1019	數	1207	細	1241
走	636	皆	599	直	919	睢	1237			福	933	桂	1032	窳	1199	答	676	籀	1017	蛇	4
疑	956	皋	1040	相	731	睫	636	石	795	祿	1208	稱	894	窳	1199	策	868	籀	1119	累	577
疏	90	阜	1040	省	812	瞋	469	研	239	禍	18	穉	595	窳	833	筆	502			絲	974
疎	90	繳	1162	眈	656	睿	344	研	239	楊	720	稽	552	窳	1162	筭	173	米	598	絮	94
寔	415			眉	567	厭	276	壽	1260	楊	720	穀	1226	窳	176	笑	846	粵	305	經	881
		皮	25	眉	465	睪	1208	石	831	裡	483	裏	1129	窳	1027	筭	336	粥	1024	經	881
疒	1260			罽	295	督	1109	碧	673	崇	843	魚	67	窳	309	籍	606	粟	1221	絮	279
疒	1073	皿	761	眈	273	瞞	507	石	720	禮	597	穆	1035			算	174	彝	387	絕	296
疫	851	盈	815	眈	247	瞞	183	碧	782	禰	119	穎	828	立	694	算	392	絮	154	綆	338
疫	452	益	849	看	142	瞞	902	確	1117			廢	442	竝	887	算	392	梁	738	絳	1237
底	867	益	642	眈	1158	瞞	1151	石	795	禹	124	積	544	竝	840	節	399	維	575	綆	661
疾	494	益	642	昌	1062	瞞	96	磊	545	禹	99	穫	784	竟	752	範	626	彝	387	綆	776
瘍	720	益	405	冒	1062	瞞	389	磬	832	禹	23			章	723	簪	986	真	472	經	831
瘰	481	益	426	貝	860	瞞	788	磨	858	禽	651	穴	409	童	1188	簪	1019	粹	790	鍊	265
瘰	332	益	995	眾	678			磷	387			空	1172	竣	468	簪	1019	繫	289	繁	265
療	1151	盜	1133	眈	590	牙	1109	碧	577	禾	8	穿	232	颯	680	算	174	綆	124	綆	372
		監	609	眈	590	矜	369	石	771	秀	1305	突	489	競	754	算	174	綆	1124	綆	354
火	275	盡	381	眈	560	商	507			示	553	私	557	窳	666	竹	1019	簪	527	綻	1248
笑	605	盡	1208	真	375			示	553	私	557	窳	666	竹	1019	簪	527				
登	883	盡	49	眈	260	矢	560	祝	323	托	780	窳	666	竹	1019	簪	1151	系	876	綿	225
發	275	盡	49	眈	96	失	402	祝	1025	秉	758	窳	831	笑	1150	簪	1260	紉	1064	縣	225

Radicals 102—120

綴 295	繩 892	羅 6	聃 1124	聃 622	股 51	肱 503	壘 743	舌 288	若 777	苕 1199
緊 368	繳 1358	罷 26	阮 257	耽 809	肱 554	脛 503	威 727	舌 302	苑 260	苕 1199
縷 354	繹 790	羅 1	輪 140	耽 656	肺 501	腎 368	臨 669	舍 48	范 626	葭 33
綸 470	繫 854	羅 1238	腎 589	聲 822	肩 240	腹 1034		舒 83	茲 966	葭 702
繁 588	纓 256	翼 954	聊 1114	肱 887	脚 776	自 1237			收 1139	葭 688
縑 969	縑 1241	羊 732	耀 1124	聃 302	背 1167	脚 776	臭 1088	舛 233	葭 1194	萬 267
縑 969	縑 174	羌 712	翼 256	聖 835	育 1020	腸 720	臬 285	舜 469	荔 1241	葉 633
縑 1208	縑 389	美 568		聘 839	胃 523	肱 14	臬 285	舞 103	荳 164	葭 1031
縑 688	縑 529	幸 271	老 1055	聚 131	肱 451	臬 1244	肱 1186	葭 282	荳 676	葭 1031
縑 279	縑 577	牂 727	耆 552	聃 214	背 90	臬 566	肱 224		荒 742	莧 1098
縑 339	縑 1016	殺 51	考 1041	聃 1199	胡 49	臬 566		舟 1084	苕 432	蒿 1129
縑 893		羔 1244	耆 45	聃 835	臬 4	膏 1129	至 413	般 182	苕 960	葭 1236
縑 1249	缶 1107	羞 1076	老 1137	聃 638	胃 1079	臬 771	至 414	船 229	苕 984	葭 12
縑 771	缶 1144	羞 732	耆 108	職 920	背 909	臬 1135	臺 939		苕 709	蒲 102
縑 843	聲 832	羞 207	耆 413		臬 296	膏 69		艮 416	莫 802	葭 175
縣 248	嬰 814	義 2	聃 502	聃 296	臬 235	白 1067	艮 735		苕 831	葭 784
縑 426	縑 577	義 464	而 982	聃 509	月 228	臬 205	艮 672	艮 480	苕 520	葭 520
縑 595	縑 836	義 2	耆 168	聃 509	脈 848	臬 1151	艮 126		苕 898	葭 534
縑 1144		義 14	耆 238	聃 1146	脈 848	臬 920	色 631	色 927	苕 1181	葭 898
縑 1199	网 744	羞 747		聃 1028	背 852	臬 389	艮 89		苕 44	葭 311
縑 1199	罔 742	耆 578		聃 885	臬 637	白 1078	艮 1052	艮 742	苕 46	葭 330
縑 23	罕 139	羽 98	耆 976	肉 1033	背 639	臬 351	與 89	艮 132	苕 165	葭 480
縑 828	罪 513	羽 628	耕 808	月 882	臬 943	臬 178	春 1192	苕 695	苕 672	葭 202
縑 589	罰 308	羽 690	耆 798	肯 882	臬 455		舉 75	苕 501	苕 825	葭 1151
縑 920	罷 26	羽 1069		肖 1149	臬 468	臣 377	與 889	苕 610	苕 933	葭 1129
縑 1151	罵 40	羽 912	耳 981	肘 1073	臬 428	臣 960	臬 1067	苕 1159	苕 969	葭 1238
縑 1238	縑 161	羽 912	耳 632	肘 1008	臬 831	臣 9	臬 1067	苕 1255	苕 1208	葭 1237
縑 507	縑 24	羽 675	耶 47	肥 582	脛 1077	臬 368				

Radicals 120—140

薦 477	虞 198	蝕 92	蠡 124	衰 47	視 553	討 1073	聲 832	豕 1238	貸 918	贗 1250
溥 426	虎 992	蜂 1197	蠡 784	衰 355	規 875	訖 497	請 507	豕 1218	贗 1114	贗 153
薄 771	虎 870	蠡 1197	蠡 463	衰 256	規 848	設 290	請 660	豕 526	贗 1240	贗 153
雍 1240	盧 46	蠡 295	蠡 238	衰 418	現 1260	書 872	絲 178	豕 171	贗 339	贗 816
薺 1244	盧 55	蠡 464	蠡 289	衰 418	親 382	訴 792	識 920	豕 516	贗 540	赤 793
薺 902	盧 69	蠡 575	蠡 1250	衰 4	親 382	許 60	譯 790	豕 728	贗 564	赤 907
薺 1169	盧 78	蠡 405	蠡 874	衰 1230	觀 480	訟 1190	讎 1091	豕 226	贗 907	赤 216
薺 1129	盧 85	蠡 253	蠡 836	衰 943	覽 609	詹 619	護 784	豕 803	贗 38	赤 1009
薺 577	盧 59	蠡 633	蠡 660	衰 333	覽 1038	話 302	證 743	豕 1129	贗 437	赤 779
薺 330	盧 69	蠡 506	蠡 795	衰 725	談 868	誦 577	誦 1246	豕 1246	贗 555	赤 831
薺 289	號 1041	蝕 126	蝕 880	復 633	角 1225	誦 831	變 577	豕 33	贗 82	走 82
薺 289	號 783	蝕 18	蝕 178	復 1034	角 1064	談 938	變 178	豕 83	贗 82	走 119
薺 1250	虞 78	蝕 33	蝕 1079	復 1079	解 861	諄 354	讀 167	豕 1238	贗 389	走 1064
薺 1207	號 1061	蝕 1109	蝕 1079	復 600	解 821	諄 1218	讀 1023	豕 1244	贗 1240	走 303
薺 1017	號 787	蝕 1109	蝕 447	復 730	解 821	論 470	谷 1202	豕 239	贗 1023	走 164
薺 902	號 28	蝕 1034	蝕 914	復 143	解 1226	諄 464	谷 1202	豕 164	贗 155	走 868
薺 519	虫 1009	蝕 843	蝕 748	復 330	解 720	謀 633	豆 118	豕 1171	贗 368	足 1219
薺 443	虫 1064	蝕 23	蝕 197	復 1057	解 1256	謁 313	豕 548	豕 978	贗 493	足 766
薺 426	虫 742	蝕 1009	蝕 497	復 689	解 880	謁 1237	豕 22	豕 566	贗 734	足 1172
薺 790	虫 742	蝕 1010	蝕 342	復 748	言 251	謚 405	豕 883	豕 320	贗 725	足 239
薺 67	虫 572	蝕 893	蝕 748	復 38	言 251	謚 405	豕 883	豕 320	贗 1253	足 468
薺 1251	虫 1112	蝕 1002	蝕 550	復 594	計 1241	謚 143	豕 118	豕 834	贗 272	足 632
薺 598	虫 962	蝕 1009	蝕 550	復 1142	計 1252	謚 1259	豕 1014	豕 1000	贗 893	足 999
薺 836	虫 4	蝕 892	蝕 153	復 646	計 1064	謚 1198	豕 591	豕 13	贗 102	足 633
虎 57	虺 239	蝕 14	蝕 550	復 1260	訓 422	謚 1144	豕 1247	豕 159	贗 343	足 143
虎 57	蜀 1224	蝕 326	蝕 622	復 241	訓 300	謚 480	豕 1247	豕 645	贗 868	足 628
虎 1118	蛭 1172	蝕 352	蝕 622	復 241	託 780	謚 877	豕 868	豕 868	贗 1059	足 877

Radicals 140—157

蹶 286	轂 1226	逖 1258	逸 396	鄉 714	釋 790	整 1109	閑 192	陶 1047	雄 887	霍 775
蹶 45	輿 89	巡 462	達 271	鄙 983		鎔 969	閑 1251	陪 999	集 691	露 651
蹶 637	輿 426	迤 4	適 877	鄰 387	里 978	錫 720	閑 887	陵 898	雀 1122	品 836
蹶 289	輿 208	述 497	達 498	鄭 336	重 1188	鏐 633	閑 541	陽 720	雋 235	肅 848
	輿 286	送 1179	還 206		野 83	鎔 1257	閑 475	隊 526	雁 186	霞 33
身 386	輿 387	迤 946	遼 1151	西 1096	量 737	鑄 771	閑 672	陞 483	雇 53	霜 731
躬 1006	輿 1211	速 868	遼 637	酉 1096	釐 979	鏐 1252	閑 270	隋 11	雋 560	靈 836
躬 1006	輿 256	逆 788	遺 540	配 514		銷 877	閑 319	陞 1256	雍 1184	霸 772
	輿 854	追 543	適 507	酎 1073	金 652	鏐 660	閑 185	陞 982	雁 890	
車 74	輿 1237	退 512	遼 387	醜 656	釜 102	鏐 507	閑 860	隔 982	雜 691	青 812
輿 280		連 213	還 256	禽 651	釧 1163	鏐 235	閑 483	陵 11	雋 575	靜 812
軌 992	辛 382	逢 1197	邀 1162	酉 1243	鈔 1158	鏐 256	閑 659	隆 1015	嵩 880	
軋 626	幸 49	造 1051	邊 803	醜 4	鈔 4	鐵 1256	閑 187	陳 787	崔 158	非 579
軍 458	辟 853	逐 1022	邊 224	酉 451	鈔 497	鏐 790	閑 607	隕 544	離 23	靡 17
載 943	辟 219	逐 831	邊 259	酉 468	鈔 303	鏐 831		隕 373	雙 1200	
輿 766	辟 289	迤 468		酉 464	鈔 229	鏐 784	阜 1108	隕 526	離 1184	面 223
輝 458	辟 219	達 989	邑 683	酉 656	鈔 808	鏐 69	防 928	隕 11	獲 784	覲 244
輿 632	辟 219	逮 509	邑 1184	酉 1089	鈔 808	鏐 1128	隕 1246	隕 692	離 152	
輕 831	辟 468	進 379	邪 47	酉 995	鈔 608	鏐 880	隕 1015	隕 449	草 931	
輿 1250	辟 219	過 18	邦 1197	酉 23	鈔 621	鏐 771	隕 831		雨 100	鞞 278
輿 295		遐 33	那 350	酉 958	鈔 1197	鏐 178	隕 373	束 509	雪 297	鞞 1172
輪 470	辰 455	道 1048	郤 776	酉 1241	鈔 661		隕 82	隕 976	雪 97	鞞 1017
輿 215	辱 1223	逼 933	郤 776	酉 790	鈔 299	長 721	隕 916	隕 1241	雪 577	鞞 999
輿 933	農 1005	遠 196	郎 735	酉 597	鈔 672		隕 897		雷 577	鞞 1017
輿 969	晨 455	遠 1144	郭 774	酉 446	錦 652	門 441	隕 672	隕 575	電 385	鞞 771
輿 969	晨 1005	逕 678	郵 997		鎔 464	閑 412	隕 651	隕 467	需 134	鞞 774
輿 688	輿 455	逕 595	部 999	采 195	鎔 295	閑 191	隕 373	隕 1260	需 772	鞞 774
輿 1034		遂 526	郤 253	采 942	鎔 208	閑 191	隕 1032	隕 1117	需 775	鞞 242

Radicals 157—177

韃 784	頤 622	食 921	香 717	騰 893	鬚 11	魚 79	鳥 1070	鹵 71	黑 904	鼻 521
	頤 544	飢 921	馨 832	鬚 507	鬚 637	魯 70	鴉 1060	鹽 609	默 656	
韋 571	頤 393	飢 436		馬 1256		鮮 209	鴉 260		堂 519	齊 593
韃 633	頤 831	飲 654	馬 40	馬 790	鬥 1234	盧 79	鴉 1172	鹿 1209	堂 725	
韃 571	頤 960	飲 1242	馭 80	馬 1156	關 1235	鮓 419	鴉 860	鹿 1072		齒 961
韃 426	頤 390	飢 921	馮 899			鮓 898	鴉 464	鹿 1170	米 1237	齒 454
韓 140	頤 1205	養 732	馬 1232	骨 486	鬚 719	鯉 253	鴉 860	鹿 485	米 46	齒 279
韓 140	頤 988	飾 921	馬 684	體 597	鬚 495	鯉 481	鴉 923	鹿 878		
韓 571	頤 358	飲 468	馭 1127	鬚 11	鬚 495	鯉 1144	鴉 1109	鹿 387	龍 1193	
	頤 529	飲 354	馭 1114			鯉 102	鴉 843	鹿 66	龍 1147	
非 1065	頤 375	餐 154	馭 1114	高 1129	鬚 855	鯉 387	鴉 140	鹿 1027	龜 985	
籤 620	頤 53	飢 943	馭 1127	鬚 1154	鬚 352	鯉 597	鴉 1226	麥 932	龜 147	
籤 554	頤 1043	餐 453	馭 817	鬚 1154	鬚 660	鯉 211	鴉 1144		龜 1119	
籤 555	頤 242	餐 720	馭 821	鬚 423	鬚 252	鯉 1117	鴉 1117	鹿 17	龜 834	龜 8
		餐 437	馭 661	鬚 4	鬚 1024	鳥 1116	鴉 575	鹿 17	龜 859	
音 653	風 625	餐 437	馭 468	鬚 850	鬚 45	鳥 137	鴉 589	鹿 17		
鰭 651	颶 720	餐 480	馭 18	鬚 656		鳥 827	鴉 507		鼓 50	
	颶 625	餐 1244	馭 33	鬚 1070	鬼 569	鳳 625	鴉 1151	黃 707	鼓 50	
頃 828		餐 960	馭 1109	鬚 622	鬼 522	鳳 230	鴉 1038		鼓 438	
頃 133	飛 580		馭 143	鬚 302	魏 569	鳩 656	鴉 178	黍 93		
頃 1190		首 1102	馭 1257	鬚 1109	鬼 23	鴈 186		黍 519	鼠 92	

Radicals 177—214

CHINESE MARBLE SCULPTURES OF THE TRANSITION PERIOD

BY

OSVALD SIRÉN

When we connect the traditional periods of Chinese history, named after the imperial dynasties, with the successive stages in the evolution of Chinese art, it should be remembered, that this is done merely for the sake of convenience. There is no strict or complete correspondence between the successive periods of Chinese art-history and those of the political reigns, yet it is evident that the advent of a new imperial dynasty in some cases marked the opening of a new cultural era, or fresh sources of spiritual inspiration which also found expression in art. But the manifestation of new artistic ideals requires as a rule more time than a political conquest or revolution; they mature gradually, they reach their culmination for a while and then decay, which means a loss of their inherent significance or a transformation from within by absorption of new cultural or spiritual influences.

It may thus, for instance, be claimed that what we call the Transition period in the evolution of Chinese sculpture coincided approximately with the reigns of the Northern Ch'i and Northern Chou as well as the Sui dynasty (c. 550—618), but its particular style did not find full expression until the beginning of the 570ies, and its best and most significant creations were produced within little more than a decade, i. e. before 585. After this date the style becomes more schematic, the sculptures lose something of their original beauty and refinement. There may be exceptions to the rule, but it must be admitted that the bulk of the still existing monuments prove the above mentioned general trend in the stylistic evolution as well as its subdivisions.

A full discussion of the whole problem and all the materials belonging to this particular phase of the Transition period would carry us beyond the limits of the present article. It would require an investigation of the various local centres of sculptural activity which existed at the time and where the stylistic features of the period were developed in different ways. The production of religious sculpture was, as a matter of fact, quite abundant in the northern provinces and several important centres in Shantung, Hopei, Honan, Shansi and Shensi may still to some extent be recognized or reconstructed. They had all their special characteristics due to local traditions, to the quality of the stone material, and also to the more or less marked currents of Indian influence. Yet, the sculptures produced at these various centres have all certain fundamental features of type and style in common, they are all clearly marked as products of one and the same

period. No one familiar with the materials in question will hesitate in regard to the approximate date of these monuments, but their local distribution and arrangement in definite series or groups offers more intricate problems some of which will be discussed in the following.

Before we proceed to our special task we like, however, to point out the general historical fact, that the somewhat uneven distribution of the sculptures over the northern provinces was closely connected with political conditions then prevailing in this part of the country. They are all works inspired by the Buddhist religion, and their production was largely dependent on the support or the lack of support that this religion found in official quarters. It should be remembered, that northern China was at the time divided into two contending states, the Northern Chou and the Northern Ch'i, and whereas Buddhism flourished under imperial protection in the Ch'i state, it was despised and sometimes suppressed by the Confucian rulers of the Chou state. Thus, there are relatively few and unimportant monuments which are provided with inscriptions of the Northern Chou dynasty, while those which carry inscriptions with reign-names of the Northern Ch'i dynasty are numerous. The same applies to the uninscribed sculptures whose places of origin are known; the far greater number of these come from places situated within the confines of the then existing Northern Ch'i state, which included the main parts of the present provinces of Shantung, Hopei, Honan and eastern Shansi, while western Shansi and the whole of Shensi formed parts of the Northern Chou state. This was at the time which interests us here in particular ruled over by the emperor Wu Ti (561—577) whose hostility towards Buddhism was no less marked than his successful application of Confucian principles of government. There was little room for Buddhist art in his empire, a fact which is borne out by the scarcity of sculptures with inscriptions of his reign.

Quite different were the conditions which prevailed in the neighbouring state of Northern Ch'i. There the imperial authority rested in the hands of a ruler who was less concerned with the interest of the state than with his own pleasures and religious practices. One of emperor Wen Kung's (565—75) personal ambitions was to lead the life of a mendicant monk and to go around with the begging bowl asking support for the monastic institutions. No wonder that Buddhist art and learning enjoyed great favours, while the defence of the country was neglected with the result that the state soon succumbed to its rival, the Northern Chou (577). However regrettable this may have been from the political view-point, it must be admitted, that the religious impetus then alive in the country of Ch'i contributed to the development of the fine arts and found expression in a very rich production of Buddhist sculpture. The numerous monasteries, sanctuaries and rock-temples, which existed at the time, were decorated with sculptures which at least in part stood on a high level of artistic perfection. This applies particularly to those made in the western section of the Northern Ch'i state, in the neighbourhood of its capital Yeh (the present Lin-chang) which was situated a few

miles north of Chang-te-ho not very far from the border between Hopei and Honan.¹⁾ Several of the local schools of sculpture which existed in this part of the country at the very end of the Northern Ch'i dynasty, i. e. in the Wu P'ing period (570—75), produced works which must be counted among the noblest specimens of religious art that have survived in China, and it is to a few of these that we would like to draw attention, some of them being practically unknown, others known by a few specialists but not as yet placed in their proper position in the history of Chinese art.

* * *

If one proceeds straight towards the North from the site of the ancient capital of the Northern Ch'i state, following the present railway line through Shun-te-fu, Cheng-ting, Ting-chou, and Pao-ting, one passes through a country which at certain places, particularly to the West of the line, is rich in a very fine quality of micaceous marble which always had proved a most suitable material for artistic productions. The best specimens of this stone possess the same merits of texture and surface beauty as the famous Greek island marbles and lend themselves to artistic refinements that hardly can be obtained in ordinary limestone or sandstone. The sculptures which were executed in this region are thus, as a rule, superior from a technical viewpoint to contemporary works made in other parts of the country, and they sometimes reach a level which is hardly inferior to that of classic Greek art at a corresponding state of evolution. But besides such prominent works of art there was indeed also produced a large amount of ordinary stone-masons' work with little or no artistic importance. The production was rich and varied, and reached apparently a point of culmination at the end of the Ch'i dynasty.

We cannot enter here into a discussion of all the materials which have come from this region or still may be found at the places of production, but will concentrate our attention on a few characteristic specimens which however may serve to convey an idea of the prevailing types and the artistic importance of certain local schools or workshops which still may be traced even though we are no longer able to estimate their full importance or delimit their extension in time and place.

The first statue to which we wish to draw attention is not a new discovery, but it may be presented in a new light as a member of a group. It is the large standing Buddha in the possession of Mr. D. Kelekian in New York, which we reproduced on plate 256 in our work on *Chinese Sculpture*, published fifteen years ago. The reproduction did not however render justice to the whole monument;

¹⁾ Mr. J. Menzies who for many years lived at Chang-te-ho writes: «Yeh, the capital, is now a deserted place. There were two companion cities. One, the old on the East, is now called San T'ai, after Ts'ao Ts'ao's old capital whose site it continued. The other was West of it about 5 li, and is called Ch'ang Wu ch'eng. It has an earth wall which still stands; San T'ai has remains of high terraces.» Both are on the north bank of the Chang river, 15 li East of the railway bridge.

it was made from an old photograph taken in China, while the statue still was covered by dark pigments, and it did not include the whole pedestal which in this case is important, because of its ornamentation and inscription.

The figure is complete with the exception of the hands (which probably were placed in the abhaya and varada mudra), and it may be safely assumed that it represents an Amitabha Buddha. (Pl. I. a.) The strongly built, somewhat pillar-like body is completely enveloped in the *sanghati*, which falls from the shoulders down to the feet in thin folds, straight at the sides and curving over the front. At the lower hem one may observe the peculiar mussel-like patterns, arranged in pairs, which return on most statues of this period. The limbs and torso are scarcely indicated, yet the mantle is not draped over a flat frame, as is commonly the case in the archaic sculptures, but over a substantial body characterized by a somewhat bulky massivity. In other words, the statue is not «linear» in the same sense as the archaic sculptures; it possesses tridimensional form, but this is as yet rather undifferentiated and covered by or submitted to the linear play of some long sweeping folds, thus exhibiting characteristics which make it altogether a typical example of the transition stage in the stylistic evolution.

The pedestal which serves as a support for the statue consists of a square base and a round upper portion, the latter being moulded in the usual shape of an inverted lotus flower which, however, is raised over the square base by a decorated rim or frieze of winding lotus stalks, flowers, leaves, buds and seed cases. The quadrangular base is likewise decorated with reliefs on three sides; the motif on the front is composed of a *cintamāni* adored by two kneeling figures and guarded by two lions, while the two sides are covered by rows of gnome-like figures (a kind of yakshas) seated under low arches. (Pl. II. c.) All these reliefs on the pedestal are executed in a rather bold fashion without much insistence on detail. The fourth side of the square base is covered by an inscription containing the date and the names of the people who in one way or other were connected with the erection of this statue, but unfortunately no indication of the place where it originally stood. According to this, the statue was erected in «the 6th year of Wu P'ing era of the Great Ch'i dynasty, cyclically called *chi-wei*, on the 8th day of the 4th month (May 3, 575) by two men who were adjutants on the board of armaments in Jen-chou, called Sung Ssü-ching and Chao P'ao, for his Imperial Majesty, the Imperial family, the prime minister, their fathers and mothers, and all living beings most respectfully, of white stone, in order that they all may receive the benefits of the Noble Way and thus become illuminated. The promoters (or patrons) of the statue were the pacifier of the South, general Po Jen with his good wife Chu, and the pacifier of Po (i. e. Liao-ch'eng in Shantung), general Han Ning(?) with his mother and his wife Sun. The master presiding at the unveiling (i. e. «giving light» by opening its eyes) was the abbot Tao-hsün and his mother Yüan, and the lay disciple of Buddha Hsü Wen-cheng with his wives Chin and Wang, and the female lay devotees Hsü Chang-erh and Hsü Tsui(?) -erh».

Judging from this inscription, the statue was instituted by two military officials in Jen-chou, a place in northern Anhui, which for some time was under the administration of the Northern Ch'i, who by this act of devotion may have expressed their loyalty to the Ch'i government. They made it under the protection of two prominent generals, and the unveiling took place in the presence of an abbot and certain other members of the Buddhist community. But we are not told where it was made or erected; the place name indicates simply the home or region of activity of the two officials. The question can thus not be decided on epigraphical grounds. If we are to form some conjecture as to the original place of the statue, we must base it on observations of style and material. But before attempting anything of the kind, it may be well to direct the attention on two other statues which in all probability once formed a group with this Buddha.

They have hitherto remained entirely unknown and stood, when I saw them in 1939, in the store room of Messrs. C. T. Loo and Co. in New York. (Pl. I. b-c.) No information as to their place of origin or the like is available, but their material, ornamentation, and style of execution offer sufficient proofs for the conclusion, that they were made in conjunction with the above mentioned Buddha statue and once stood in the same temple. They represent the two Bodhisattvas, Avalokiteśvara (Kuanyin) and Mahastamaprabhā (Ta Shih-chih), who usually accompanied Amitabha Buddha as rulers of the Western paradise. The figures are of the same shape and material as the Buddha, though somewhat smaller (180 cm. high, while the Buddha, reaches the height of c. 210 cm.) and dressed in the traditional Bodhisattva attire: a closely fitting plaited *dhōti* tied around the hips, a plain upper garment that lies like a jerkin over the breast and shoulders and is bordered by an ornamental necklace, long scarves falling down over the arms, and heavy jewel chains held together on the waist by means of large round buckles. The broad and strong heads are crowned by diadems which are decorated, in the one case, with a small Buddha figure (now partly broken) and, in the other instance, with a *cintamāni*, the symbol of spiritual enlightenment, between garlands and lion masks. By these decorative motifs the Bodhisattvas are definitely characterized as Kuanyin and Ta Shih-chih, which also serves to support our supposition that the central Buddha represents Amitabha.

The figures are just as strongly built and well unified in shape as the Buddha; their quite undifferentiated bodies covered by closely fitting garments are almost pillar-like, but the surface is enlivened by a flow of flat folds cut at the lower hem in undulating patterns which tend to become pairs of spiralling mussels. This ornament is not so far developed as on somewhat later specimens, yet quite discernible, and noticeable as a characteristic mark of an early phase in the transition style. Another ornamental motif which should be noticed, because of its constant recurrence on sculptures of this period, consists of the oval plaques, or medallions with pearl borders, which appear on the necklaces and the long scarves that hang down over the *dhōtis*. They belong to the most common elements in the ornamental display

on the Pei Ch'i sculptures and may be seen on the garments just as well as in framing borders around other motifs.

Of particular interest to us in this connection is furthermore the form and ornamentation of the pedestals which correspond very closely to that of the pedestal under the Buddha statue. They are composed of broad square bases, a high circular rim or frieze decorated with winding lotus stems, and the large inverted lotus-flowers into which the statues are pegged. The ornamentation on the frieze is essentially the same as on the corresponding part of the Buddha's pedestal, it is executed in the same bold fashion, which also applies to the supporting lotus flower. The types of the Bodhisattvas may seem somewhat less severe, more benign than the Buddha's head, but the form and features are quite similar. When I saw the statues, they were furthermore still in part covered by the same kind of pigments that formerly were found on the Buddha statue, a coating which seemed rather out of place on the beautiful white marble.

This material may not be exactly the same as the highly micaceous marble of which the statues which come from Ting-chou and Chü-yang are made, but it is akin to it and points also towards western Hopei as their region of origin. A more definite local indication is in this case hardly possible to offer. It may however be added, that the very strong types and pillar-like frames together with the forceful manner of execution remind us of sculptures made at this time in northern Honan, as for instance at Nan Hsiang-t'ang, a stylistic correspondence that make us inclined to suppose that they come from the southern part of the region here under consideration. They may thus have been made somewhere in the neighbourhood of the ancient Yeh, the Northern Ch'i capital, a place where influences from the local schools in northern Honan as well as from those further north, in Hopei, may have been felt. We know no other sculptures which show exactly the same peculiarities of style and technique as these three figures which form a group of their own. Yet, quite similar types and features of stylisation may be observed in a number of statues which consequently must have been made about the same time, some of them being Buddhas of imposing size.

One of these which still remains at its original place, though in a somewhat dilapidated condition, is the statue that may be seen in the open field at the Shih-chu village in Ting-hsin-hsien northwest of Pao-ting-fu. (Pl. II. b.) The temple building which once sheltered the statue is now destroyed, but not very far from it is still to be seen a tall marble pillar supporting a small square sanctuary made of stone, though after the model of the usual wooden structures. This remarkable monument, after which the village is named, has been made the subject of a very thorough study by Mr. Lin Tun-tseng (in *The Bulletin of the Society for Research in Chinese Architecture*, vol. V. 2) in which he proves, that the pillar was erected between 568 and 570 as a monument over a mass of people who had been killed here during certain revolutionary battles which had taken place in 525 and 528. At that time there was also a temple, subsequently destroyed and

rebuilt several times, the last records being of the Ming and early Ch'ing period, when the temple was known as Sha-ch'iu-ssü. Some thirty years ago the last remains of the buildings were destroyed; only piles of earth are now to be seen beside the pillar (now only 7 feet but originally more than twice the height) and two marble statues, the one (standing quite close to the pillar) representing a minor seated Buddha on a high pedestal, the other which stands at some distance, the above mentioned large Buddha. None of the records refer to these sculptures, and the author expresses the opinion that both are products of the Ming period. This is however quite impossible on stylistic grounds; they are evidently of much earlier date. The large standing Buddha is a characteristic specimen of the Northern Ch'i period, and this can also be said of the pedestal of the seated statue, whereas the figure itself may have been made over in the 12th or 13th century. A definite judgment on this point is difficult without a re-examination of the original, which was impossible during my last stay in China, because of the political disturbances in that part of the country. We must consequently leave out the seated figure and turn our attention on the large standing Buddha which we are able to communicate in reproduction.

The figure stands exactly in the same posture as the Buddha described above and may likewise be interpreted as an Amitabha. The hands, which are missing, have evidently been placed in the abhaya and varada mudras. The head which is somewhat damaged is very large in proportion to the broad and heavy body which however is modelled to some extent under the soft garments; the thinner undergarment is tied with a ribbon under the bare chest, while the mantle or *sanghati* of heavier material falls over the shoulders and arms forming long curving folds over the front of the figure and a pair of spiralling mussels at the lower hem close to the sides. The manner of draping is essentially the same as on the Buddha of 575, though perhaps executed with more feeling for the fluency and softness of the material. The stone is of a different quality and has yielded more easily to the sculptor's chisel. It is, as a matter of fact, the same kind of rather soft micaceous marble that we find in the numerous sculptures from Chü-yang and Ting-chou which will occupy us presently. Whether it actually was made at some of those places and transported the rather long way to Ting-hsin-hsien, or locally by stone masons of corresponding training, is difficult to tell, but it may in a general way be classified as a ramification from the Chü-yang — Ting-chou school. Considering its very pronounced features of style and the historical data quoted above referring to the memorial pillar and the temple erected at the same spot about 570, we would be inclined to date it approximately about the same time or shortly after 570.

Before we revert to the sculptures known to have come from the above mentioned places in western Hopei, or still to be seen there, we may however consider a very large and important statue which is said to have stood at a place a little further towards the Southwest. It is now in the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto, but

according to the records of the late Mr. Crofts, who secured it some 15 years ago in China, it stood in »the Pu-lu temple at Li-ts'uan(?) of Ping-ting-chou», a place to the West of Cheng-ting on the Shansi side of the border-line between the present provinces of Hopei and Shansi. It is also reported, that this large Buddha was accompanied by two Bodhisattvas which however were so far destroyed that they were considered useless for the museum. If this statue was made locally it proves again that the mannerisms of style as well as the material spread over a rather large area, though the possibility of its transportation from some place further East can by no means be excluded.

The statue which measures 268 cm. in height represents an Amitabha Buddha in exactly the same position as those previously described (with hands missing). (Pl. II, a.) The sculptural treatment is however somewhat further progressed, the modelling more sensitive and thorough. The body is still heavy and completely covered by the mantle, which falls from the shoulders over the arms and forms a series of thin linear folds over the front, but the torso and the waist are slightly indicated under the soft material. We receive a more definite impression of the human form than in any of the preceding examples. The sensitiveness of the modelling may be particularly observed on the bare chest, in the face and half-closed eyes, and in the thin lips which reveal a reflection of interior life. The face is ensouled by an introspective beauty which hardly can be discovered on the stern faces of the earlier Buddhas. In the execution of the fold design the artist has avoided the hollowed-out lines and taken recourse to quite thin string-like creases which contribute to emphasize the flowing rhythm into which the figure is enveloped. The hem of the undergarment forms the meandering pattern in which the spiralling mussels have become more definite and regular than they were on the previous specimens.

The figure stands on a pedestal composed of an inverted lotus flower supported by a rim and placed on a broad plinth. The rim is here relatively low and has no ornamentation, only a great number of inscribed names of donors. The main inscription is carved on the front of the square plinth which however has been damaged at the corners. The first character is almost missing, but the second is evidently »Kuang» which gives the clue to the proper reading of the date, as pointed out by Mr. J. Menzies in Toronto who kindly helped in deciphering the inscription. The *nien hao* may thus be read: Cheng Kuang, which was the last reign name of the Northern Ch'i dynasty; there is no other *nien hao* with Kuang that possibly could fit the case. Then follow the numbers of the year, month, and day, i. e. 1st year, 8 month, 15 day of Cheng Kuang, which corresponds to September 12th, 577, and the statement that this statue of »Omito» was made for the benefit of the whole country together with statues of the Bodhisattvas Kuanyin and Ta Shih-chih. The inscription offers thus besides the date an interesting confirmation of the iconographic subject, i. e. Amitabha Buddha, and the fact that the Buddha was accompanied by the two traditional Bodhisattvas. It is only to

be regretted that these, which existed at least in part when the Buddha was taken away from its original place, were not allowed to accompany the central figure notwithstanding their mutilated condition. If any fragments of the side figures still exist, they have remained unknown, but the chances are that they have been completely lost. If they were of the same class as the great Buddha, they must have been noble works of art, and we might possibly form some idea as to their characteristics of style and decorative appearance from certain other Bodhisattva statues of the same period which still survive. They are all works from the end of the Northern Ch'i dynasty and illustrate the same stage in the stylistic development as this Buddha statue.

The most appealing and decoratively beautiful among these are the two minor Bodhisattvas which now belong to Mr. Grenville Winthrop in New York and Mrs. W. Dearth in Fontainebleau, respectively, but which originally may have formed a pair. (Pl. III. a. b.) The height of the figures is only about 90 cm. not counting the pedestals, which in both cases seem to be foreign to the statues (the one being new, the other — under Mrs. Dearth's statue — old and inscribed with the date 571, but too large for the figure). They are both slim upright figures of unusual refinement. The upper parts of the bodies are mainly bare, only the shoulders are covered by thin scarves tied in a knot on the chest from where they fall down in long slips. The *dhōti* is tied as usual with a belt over the hips and falls down in straight plaited folds which are cut at the lower hem in the meandering ear-like patterns that we have noticed before. The linear stylisation is exquisitely delicate and pure and the decorative effect heightened not only with colours and gold but also with ornaments in thin plaster relief (i. e. on Mrs. Dearth's statue), yet it is less the surface treatment than the actual shaping and modelling of the figures which here impress us. In spite of the fact that the bodies are stylized according to a general formula (suggesting an elongated ellipse), it cannot be denied that they also reflect a budding sentiment for feminine beauty and grace. The waist and the hips serve to accentuate the proportions as well as the broad shoulders and neck, and the naked parts have a tactile beauty which is entirely unknown in earlier Chinese sculptures. It may be admitted that the beauty of these youthful frames is far removed from the world of men, yet it reveals an endeavour to make the divine harmony of these beings perceptible also in their human forms. The sculptor seems even to have allowed himself a certain amount of freedom in the rendering of the *mudras* or postures of the hands, as may be seen in Mr. Winthrop's statue: the Bodhisattva keeps the left hand lifted in *varada mudra*, but the right one which is lowered is turned inward instead of outward (in the regular *abhaya mudra*) and both gestures are performed with a gracefulness that almost militates against their religious significance. But the figures are quite impersonal without any trace of individual characterisation, their types full and round with thin lips and wide, curving eyebrows which remind us of the corresponding features in the large Buddha figure in Toronto. There is

the same air of impenetrable mystery in all these faces; they seem to express the same inspiration, the same attitude towards the traditional sacred symbols. These Bodhisattvas are indeed related to the large Buddha of 577, in spite of many obvious differences; they are, so to say, born of the same spirit, executed in the same material and subjected to a similar degree of linear stylisation. We would consequently be inclined to date them approximately in the same year, even though the motifs have conduced to a somewhat freer display of the sculptor's art and sentiments than the more hieratic Buddha statue.

The same type of formal beauty and decorative stylisation on a larger scale may be observed in the Bodhisattva statue which formerly belonged to General Munthe in Peiping and then passed into the collection of Baron Kawasaki in Kobe, which however also has been dissolved. (Pl. III. c.) The figure itself is over 2 m. high and the pedestal c. 40 cm. The Bodhisattva attire is the same as in the minor figures mentioned above, the upper part of the body being bare, except for a thin scarf over the shoulders and the jewel-chain which is looped on the waist, while the lower part is covered by the *dhōti*. The folds are very thin, and the garment fits tightly over the hips and legs, thus contributing to the beautifully unified elliptic shape which dominates the whole figure and receives further accentuation through the long curving lines of the jewel-chains falling over the shoulders and the legs. The volumes of all the forms are perfectly realized, yet without much insistence on the functional differentiations, the modelling being very sensitive but at the same time synthetic or unifying. The arms are broken but may indeed have been placed in similar positions as we observed in Mr. Winthrop's statue, and as the diadem is ornamented with a kind of vase (or possibly a radiating *cintāmāni*), it seems most probable that the statue represents the Bodhisattva Mahastamaprabhata (Ta Shih-chih).

In this case the figure is still supported by its original pedestal consisting as usual of a square plinth and an inverted lotus flower placed on a rim. The proportions and the modelling of the lotus petals are rather akin to what may be observed on the Toronto statue, if not slightly more advanced, the relief of the petals and the dividing lines being a little more accentuated. It is possible that the figure was executed a few years later, after the close of the Ch'i dynasty, it is the most mature and perfect specimen of the style that we have studied in the previous examples. There is no inscription to verify the date or to indicate its place of origin, but according to a somewhat vague tradition, it was brought to Peiping from a place in western Hopei, and by its style and material it is indeed closely akin to the products of the Ting-chou school.

A more definite statement was received from the Yamanaka Comp. in regard to the place of origin of the large Buddha statue which for over 15 years (1921—36) stood in their courtyard in Peiping, but which is now said to have passed into other hands, unknown to me. (Pl. IV. a.) It came from «a ruined temple in Ting-chou». The original pedestal is preserved but has no inscription. The shape and

construction of it are essentially the same as in the previous examples, but it is uncommonly broad in proportion to the figure, the inverted lotus flower is very low and the ornamented frieze or rim under it rather high. The design of winding stems with leaves and flowers is similar to that of the frieze of the Buddha statue of 575, but the execution is freer with deeper contrasts of light and shade. The artists who were at work on these two statues followed apparently the same tradition, but their technical training must have been different, and there was also some difference in the materials, the Ting-chou marble being of a more crystalline quality.

The observations made on the pedestal may be carried further on the statue itself which is remarkable by its size (reaching a height of about 3 meters) and preservation. It stands in the usual position of the large Amitabha Buddhas with the one arm lifted and the other lowered; the hands which are now missing were, no doubt, placed in the abhaya and varada mudra. The draping of the long mantle over the shoulders and arms is more supple and sensitive than in the statue of 575 revealing a high degree of technical skill and freedom, yet it spreads out at the feet in a fashion that reminds us of stylistic traditions of somewhat earlier times. By this spreading of the mantlefolds at the sides of the legs an impression of relative flatness is produced (somewhat similar to the arrangement that may be seen on statues from the early part of the 6th century), but the modelling of the limbs is nevertheless quite discernible under the garment which together with the very definite stylisation of the lower hems in regular series of spiralling ear-mussels speaks of a relatively advanced stage in the evolution of the transition style. These somewhat contradictory criteria in the shape and the stylisation of the statue make it difficult to propose a definite date for its execution. Yet, this cannot have been very far removed from 575; if it was made before this year, the statue was more advanced, particularly in its fold design, than other works of the time; if on the other hand, it was executed a few years later (which after all seems more probable to us), the sculptor may for some reason or other have reverted to a somewhat earlier model for its general shape. It is, as said above, a work of admirable skill and technical adroitness executed on a scale which contributes to make it look a little empty. It does not express the same degree of introspective concentration and force as may be found in the Buddha statues described before. The facial mask is rather flat with sharply cut features, yet the figure is very impressive as a whole.

Continuing our review of the standing Buddhas (presumably all representing Amitabha), which on stylistic grounds may be classified in the earlier part of the Transition period, we like to recall a somewhat smaller statue which some ten years ago stood in the galleries of M. Wannieck in Paris but now has passed into other hands. (Pl. IV. b.) It is of a rather heavy type with a broad face; the figure is practically covered by the wide mantle, only a minor part of the neck being bare. The undifferentiated rectangular shape and the mode of draping with a somewhat

irregular ear-mussel design at the lower hem give us reason to consider this statue as relatively early, probably not executed later than 575, and because of its material, the white micaceous marble, it may be placed in the Ting-chou group.

Other representatives of this group may still be seen in the little museum of the above named provincial town, the foremost being a seated Buddha to which we will return presently, the other a standing Buddha figure which is now in a very mutilated condition. (Pl. IV. d.) It has neither head, nor arms, and large patches of the surface have flaked off in consequence of exposure to rain and frost, but it is nevertheless worth recording as a local document which supports our classification of some more important works. The stylisation of the folds in thin creases is still discernible and also portions of the spiralling ornaments at the lower hem over the feet. They indicate a relatively early date. It should also be noticed that the figure is completely wrapped in the mantle which reaches to the very neck and forms a mass of thin curving folds over the chest. The forms of the torso and the legs are clearly modelled but they are tightly wrapped in the covering garments.

A rather similar combination of sculptural volume and abundance of linear folds may be observed in the larger Buddha statue (without head, feet, and hands) which formed part of the Eumorfopulos collection and now is exhibited in the Victoria and Albert Museum. (Pl. IV. e.) The original height of the figure must have been over two meters, and its place was (according to local information) in one of the pagodas in Chü-yang, the little town some 20 li westward from Ting-chou where so many beautiful fragments of white marble sculptures in transition style have come to light. The corrosion of the stone, particularly on the front of the figure, together with its mutilation produce an impression of plumpness, yet the beautiful arrangement of the thin sweeping folds on the back reveal a high degree of technical refinement. The draping and stylisation of the mantle are essentially the same as on the minor statue in Ting-chou, though carried out on a larger scale with more detail and emphasis. It seems as if the sculptor had tried to follow quite closely certain Indian models of the Gupta period which exhibit this peculiar fold treatment developed to the last degree. We know the type through several prominent examples in the museums in Calcutta and Mathura dating from the 5th and early 6th centuries. The correspondence is obvious not only in the stylisation of the mantle folds but also in the modelling of the muscular or fleshy parts, the torso and the legs, which in the Eumorfopulos statue are emphasized in a manner more akin to that of Indian Gupta art than to the manner which is characteristic of the Chinese statues of this period. The statue is thus one of the best examples of a definite Indian influence which must have reached China shortly after the middle of the 6th century and evidently became an important element in the formation of the style of the Transition period. We may well grant that this style was fundamentally the result of a natural growth or a gradual maturing of sculptural art, suscitated by observations of nature, but the decorative formula of sty-

lisation which prevailed more or less in the best sculptures of the period and which is most clearly discernible in the mantle folds, was of Indian origin. It must have become known through the importation of certain models in Gupta style, as for instance reproductions of the famous sandal wood statue said to have been made by King Udayana when Śakyamuni was preaching to his mother in heaven. The type is known through several copies in Japanese temples of which at least one was imported in the tenth century from China. It is impossible to tell when the model first became known in the Far East, but to judge from the Buddha statues mentioned above (and some minor bronze statuettes), it cannot have been later than about the middle of the sixth century.

* * *

All the statues which we have discussed in the preceding pages represent standing Buddhas and Bodhisattvas which, in spite of considerable differences, due to local and individual features, may be considered as examples of a relatively early stage in the transition style. They were probably all executed in the 570ies, and most of them about the middle of this decade. Before we proceed to examine a few more specimens of a similar type which on stylistic grounds may be placed a little later, it seems appropriate to pay attention to some seated figures and minor sculptures which most probably were executed about the same time. They are generally of a more intimate kind, partly due to the smaller size and partly to the fact, that the seated crosslegged posture necessitated a more thorough study of the torso and limbs than the standing figures covered by long mantles. And whereas these represented as a rule Amitabha Buddha, the minor seated figures are all representations of Śakyamuni Buddha conceived as a more youthful human being.

A very good example of these is still to be seen in the small museum at Ting-chou. (Pl. V. d.) The figure is headless and without hands but otherwise well preserved. It seems quite obvious that the hands were placed in the abhaya and buhmisparsa mudra, the latter being employed only for Śakyamuni. The mantle of quite thin and supple material lies tightly over the arms, the torso and the legs; it does not conceal the forms but serves rather to emphasize their tactile beauty which now dominates more than ever since the pigments have been scraped off and the surface of the crystalline marble has deepened by age. The sculptured base on which the figure is placed, is a characteristic work of the 12th century and may once have formed part of a sutra-pillar.

A smaller version of a similar figure (measuring only about 50 cm) may be seen in the National Museum in Stockholm, but this too was formerly in Ting-chou. (Pl. V. c.) The position of the arms is the same as in the previous instance, which characterizes the figure as Śakyamuni, but the mantle is, relatively speaking, a little wider, with more folds, covering also the main part of the breast, which may indicate that the statue is slightly earlier in date. Both these figures are as a mat-

ter of fact executed with a degree of technical skill and refinement that we hardly can expect before the very end of the Northern Ch'i dynasty (577). The artist who made them seems to have realized very keenly the tactile beauty of a youthful body wrapped in a soft material; the sensitiveness of his modelling becomes most obvious in such parts as the naked feet. The surface effect of the white marble which has deepened in tone with the centuries reminds us of Greek island sculptures from the end of the fifth century B. C. The similarity of the materials employed may indeed also have caused a certain correspondence in the technical methods.

In connection with these two Buddha figures should be mentioned the torso of a Bodhisattva in the *lalitasana* posture, now in the East Asiatic department of the Berlin museums. (Pl. V. a.) Judging by the position of the right leg, which is placed crosswise over the (now missing) left leg, and the arm which rests with the elbow on the leg, the Bodhisattva must have been a meditating Maitreya or a Śākyamuni before attaining buddhahood. The slight forward inclination of the body was probably further accentuated in the head, a movement which even now, in spite of the mutilation of the figure, adds something to its interest. The very light garments cover only the shoulders and the sides of the torso, while the front from the neck to below the waist is bare and framed by a long jewel chain. The arrangement is not unlike what we have seen on the standing Bodhisattva in Mr. Winthrop's collection, though carried out in a still bolder fashion with the main accent on the naked parts. We have good reason to suppose that this Bodhisattva also originates from Ting-chou and that it was made about the same time as the seated Buddhas.

A still finer representative of the same school and type of sculpture may however be seen in Mr. Winthrop's collection. (Pl. V. b.) It is also a Śākyamuni Buddha, but placed on a high pedestal and provided with a leaf-shaped halo. The whole statue which is perfectly preserved in every detail measures only 64 cm. from the foot of the pedestal to the top of the halo. The creamy white surface of the stone is revealed in the face, the neck, the hands, and the foot (parts which once may have been gilded), whereas the rest of the figure is covered by pigments. The hands which are placed in the *abhaya* and the *bhumisparsa* mudra, prove definitely that the figure represents Śākyamuni, after he has attained Buddhahood, though as a tender, almost child-like being whose transparent beauty is emphasized by the contrast between the luminously white face and neck, and the deep reddish colouring of the garments. There is thus an approach to naturalism in the general effect, but the modelling of the naked parts is not properly speaking naturalistic; it may rather be described as a sensitive transformation of the plastic effect into a very smooth and ivory-like texture. The artist has not discarded the traditional sacred formula, but revealed in the eyes, the mouth, the hands, and the foot a reaction to natural beauty which surpasses all that we in this respect are used to find in Chinese sculpture.

Very significant for the stylistic character and period of this little Buddha statue is the decoration of the socle on which it is placed. The upper part is as usual in the shape of a lotus-flower, but this is supported by a high plinth divided by banded columns into sections which are decorated with lion masks, motifs which occur quite frequently on sculptures of the Northern Ch'i dynasty. The somewhat broader base of the socle is finished by a moulded rim of lotus petals, a motif which is repeated on the halo where it appears as an open lotus flower around the head.

The original place of this remarkable statue is not known, but we have little doubt that it is a product of the Ting-chou school. The stylistic connection with the two above mentioned seated Buddhas is obvious, though they are somewhat later in date than this exquisite figure which together with its pedestal is one of the most characteristic examples of the style and refinement reached by the best masters of the Ting-chou school about 575 or a little earlier.

This opinion could be supported by a closer examination of a number of minor sculptures in the same material which at least in part come from Ting-chou and in some instances are provided with dated inscriptions. Most of these are in the shape of relatively small votive stelae, apparently made for private chapels or as votive offerings of individuals or families of limited means. The simplest may well be classified as purely artisan's work, whereas the best are comparable to works of such perfection as the above-mentioned Śakyamuni statue. It seems thus hardly necessary to enumerate here all these stelae, or fragments of such, that have come to our notice; we can refer the student to the reproductions and descriptions of some of them in our book *Chinese Sculpture from the Vth to the XIVth Century*, plates 244—54, and will here only point out one or two additional examples.

In order to realize the connection between this particular group and the Buddha statue in Mr. Winthrop's collection it may be well to recall the fragments reproduced on plates 249—50 in the above-mentioned book, representing one Buddha head, three Bodhisattva busts, and a dvarapala (now in the museum in Philadelphia). (Pl. VI. a-b.) They are all more or less mutilated, yet revealing in the heads a definite spirit or mode of characterisation. We find in them the youthful charm of the above-mentioned Buddha statue rendered with the same sensitive accents of plastic modelling. The Bodhisattvas are indeed somewhat younger smiling sisters of the more meditative Sakyamuni. They all reflect something of the same introspective beauty and mystic spiritual bliss. In the dvarapala figure, which is turning and bending rather vehemently, the sculptor has given a surprisingly strong and free interpretation of form in movement.

These figure fragments are evidently parts of a minor stela the general appearance of which may be deduced from several still existing specimens of fairly uniform type. They consist usually of a rather high and deep dais or platform decorated with guardians and lions in high relief, the main figures being placed

in front of a high arched background slab, which however in many instances is dissolved into a kind of pictorial composition consisting of one or two trees intended to produce with their branches and foliage the impression of an arbour around the sacred figures. In front of the trees, attached to the leaves and branches, are rows of soaring apsaras, while a couple of nagas, or other heavenly beings, are supporting an altar with the *cintamāni* (the sacred jewel of spiritual illumination) at the very top. Long jewel chains carried by the apsaras increase the ornamental splendour and the pictorial play of light and shade in the upper heavenly regions. The figures on the dais may be arranged in more than one way, but it should be noticed that they are as a rule only Bodhisattvas. The simplest arrangement consists of one standing or seated figure in the centre, between the trunks, and two somewhat smaller Bodhisattvas at the sides, as may be seen on the stela in the Prince Li Household Museum in Seoul, and on another specimen belonging to Mr. W. J. G. van Meurs in Amsterdam which hitherto has remained unknown. (Pl. VI. c.) Quite prominent in both examples are the fierce dragons or nagas which are winding around the trees as if they were trying to reach the Bodhisattvas or the apsaras on the branches above. — In other examples, such as the stela in the Freer Gallery, (Pl. 245 in *Chinese Sculpture*) which is dated 562, the Bodhisattva in the centre has been doubled, the nagas are less prominent, and the side figures are reduced to two minor bhikshus, but the general compositional features are nevertheless quite similar. This applies also to the decoration on the front of the dais which in all these examples is composed of a *cintamani* (supported by one or two yakshas), two seated lions, and two standing guardians at the corners of the platform, and it may be noticed that the posture and movement of the dvarapalas are quite the same as in the little guardian figure mentioned above.

The dated specimens among the minor marble stelae of the type here under discussion range from 558 to 570 (the last one being a fragmentary example in Mr. Takenouchi's collection in Tokyo) which seems to indicate that they were most popular in the 560ties. Yet it is of course not excluded that some undated specimens may have been executed a year or two later, i. e. after 570. In any case, it seems evident that the stela of which some fragments are preserved in the Philadelphia museum, belonged to the most mature and presumably latest in this group. The date of it can hardly have been much before 570, and it seems indeed to have been a product of one of the best workshops in the Ting-chou region. This conclusion may be drawn from the quality of the stone and the workmanship, and it was also indicated by the dealer who brought out these fragments from China in 1922.

Our digression from the main road of the great marble sculptures into the field of the minor stelae may thus also have served to strengthen our argument as to the date of the Śakyamuni statue in Mr. Winthrop's collection which we considered as a product of the Ting-chou school shortly before 575. We have now found that the sculptors of this school reached a high degree of technical virtuosity al-

ready in the 560ties, and that this sometimes induced them to creations which indeed are of a more pictorial than purely sculptural character. In some of these small marble stelae with their foliage, climbing dragons and soaring apsaras, more or less detached from the background, the makers may indeed be said to have transgressed the natural limits of marble sculpture and tried to reproduce effects of painting or of large tabernacles executed in wood or bronze. Models on a large scale may have existed, though they are now destroyed. But when they concentrated all their skill on single figures of more or less traditional type, they were well within the limits of sculptural art and displayed the greatest refinement not only in the stylisation of the folds but also in the modelling of the hands and feet and the facial types. This is beautifully illustrated by the Buddha statue in Mr. Winthrop's collection in which the rendering of sculptural form is perfectly combined with technical virtuosity in the execution of the details.

It is only too well known to need any explanation that these Chinese sculptors did not study the human figure for its own sake as a motif of artistic interpretation; it was to them only a symbol to be used in a religious sense, but it is obvious that they did not lack a certain feeling for its living beauty and expression. We have noticed it in the modelling of some of the Bodhisattvas of female appearance, to some extent also in the stylisation of the garments, and it penetrates time and again in the animation of the heads. Several detached heads of Bodhisattvas might be quoted to illustrate the faculty of these masters to suggest in a very restrained form an inner animation, a beauty that might be called human, if it were not so completely dominated by perfect harmony and self-contained peace. One such head of relatively early date, rather broad and heavy in type, belongs to the Rhode Island School of Design, another less conventionalized and sculpturally further developed Bodhisattva head was a few years ago exhibited in the gallery of Maison Rocca in Paris, but has since passed into some private collection. (Pl. VIII. b). It may have been executed at the very end of the Northern Ch'i dynasty or shortly after; the technical execution is here of the finest quality. It carries the suggestion of an interior beauty that may be sensed rather than analysed.

It goes without saying that the works produced at this period in many local workshops by no means all were of the highest artistic quality, a fact which was noticed in our description of the minor stelae, but which also may be illustrated by some minor single figures. The statue of a standing Kuanyin Bodhisattva (height 70 cm.) in the National Museum in Stockholm (Pl. IV. c.) is thus in style and design a typical example of these Ting-chou sculptures, and it has the advantage of being perfectly preserved (even the original painting on the halo is still partly discernible), but it is lacking in the graceful elegance and refinement that endowed some of the larger Bodhisattva statues with an inimitable charm and animation.

In connection with this Bodhisattva may be recorded the series consisting of a

seated Buddha, two standing Bodhisattvas and two bhikshus, all of minor size, in the University Museum in Philadelphia. They may have formed parts of a votive stela but are now detached, each one on a separate pedestal. By their shapes and the stylisation of the tightly fitting garments around the somewhat elliptic bodies, they correspond to some of the larger figures previously mentioned, but the execution is not so refined in the details of the garments and the like which no doubt originally were brought out by pigments of colours and gold as on most of these sculptures.

The same type of bhikshus, representing Ananda and Kasyapa, executed on a much larger scale (height 125 cm.) may be seen in the two statues now in the Louvre, formerly Vignier. (Pl. 327 in *Chinese Sculpture*) They are still completely covered by pigments, the mantles being painted in large patches of green and reddish brown, but the material seems to be a friable whitish marble. Only minor spots of it are visible, and one may thus feel some hesitation as to its quality and origin, but the probabilities are that these statues also belong to the West Hopei group, though they may well have been executed a little later than the sculptures considered in the previous pages. Their shapes are characterized by elliptic outlines and relative flatness, features which become most prominent in the large sculptures made at the beginning of the Sui dynasty, i. e. during the first years of the 580ties. The execution is more superficial than in the best works of the Ting-chou school from the end of the Northern Ch'i dynasty, as may be observed for instance in the flat hands, but the bold and striking realism in the carving of the strong heads adds a note of individual life and expression that we have not seen in earlier works.

* * *

It may not be possible to draw a definite line of demarcation between the sculptures made at the very end of the Northern Ch'i dynasty (about 577) and those executed three or four years later after the first Sui emperor, Kao Tsu (reign name K'ai Huang), had established his sway over the united empire (581). Yet, certain modifications become gradually noticeable. The observation of nature seems indeed to have increased as well as the mastery of the sculptural form, but at the same time something was lost of the intimacy and charm which spread like the smile of an opening bud over the youthful Bodhisattvas from the end of the Northern Ch'i dynasty. The formal beauty becomes more obvious; the sculptors seem to be more self-conscious than before. They have mastered all the technical difficulties and stand more independent in relation to the Indian models which often exercised a restraining influence on the earlier sculptors. The best works produced at the beginning of the Sui dynasty stand on a very high level as products of sculptural art. But with the increasing technical skill followed apparently a tendency towards mass-production. A greater number of relatively indifferent, though very

decorative statues were now produced, i. e. religious images made according to certain more or less perfect formulae without the accents of spiritual or emotional animation that ennobled some of the earlier works. Such was the general trend of evolution, if we consider the whole mass of sculptures made in the Sui dynasty, but there were indeed exceptions, and, as said above, it is not always easy to decide whether a certain specimen was made a year before or after 581.

This applies for instance to a statue of somewhat less than life size which stands in the National Museum in Stockholm. The head and hands are missing, but otherwise it is well preserved and made of the same kind of micaceous marble as all the sculptures originating from the Ting-chou region. Stylistically it is perhaps a little further developed than the specimens hitherto examined, a fact which becomes evident in the naturalistic treatment of the garment which evidently is based on close observations of an actual model. (Pl. VIII. a.)

One may hesitate whether the motif is a somewhat youthful standing Buddha whose hands were placed in the abhaya and the varada mudra, or a bhikshu who may have kept some objects in his hands, but as the latter would be more difficult to explain, we are inclined to accept the hypothesis that it represented a Buddha in a monk's garment. The *sanghati* of rather heavy though soft material is tied by means of a cord over the left shoulder, the lower end of the cord being fastened by a clasp or buckle in the mantle which from this point turns over, forming thus double layers of folds which spread out in a fan-like pattern. The long side-folds of the mantle are straight and pleated, the deepest grooves or shadows are formed below the arms and between the legs, and the straight lines are ending at the hem in the spiralling wave- or ear-patterns. The whole arrangement is carried out with an exactness that bespeaks of observations on a model, yet the lines are stylised according to a unifying rhythm which gently sweeps over the youthful body dominating it and, at the same time, accentuating its slim forms.

A work of this type may indeed by its material and the manner in which the garments are rendered lead our thoughts towards Greek sculptures from the end of the fifth century B. C. and perhaps most particularly towards some of the Ionian maidens in the Acropolis museum; they show — *mutatis mutandis* — a similar combination of a restrained, yet suggestive modelling of the forms with a definite linear stylisation which endows them with inimitable decorative beauty. To insist here on the obvious differences is hardly necessary; they resulted from the fact that the Greek sculptors were more intimately acquainted with the human form as such, while the Chinese merely suggested it as a symbolic frame for a certain state in the development of spiritual beings. Their artistic feeling found expression more exclusively in the stylisation of the forms and the garments, and it is consequently in the latter that we find the key to the evolution of style.

Considering these elements in the present example we cannot but arrive at the conclusion that it was made shortly after the close of the Northern Ch'i dynasty, though it reveals an intimacy and refinement of technical execution which gradu-

ally disappear in the works of the Sui period. It retains the best qualities of the somewhat earlier sculptures but is at the same time a little further progressed as a sculptural creation. The other examples to be mentioned here can hardly be said to stand on the same level as works of art, even though some of them are very impressive from a decorative point of view.

A whole series of these statues — four bodhisattvas and two bhikshus — may be seen in Mr. Granville Winthrop's collection in New York. They have no doubt originally formed part of one or two groups with larger Buddha figures in the centre, but whether these are preserved or not, is an open question. We would however like to draw attention to a rather mutilated Buddha statue which in regard to size and stylistic development possibly might fit such a place. (Pl. VII. d.) It forms part of the Munthe collection, now on exhibition in the museum in Los Angeles, and is without feet and hands besides being defaced by the restoration of its nose. Its present height is about 160 cm. but with feet and pedestal it may well have reached over 2 meters. It is very simple; the folds of the *sanghati* which clings tightly to the shoulders and leaves the main part of the chest bare are indicated mainly with incised lines, only on the left shoulder and at the ends of the scarf (tied around the waist) has the artist represented successive layers of thin material revealing his technical skill which also is apparent in the beautiful surface treatment of the naked parts. In this respect it is comparable with the headless seated Buddhas from Ting-chou and may indeed originate from the same place. Characteristic of this figure is furthermore the long somewhat rectangular facial type with strongly accentuated features, the sharp curves of the eyebrows and eyelids, the straight nose (renewed according to its old form), and the pronounced wave-line of the full upper lip which more than anything else contributes to the expression of haughty self-contentment.

The same features and expression may be observed in the four stately Bodhisattva statues in the collection of Mr. Winthrop, which in spite of minor differences may be considered as parts of one homogeneous series. (Pl. VII. a—b, c and e.) Two of these Bodhisattvas measure 103 cm. in height, one 105 cm., and the fourth only 100 cm., i. e. without the pedestals which are modern. The figures are quite tall, of rather slender proportions, their bearing is stiff as they stand with shoulders and heads thrown back, which produces a convex front line over the torso. The chests are bare, the *dhoti* is laid in long pleated folds accompanied by the scarves and ribbons which fall down from the shoulders and the waist likewise in straight or slightly curving lines, which all contribute to the impression of a somewhat rigid dignity. The long faces which are full and strong, characterized by similar features and expression as we noticed in the Buddha statue, are crowned by high diadems. Two of these are decorated with motifs which give a clue to the representations, i. e. the Amitabha Buddha of Kuanyin and the *cintamani* of Ta Shih-chih, (Pl. VII. c and e) but the two others have only round medallions in the diadems, a rather indefinite ornament which may be used for various Bodhisattvas as for

instance Pu-hsien and Wen-shu. No further attributes are available for the identification of these Bodhisattvas since all the hands are missing. Otherwise the figures are well preserved and still in part covered with old pigments.

The original position of these four Bodhisattvas may be differently conjectured, but we are inclined to assume that they were arranged in two groups, each consisting of a central Buddha and two Bodhisattvas, and one of the Buddhas may possibly have been the statue (without feet) which is preserved in the Munthe collection in Los Angeles. If such was the case, they may all have been made in one of the Ting-chou workshops, though by different sculptors than those who were responsible for the somewhat earlier works. But the place of origin is in this case not very obvious or definite.

One of these groups included besides the Buddha and two Bodhisattvas also two bhikshus of somewhat smaller size. (Pl. VII. a—b.) Two of them, both youthful monks in erect position, are also preserved in the same collection. They are interesting, because of their close stylistic association with the Bodhisattvas, and obviously products of the same workshop, though relatively indifferent as works of art. They show no attempt at characterisation and hold no objects or attributes since their hands are broken. The wide mantles are draped in the usual fashion and painted in squares to indicate their manufacture of variously coloured patches. But the material is the same as in the Bodhisattva statues and also the technical methods of execution.

Another local group of similar material but somewhat different style is formed by a standing Buddha and two Bodhisattvas which now are spread in different parts of the world. Their place of origin is unknown, but the quality of the marble points towards western Hopei, whereas the shapes and the somewhat mechanical stylisation of the garments indicate a local workshop in which current models were reproduced without much individual feeling or sense of beauty. The Buddha statue belonged formerly to the Doucet collection but is now in some other private collection in Paris. (Pl. VII. e.) It may represent an Amitabha; the hands which are broken were apparently placed in the abhaya and varada mudra, the pedestal is new. The figure measures 140 cm. in height and is completely covered by the mantle which falls in almost symmetrical folds over the shoulders and arms forming a kind of stiff apron-like coating over the torso and the legs. In the hem of the undergarment, which becomes visible at the feet, one may observe the traditional ear-mussels in pairs. The short neck and rather indifferent round head add to the impression of a somewhat ponderous frame.

The two Bodhisattvas represent, to judge by the ornaments in their diadems, Kuanyin and Ta Shih-chih, the former stands in the East Asiatic Museum in Cologne, (Pl. VIII. f.) the latter which for many years belonged to a collection in Paris, stands now like so many of these statues in Mr. Winthrop's house. (Pl. VIII. d.) They measure 90 cm. in height and have lost their hands but are otherwise well preserved; the one in Mr. Winthrop's collection still shows traces of old

colouring on the glossy white marble. The Bodhisattva attire is rather more simple than usual; the *dhoti* falls quite low from the hips, the torso is bare with the exception of a scarf over the shoulders tied in a knot below the chest, while long scarves float from the arms down to the feet thus accentuating the curving contours of the typical elliptic formula. But here too, as on the Buddha statue, the garments are lacking in suppleness in spite of the multiplication of the folds, and look more or less like coats of leather on the full bodies. The stylisation of the hem of the undergarment is exactly the same as on the Buddha statue, the correspondence being so close that there can be no doubt as to their common origin. But to define this exactly in regard to time and place is not so easy, because the shape and style of these figures seem rather earlier than their execution, which may imply that they are archaistic works made at a somewhat later period than the models would indicate. The relative lack of intrinsic artistic quality might cause such a supposition.

† In order to obtain an impression of how the form and style of the Transition period were developed at the beginning of the Sui dynasty, which marks the last stage within this period, we may finally pay some attention to the very large and well known Buddha statue which lately was presented by Mssrs. C. T. Loo and Co. to the British government. (Pl. VIII. c.) The figure has been repeatedly discussed and reproduced, since it formed part of the Exhibition of Chinese Art in the Burlington House in 1936, where it impressed the visitors by its extraordinary size, (nearly 6 meters in height), its beautiful material (the smooth micaceous marble), and its definite patterns of decorative stylisation. It is by far the largest figure that ever has been transported from China to the Western world and has the advantage of being completely preserved (with the exception of the hands) together with its original pedestal. This which consists, as usual, of a square plinth and an inverted lotus flower, has a long inscription including a great number of donors' names and beginning with the following historical information: »In the Great Sui dynasty, K'ai Huang's reign, the fifth year, cyclically called *i-ssü*, third month, eighteenth day, this image of white jade (stone) of Mi-to (i. e. Amitabha) was erected together with two Bodhisattva statues in the Ch'ing-kuang temple in the Han-tsui village.» — The four first characters are now destroyed, but their interpolation as »Great Sui, K'ai Huang» is justified by the fact, that the only fifth year which was called *i-ssü* in this period was of the K'ai Huang reign, the statue being stylistically impossible sixty years earlier or later. The date corresponds thus to April 23:d, 585, which is in perfect harmony with its style, and it represents like all the previously mentioned large Buddhas an Amitabha. The village where it was erected is now called Hsiang-pei and is situated in Wan-hsien, to the south-west of Pao-ting-fu. From here it was transported in 1918 to the Fang-shun-chia station and thence taken by train to Peiping, which shows that even such enormous sculptures could be transported considerable distances by mule-carts or the like. Its actual place of manufacture may have been close to its place of erection in Wan-hsien, or a

little further South in T'ang-hsien, where other marble sculpture still may be seen, a place not very far from Chü-yang and Ting-chou which, as said before, were the two main centres of sculptural activity in this neighbourhood. The artistic field of activity included evidently a number of local workshops which however were fairly homogeneous in regard to style and workmanship.

The enormous size of this figure has contributed to give it an aspect of more rigid stylisation than we find in the smaller statues. The mantle is draped symmetrically over the shoulders covering the arms and forming a series of curving string-like folds over the body and the legs. We have seen such folds before on some of the other large statues, but they appear now rather more emphasized and the linear accentuation becomes still more definite in the lower hems of the garments where the spiralling pattern (or «ear-mussels») is brought out with almost mechanical regularity. The decorative effect is thus more dependent on the linear stylisation than on the actual modelling of the forms which are largely covered by the wide mantle. Yet the tactile beauty of parts such as the bare chest, the shoulders and the head is very remarkable. The technical execution is altogether on a high level; the chiselling is finished with a sharp-pointed instrument and the surface with abrasives, which make it admirably smooth, almost ivory-like, particularly in parts where the tone of the marble has matured by age. It is evident that the excellent technical methods of earlier times were developed to the fullest extent at the beginning of the Sui dynasty, albeit the sculptures may have lost something in regard to religious significance and artistic animation.

It is however not possible to render justice to the sculptures of the Sui dynasty by only two or three examples, but these may serve to illustrate some of the general tendencies of the time. Our scope has been merely to discuss the evolution of style within a certain provincial school or group during the most momentous years of the Transition period. We started our study with a Buddha statue dated in the year 575, and we are ending it with another, still larger Buddha of the year 585. Between these two dates may be ranged, as we have seen, a great number of characteristic sculptures of varying size and importance, originating from some local workshops in south-western Hopei. A few of the minor sculptures described above may have been executed two or three years before 575, but we have no reason to suppose that anyone of them was made earlier than 570. It was about this year that the rather definite style which prevailed during the Transition period was achieved or formulated at least in its essential features. Sculpture in China was then freed from the stylistic elements of the Archaic period, which had lingered on — gradually modified — in the somewhat earlier works, and brought into full expression possibly with the support of fresh currents of Indian influence.

In order to fully appreciate the importance of the marble statues from western Hopei made during this short period of ten or fifteen years, it would indeed be necessary to study them in relation to the sculptures of the preceeding and the succeeding period and also in comparison with contemporary works made in other

parts of the country. But these questions which range over a large material must be left over for another occasion. It may however be admitted that the statues discussed in the previous pages form a group of singular importance and may serve to prove the high artistic standard of religious sculpture of China when at its best. They stand on a level of decorative beauty and technical perfection that hardly ever was surpassed by any other kind of religious sculpture in the Far East.



b



a



c



b



c

Fig. 12



a



a



c



b



d



e





a



b



c



d



a



b



c



d





a



b



c



d



e



f

